BANDA

A GAZETTEER,

BEING

VOLUME XXI

OF THE

DISTRICT GAZETTEERS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

COMPILED AND EDITED

BY

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GAZETTEER OF BANDA.

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PREFACE.

THE old Gazetteer of Banda formed a portion of the first volume of the North-Western Provinces Gazetteer, published in 1874, and edited by Mr. E. T. Atkinson, B.C.S. A general summary, for the most part historical, was given of the whole tract, and short statistical accounts of each of the component districts, including mutiny narratives, were written separately. That relating to this district was meagre, though fuller than those of the other districts, and was mainly derived from an old monograph written by Mr. M. P. Edgeworth, Collector of Banda, in 1848, and from notes supplied by Mr. F. Fischer, C.S. The present volume is entirely different in form, and contains a large amount of matter which is not in the old Gazetteer. It has been compiled from a variety of sources, the chief of which is the Settlement Report of Mr. A. Cadell. Readers of that work will at once be aware of the present editor's debt to the very minute and complete information therein collected. His obligations are also due to Messrs. Bell and Silberrad for the many notes they left especially touching matters and places in the Karwi Sub-division; and to Mr. G. B. Lambert for material readily supplied and for valuable assistance in the reading of the proofs.

ALLAHABAD:
January 1909.

D. L. D.-B.

GAZETTEER OF BANDA.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

J. A. S. B.—Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society.

E. H. I.—The History of India, as told by its own Historians; by Sir H. M. Elliot, K. C. B.


DISTRICT
BANDA.
Scale—1 Inch = 8 Miles.
10 5 0 10 Miles.
FATEHPUR
ALLAHABAD
REWAH
PANNA
PATHAR KACHHAR
KOTHI
SOHAWAL
PANNA REWAH
CHAUBE JAGIR
AJAIGARH
CHARKARI
BANDA
KARWI
BABERU
KAMASIN
PAILANI
GIRWAN
BADAUSA
MAU
Jumna R.
Ken R.
Baghin R.
Paisuni R.
REFERENCES.
Chief Town .... BANDA.
Tahsil .... PAILANI
Pargana or Police Station ... Pangara
Town or Village .... Kartal
Metalled Road ....
Unmetalled " ....
Canal ....
District Boundary ....
Tahsil " ....
Railway ....

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL FEATURES.

The district of Banda, in the Allahabad division of the United Provinces, forms the most easterly district of British Bundelkhand. It has a total area of 1,958,422 acres or 3,060 square miles, and lies between latitudes 24° 53′ and 25° 55′ N. and longitudes 79° 59′ and 81° 34′ E. The Jumna forms the northern boundary, and separates it from tne British districts of Fatehpur and Allahabad. On the east, Banda joins the Barah tahsil of the latter district; on the south-east the native state of Rewah; on the south, isolated villages of Panna, the Rewah state, Pathar Kachar, Charkhari, and Panna again. On the west the boundary is generally formed by the Ken river, which separates it from the states of Charkhari and Gaurihar to the south, and the British district of Hamirpur further north; but both tahsils Banda and Pailani extend beyond the river, the former adjoining tahsil Mahoba, the latter pargana Sumerpur of that district, with pargana Maudaha lying between. The boundary line to the south is most irregular owing to the intrusion of the Chaube *jagirs*, and peninsulas of territory belonging to Pathar Kachar and Charkhari, and there are numerous villages, both isolated and in groups, belonging to native states enclosed by British territory, or belonging to British territory and enclosed by native states. The largest and most important of the former are the two groups of villages composing the Chaube *jagirs* of Bhainsaut, Nayagaon, Taraon, Pahra and part of Paldeo which are enclosed by the Karwi Badausa and Kamasin tahsils: while of the latter the important block of four villages, containing Nayagaon, Sidhpur Kalan, Narainpur and Majhigawan lying south of Kalinjar in Girwan tahsil; and the old jagir consisting of Khaddi, Silap, Jaibaran and Katra Brahmanan, belonging to the Banda tahsil and completely surrounded by the Charkhari and Gaurihar states, need here alone be mentioned. Smaller enclaves and exclaves will be treated in the separate tahsil articles. The extreme length of the district from west to east is

Boundaries and Area.

approximately one hundred miles; and the breadth, whose symmetry is much destroyed by the winding course of the Jumna on the north and the uneven distribution of villages with independent states on the south, does not average more than forty miles.

General appearance. The bulk of the district lies, to employ the phrase so common in the older official literature, "below the *ghats*." It is, except for one small part, a level plain, situated between the first range of the Vindhyan hills and the Jumna. South of the Bagain river this plain is intersected by numerous rivers and nalas, but to the north and east of that stream, it is a flat expanse for the most part of *mar* and *kabar* soil, eroded and converted into ravines along the banks of the Ken and Jumna, and to a less extent, the Bagain and the Garara *nala*. The unvarying level line of the table land to the east forms an unattractive background compared with the more picturesque groups of hills found to the south-west and in Hamirpur beyond the Ken; but metamorphic outcrops in large numbers lie scattered about especially in the Karwi sub-division and the southern tahsils of Banda proper, varying the landscape and affording a not unpleasing picture to the eye. Pailani is the only tahsil which lacks at least one of these, but their general absence from the three north-western tahsils leaves nothing but a few patches of *dhak* jungle and undulating ravines to relieve the monotonous stretches of black cotton soil.

Topography. The district in former times was parcelled out into a number of tracts with no very clearly defined limits, and known by different names which still obtain among the people. From its eastern frontier as far as the line of hills, which runs from Kolhua muafi to Rauli Kalyanpur in tahsil Badausa, the country was and is known as *Gahora*. The name is said to have been derived from Gauhar and to have been so called because it was the grazing tract of former Baghel Rajas. Along the Jumna banks, in the north of Baberu and Kamasin tahsils the land is still spoken of as the *Jar* because of the large extent of ravine and jungle in it. South of the Jar, and stretching from the Matiyara *nala* in Baberu to the Kalind nadi in Kamasin lies the celebrated *Jurar* tract, perhaps the most fertile as it is the dampest and most feverish part of the district. The whole portion to the west of these was called *Aghar*, "the tract beyond" but from which point of view it came to be so called, is

not clear. With the exception of the Jurar, these ancient names do not denote natural divisions of the country.

Natural divisions.

In that respect, the district falls into two sharply defined portions. One is the upland, called *patha*, situated on the Vindhyan plateau in the south of Mau and Karwi tahsils; and the other the lowland of alluvium which reaches to the foot of the flat-topped range of hills, where usually a short steep slope, strewn with massive boulders of rock, leads up to a sheer escarpment of sandstone, locally known as the *ari* and only accessible by well-defined passes known as *ghatis*. The alluvium is Gangetic and overlies in varying degrees of thickness, at any rate over a large part of the district, gneiss rock. Outcrops of this rock are frequently met with, but as none are found further north than a line drawn from Mataundh through Banda to Pawaiya, it is reasonable to conclude that the alluvium increases in thickness, as the Jumna is approached. This lowland is again divisible into two natural tracts. The first of these consists of the country lying along the foot of the hills, and, stretching from Mau *tahsil* in the east to the southern portion of Girwan *tahsil* in the west, forms a rough triangle bounded by the Jumna and Bagain rivers on two sides and the first Vindhyan scarp on the third. The second tract lying between the Bagain, the Ken, and the Jumna comprises, with the exception of the trans-Ken portion of Banda and Pailani, the remainder of the district.

The *patha*.

The *patha* consists of the villages of *tahsils* Mau and Karwi lying south and east of the first range of the Vindhyan hills. The total area recorded at last settlement was 171,823 acres or 8·76 per cent. of the total area of the district. The soil is entirely disintegrated sandstone overlying a substratum of rock, and is never very deep. Towards the south rises the second range of hills known as the Panna range, the boundary of the district running usually along the *ari*, from which numerous streams flow down scouring the surface soil on all sides. The tract is largely covered with jungle, much of which is now reserved as forest, and is extremely sparsely populated, the density being only 93·5 per square mile. The cultivated area was at last settlement only 36264 acres, and exists mainly in the neighbourhood of hamlets, where the application of manure renders cultivation profitable.

Water is very scarce, and unless it has been conserved in tanks, the inhabitants have to go often long distances for their supplies. Outside the forests and scrub jungle, there is a considerable area covered with grass. Occasionally below the *ari* and between the hills, valleys are found, in which the growth of vegetation and trees is much more luxuriant than above, but in no place is the soil deep enough to support trees of large girth, while in the cultivated tracts, without manure, the soil produces only *kodon* followed by *til*, and then lies fallow for an indefinite period to recoup. The most valuable assets of the tract are its grass and its fuel, both of which are exported in large quantities to Allahabad and the former of which is particularly valuable in famine years, for grazing purposes.

The low land.

The first division of the lowland stretches from the Ken river in the extreme south-west to the eastern boundary of Mau *tahsil.* It thus comprises the lowland portions of *tahsils* Mau and Karwi. most of Kamasin, nearly half Badausa, and the south-westerly portion of Girwan *tahsil.* The general feature of the tract is a succession of narrow doabs formed by numerous deep channeled streams that carry off the drainage of the hills to the Jumna, and further west to the Bagain. Each doab generally contains a complete section of the Bundelkhand soils. Between the streams lies a central plateau of *mar* or *kabar;* as this slopes down on either side, it changes to *parua* or *sigaun*, and ultimately to *rakar* or gravelly soil along the banks of the stream. In many places, however, *mar* and *kabar* are not found at all, the best soil being *parua*, and the bulk of the area *rakar*, which depends for its fertility entirely on the skill with which it is worked. Even where found, the *mar* and *kabar* are generally deteriorated varieties and the relative estimation in which these soils are held is different from that in the western portions of the district. The main stream in this tract is the Paisuni, and both it and the Bagain, as well as the Jumna, are flanked with unsightly ravines due to erosive action. In some villages the Jumna has formed some fair alluvial soil, and both the Paisuni and the Bagain near their junctions with that river now run in tortuous curves, amongst lowlying land, which they flood, if the Jumna rises high enough to block their outlets. The whole tract is

essentially an uneven one, from which the surface soil, except where it is held up by embankments, is being constantly washed off. It contains a large number of the well-known rocky hills of Bundelkhand, including, to the south-west, the imposing mass on which the fortress of Kalinjar stands, and the fine hills at Kartal.

The Ken-Bargain tract.

The second of the lowland tracts consists of the bulk of Girwan, the northerly half of Badausa, the westerly portion of Kamasin, the whole of Baberu, and all the cis-Ken portions of Banda and Pailani. It is roughly triangular in shape, and is a gently sloping plain fringed along the river banks by ravines. The southern portion, reaching from Pangara in Girwan *tahsil* through Atarra Buzurg to Jamu in Kamasin, consists for the most part of *kabar* or *kabar* and *parua* soils mixed. To the north-west this is generally succeeded by *kabar* and then by *mar*. The best soil is found in a level expanse of *mar* lying to the north of Banda city. Extending into Pailani *tahsil*, on either side of the road to Fatehpur, it gradually deteriorates in quality till it ends in the village of Jauharpur on the Jumna, and falls away east and west into lighter soils as it approaches the Ken river and the Usraha or Garara *nalas*. The last which is the most important drainage channel in the tract has isolated the black soil of the east. In that quarter are found three fairly extensive patches of *mar*. One of these lies near Murwal in tahsil Baberu and extends south to the large village of Bisanda Buzurg in Badausa. The second is a small detached piece of great fertility lying in a hollow just north of the town of Baberu, and the third an irregular straggling tract in the east of that *tahsil* and stretching over the contiguous parts of Kamasin, but generally inferior to any of the same soil further west. The intermediate soils are generally light, showing in various degrees the extent to which they have been affected by scour or erosion. The whole of this portion of the lowland is the most valuable part of the district, and owes its superiority to the course of the Bagain, which by flowing across the district from south-west to north-east has arrested all the drainage from the south, and prevented the country to the north being cut up by the numerous streams found in the tract between that river and the Vindhyan scarp.

The trans-Ken portion.

This subdivision leaves out of consideration the two portions of *tahsils* Banda and Pailani that lie west of the Ken river. The former of these lies on a generally higher level than the *cis*-Ken portion of the same *tahsil.* It has a slope from west to east and south to north. The soil is generally undulating and cut up by streams which flow into the Ken from south-west to north-east, chief of which are the Chandrawal, the Shiam, the Bichui, and Gawain. The part to the west of Mataundh is more level and contains some good black soil, but the whole is a most precarious tract of country, heavily drained and ill supplied with water. The corresponding portion of Pailani consists of an exceedingly broken ravine tract to the south, traversed by the Chandrawal river, and a higher ridge of *parua* to the north, dipping at Sindhan Kalan in the east and Garola and other places in the north on to a somewhat lower shelf. The southern portion consists very largely of ravines and contains little good soil with the exception of the Turi or old bed of the Ken, which will be described in connection with that river. The tract to the north on the other hand is the best populated and cultivated portion of the *tahsil*, and has long been one of the most thriving parts of the district. Black soil is found, but the bulk of the area is *parua*, and much of this approaches closely the loam of the Doab. The villages along the Jumna generally possess good alluvial soil, and that at Chandwara is well known and of great value and fertility.

Soils.

The soils of the lowland consist partly of Gangetic alluvium and partly of the detritus of Deccan trap. They are the well-known soils *mar* and *kabar* distinctive of Central India, and *parua* and *rakar*, much of the last-named being only deteriorated black soil. The origin of *mar* and *kabar* was formerly usually ascribed to the subaqueous disintegration of Deccan trap, but as they are probably entirely deposits, subaërial denudation of rocks *in situ* or at a distance may be sufficient to account for them. *Mar* is a rich dark coloured friable soil easily recognisable from the large number of minute *kankar* nodules in its texture. It contains a high proportion of organic matter, which enables it to be cropped continuously without manure, but whose presence has never been satisfactorily accounted for. It is also extraordinarily retentive of moisture, and this characteristic contributes very largely to its

value, and at the same time constitutes one of its main dangers. For while it is able to produce good crops with moderate rain, in seasons of heavy rainfall it becomes waterlogged and most difficult to work. *Kabar*, on the other hand, is a stiff tenacious soil, with a large percentage of clay and deficiency of sand. It is the most impracticable soil in Bundelkhand, presenting, as it does, an extremely hard surface to the plough, drying very quickly and caking into hard blocks, and being in periods of heavy rainfall too tenacious and miry to be worked at all. *Parua* is a light sandy soil, at its best a fair kind of loam, and at its worst extremely dry and sandy and in every case depending more on the care and labour with which it is worked than on any natural fertility. *Rakar* means "stony," but it is generally applied to all soil in which larger *kankar* nodules are conspicuous. It is usually found on the edge of ravines or where there is a slope in the ground; and the appearance of the *kankar* is due to the washing away of the surface soil. It is commonly divided into *moti* and *patli*, the former being deteriorated *mar* or *kabar*, and the latter deteriotated lighter soil. All these soils exist in great variety of quality, the latter depending largely on their position and the drainage to which they are subjected; and much of the *parua*, especially near the hills to the south, is influenced by the insufficiently pulverised detritus of sandstone rocks brought down by water. Of the alluvial soils, the two recognised varieties are *kachhar* and *tari*. The latter of these bears a larger signification than what is called *tir* in districts further west, *e.g.* Jalaun. It practically means all land that is liable to fertilising deposits from the river, however small, and not only the pure alluvium which is deposited along the river's edge. *Kachhar*, on the other hand, is land lying higher up the shelving banks which slope down to the water, and while it does not receive so much silt, is less liable to be cut away by the river. For settlement purposes these soils are subdivided into classes, and no other soils, except *goind* and *kachwara* described below, have been recognised.

Parua in its various forms is the commonest soil, occupying 437,689 acres or 29·8 per cent. of the culturable area in the lowland. *Rakar* occupies 424,715 acres or 28·9 per cent.; *kabar* 261,529 acres or 17·8 per cent., and *mar* 238,650 acres or 16·3 **Soil areas.**

per cent., and of this only 33,420 acres lie in the Karwi subdivision. There are 49,514 acres or 3·4 per cent. of *kachhar* and *tari* including the semi-alluvial *kachhar* along the banks of streams and *nalas*, called *nala kachhar*, the largest extent of which lie in tahsil Pailani. In the *patha*, poor qualities of *mar* and *kabar* are found, but they only occupy 8211 acres or 5·4 per cent. of the culturable area; and the bulk of the soil consists of a generally poor form of *parua*, which occupies 24·8 per cent. and an even poorer soil called *bhota* which occupies 57·7 per cent.

Conventional soils. The chief conventional soils are *kachwara* and *goind* or *khirwa* amounting to 2 per cent. The former is restricted to land cultivated by Kachhis and under garden crops, and is almost always irrigated. The latter comprises the land immediately surrounding the village and fertilized by vicinity to the site. In black soil tracts, immediate vicinity is not much valued, because the soil is productive enough without manure; but where it requires organic fertilisation, particularly in *parua* and *rakar*, this circumstance is more valued, and the general use of manure and village refuse renders the *goind* land more extensive. There are a number of local names in use, which do not, however, express more than varieties of the main soils. The commonest and most extensive of these is *sigaun*. This term is used most commonly in *tahsils* Baberu and the contiguous portion of Badausa and Girwan to express *parua* which has a large admixture of *kabar*, giving it a consistency not unlike the loam of the Doab. It is also commonly used both in the plain and the hill tracts of the Karwi subdivision to express the different varieties of what, in Banda, is called *parua*, and was adopted as the designation for it at last settlement. At the present settlement, however, the term has been dropped. *Balua* or *Barua* is a very sandy variety of *parua* found in the Banda *tahsil*, and *usar* is applied in Baberu and Badausa to poor *parua*, capable of producing rice when flooded but little else. The term is, however, very loosely used in connection with all unprofitable land. *Dandi* is synonymous with *rakar* and *kondra* is applied to semi-alluvial soil situated up watercourses, which receives fertilising deposits from above. In the *patha*, the term *setwari* is applied to a greenish sandy loam; and *garauti* to a friable *parua* approximating *rakar*. Generally the elaborate subdivision and phraseology introduced by Mr. Cadell

at his settlement in 1879—82 has been adopted and is used by the people. Each of the main soils, except *rakar*, was divided by him into three classes, *i.e.* A, B, and C, *mar*; D, E, and H, *kabar*; K, L, and N, *parua*: and these are known as such throughout the five *tahsils* settled by him. At the present settlement the different classification adopted for the Karwi sub-division by Mr. Patterson has been assimilated throughout to that of Mr. Cadell.

The hills of the district consist of the part of the Vindhyan plateau, on which the *patha* of tahsils Mau and Karwi is situated, and numerous isolated hills which like outposts of the main body become increasingly frequent as you approach the main range. The northern flank of the Vindhyas known as the Bindachal range, starts near the Jumna at the village of Benipur Pali, in the extreme east of the Mau tahsil. It recedes from the Jumna in a south-westerly direction through Mau and Karwi *tahsils*, gradually rising in elevation, but nowhere exceeding a greater height than 500 feet above the plain below and leaves the district near the sacred hill of Ansuia, to reappear at Godharampur in the south-east corner of Badausa. From this point westward to Kalinjar and the detached villages of Sidhpur and Nayagaon, the district approaches, but does not invade the level plateau. In the south of the Karwi tahsil, the second or Panna range of the Vindhyas is touched, and here the average elevation is about 500 feet above the lower plateau. The Bindachal range consists of Kaimur sandstone, while the Panna range consists of overlying upper Rewah sandstone. Both these sandstones are massive rocks of great thickness. The lower Rewah group intermediate between the Kaimur and the upper Rewah group occupies the greatest part of the longitudinal valley that separates the two ranges. The lower Rewah group consists of two shaly subdivisions, the lower one known as the Panna shales, the upper as the Jhiri shales, and an intermediate sandstone band known as the lower Rewah sandstone. The gneiss which underlies the whole is visible only in the raised ground in the immediate neighbourhood of the Vindhyan outcrops and also in the neighbourhood of the Ken river down to Banda. Sometimes as at Kalinjar hill, the Kaimur sandstone rests directly on Archæan gneiss, elsewhere as near Tarahuwan, there intervenes a group of sandstones, shales and limestones, known as the lower Vindhyan series. The outlying rocky Hills.

hills are generally of gneiss and syenite. Some are disintegrated into large masses by the weather, and present to the eye a confused congeries of boulders. Others are thickly clothed with trees, saved from the axe by a religious sanctity attaching to them, and a large number have their own *Deota* worshipped by the neighbouring villagers. Many, like the hills at Gonda and Rasin, have become rounded by the weather and covered with a certain amount of surface soil, supporting stunted jungle; while others are merely bare rock. The majority have no name distinct from the village in which they stand, but in many cases it is probable that the village derived its name from the hill. In addition to the common village name of Pahari from *pahar*, we find such names as *mendi* (derived from *mendi*, a row of hills or 'Sierra'), and Bhoti or Bhota, which are the usual words for small low hills. The most northerly of these hills in the district is situated at the village of Pawaiya in Baberu. Besides Kalinjar and Marfa, which are detached portions of the main plateau, the best known of them are the Bamdeo or Bamesar hill at Banda from which the city is said to derive its name; the Khatri Kahar at Sihonda, said to be so called from its white appearance; the hill at Rasin, in turn a Chandel, a Raghubansi and a Bundela fortress; and Chitrakot, also called Kamagiri ("desire-fulfilling hill") or Kamtanath, a noted place of pilgrimage.

Levels. The courses of the streams indicate the levels of the country and show a steady fall from south to north. The fall, however, is very much quicker in the east of the district (where the Vindhyan hills converge towards the Jumna) than in the west. The suface in that direction is also lower, and it would probably be more correct to describe the country as sloping from south-west to north-east. This is shown very clearly by the course of the Bagain. Along the north bank of that river there is a gentle slope from 470 feet near Nehri in the south-west to 362 at Kamasin due north-east. In the south of Girwan the recorded level near Kartal is 481 feet, falling to 465 feet twenty miles further north at Pangara, to 445 feet at Girwan, and 414 feet at Banda. At Atarhat in Pailani it is 387 feet, and at Chilla on the Jumna, where, however, the level is somewhat lower than the surrounding country, it falls to 337 feet. Similarly at Rasin the recorded level is 482 feet; at Oran, some 15 miles further north, 402 feet, and at Augasi on the Jumna

385 feet. Further east again Karwi lies at 440 feet, Rajapur at 340 and Mau at 330 feet above the level of the sea. The *trans*-Ken portion of the Banda tahsil lies higher than the *cis*-Ken portion, and the level gradually rises from 382 feet near Bhurendi on the Ken to 470 feet along the road from Kabrai to Hamirpur in the extreme west. The trigonometrical survey stations are Khairar in tahsil Banda, 431 feet; Sihonda 849 and Kartal 1,123 feet in tahsil Girwan; Marfa fort 1,235 feet in tahsil Badausa; Pawaiya 463 feet in tahsil Baberu; Kanakhera in tahsil Pailani 387 feet; and Bagrehi in Karwi and Banburi in Mau, of which the heights are not recorded.

River system.

The rivers of the district belong to the Jumna system and consist of the Ken, the Bagain, the Paisuni and their numerous tributaries. The course of all the streams is from south to north with the exception of the Bagain, which flows obliquely across the district from south-west to north-east. They have cut the country into well-marked sections and the intermediate water-sheds between them are well defined especially in the *trans*-Bagain tract. To the north-west of that stream these, like the levels, are less abrupt; but the Garara, Usraha and other *nalas* have had the same effect here that the Barua, Karehli, Banganga and many other streams have had there. Some of the large tributaries are perennial, but the smaller ones are merely deep channeled torrents with abrupt banks, scoured out by the force of flood water which subsides as quickly as it rises, and dry up completely after the cold weather. This description applies in a modified form even to the larger streams such as the Bagain and the Paisuni. For eight months in the year they run in attenuated channels, which are in most places fordable, but occasionally they become so swollen by heavy falls of rain as to be impassable except with the help of boats.

The Jumna.

The Jumna first touches the frontier of the district at the village of Narayar in tahsil Pailani. Reinforced some miles beyond the border by the waters of the Betwa, it flows with increased volume along the northern boundary. The general tendency of the river has probably been for many generations to cut into its right bank, and many villages have a tradition of its destructive action. Thus Shadipur or Sadipur near Chillaghat, the headquarters of the Pailani pargana in the imperial times, is said to have been entirely

cut away by it, and at Parduan in tahsil Mau, it is said to disclose from time to time the ruins of an ancient city. After flowing close under the right bank at Narayar and Budhera, it begins to turn north. Its direction at this point carries its force past the bend, in the dip of which the famous alluvial land of Chandwara is situated. At Sobada and Mahabara it turns abruptly to the south leaving large stretches of sand, and then at Piprodar flows eastwards close under the right bank again as far as Chilla. At this point it makes an angular curve to the north, turning south again round Sadi Madanpur and leaving good alluvial soil at Laumur. From Jauharpur it again flows close under the right bank, and continues in a straight course south-east as far as Marka in tahsil Baberu, where it forms another somewhat abrupt curve and deposits large stretches of sand surrounding a considerable amount of indifferent alluvial soil. It turns again to the south at Charka in the same tahsil, but is deflected to the north again a few miles further on round the projecting tongue of land at Dando in Kamasin. From this point its course is more markedly south-east, the only important loop being that at Surwal. The river forms good alluvial soil at Bira near the mouth of the Bagain and again at Bhadedu on that of the Paisuni, at Tari, and Mau Khas in Mau tahsil. It finally leaves the district at the village of Benipur Pali, after a course of approximately 135 miles. The bank is generally lined with deep ravines, but on the other hand at several points it slopes gently down to the stream and in a few places, such as Garola, Sobada, Lasanra, Marka and Charka, there are villages situated on low lying shelves of land which present the appearance of having once been submerged by the river. Its breadth varies within limits as low as 100 and as large as 1,000 yards, with a velocity varying from two to five miles per hour according to the season; but during the rains, it swells to considerable and occasionally to enormous dimensions, according to the amount of water that is poured into it from the Chambal, the Betwa or the Ken. It is only fordable in a few places, such as Mawaighat in Pailani, but all the more important points have ferries, either private or public. At no place in the district is it permanently bridged, and the only spot at which a bridge of boats is constructed is at Chillaghat on the metalled road to Fatehpur. On the other

hand the river is navigable for boats of about 100 maunds burthen all the year round, and is still used as a means of transport for grain from the old mart at Rajapur in Mau tahsil to Allahabad, Mirzapur, Benares, and Patna.

The Ken.

The Ken or Kayan river is next to the Jumna the largest river in the district. It rises in the Damoh district of the Central Provinces and first touches this district at the village of Bilharka near Kartal in tahsil Girwan. Its course is generally north-east. It separates the Girwan tahsil from the native states of Charkhari and Gaurihar; bisects the Banda tahsil, flowing about half a mile from Banda city; forms the district boundary with tahsil Maudaha of the Hamirpur district; and then meanders through the Pailani tahsil, taking a course almost due east at Pailani khas. It joins the Jumna at Chilla Tara. In its upper course it flows through broken hilly country over a rocky bed; and at the village of Korai in Ajaigarh territory falls with a sheer drop of over a hundred feet into a gorge carved by the process of its own waters out of the solid crystalline rock. The cascades formed at this point by the swollen stream of the river in the rains furnish a magnificent spectacle. Leaving the narrow gorge the river continues in a bed generally of a coarse brown sand, mixed with shingles and pebbles of various colours, and at a few points, such as Banda, Gaursheopur and Kharauni, cuts its way through trap and granite rocks. On the whole it flows in a deep and well-defined channel, scoured out by the action of flood water, which occasionally comes down in enormous volumes. The right bank is generally high and steep, seared with innumerable ravines, but the left slopes somewhat more gently, and is subject to a certain amount of fluvial action. The alluvial land formed by the stream however, is not, in its higher reaches, important; and with the system of fluctuating assessments now introduced into Bundelkhand, it has been found possible to abolish all alluvial mahals, as such, in the Banda tahsil with the exception of those in the three villages Kunwara, Maudaha and Pathri, as well as that at Alona in tahsil Pailani. North of the last-named village it forms some extensive loops, and makes the conditions more favourable for the deposit of silt. At Sanda, Khaptiha Kalan, Amlor, Pandohra, Pailani Khas, Sindhan Kalan and Lasanra there are considerable alluvial tracts, the best being at the bend within which the village

of Dighwat is situated. From Pailani Khas to its junction with the Jumna, the Ken is much affected by the stream of the larger river, the outflow being occasionally completely blocked: this causes a rise of water which even overflows the high land on which Lasanra is situated. This phenomenon is known locally as the *bora* and the rich deposits of silt occasioned by it are of great value. One of the most curious features of the river is an old bed, called the Turi, opposite Pailani Khas. It runs from this point, due west to the village of Jaspura, curves abruptly to the east, and flowing past the villages of Jhanjhari, Dandemau and Marjha, rejoins the present stream about three-fourths of a mile lower down, close under the village site of Sindhan Kalan. Tradition has it that a robber chief, called Himaun, the remains of whose fort are still pointed out in the lands of Jhanjhari, blocked the river under Pailani, so as to divert its waters under the walls of his fortress. A *faqir* cursed the robber and his work, and the river rose and swept the offending obstacle away. There is little doubt, however, that the present bed is a fairly recent formation, the river being very shallow under Pailani, with a distinct bar of sand, which is doubtless the remains of the old high bank, through which the river has cut its way. The Turi is flooded in seasons of normal rainfall and forms a stretch of 2,000 acres of unrivalled fertility. The old name of the river was Karnavati, but its present one is said to be derived from Kanya, the Hindi word for a maiden, and to have originated as follows. An Ahir maiden entertained a passion for a Kurmi boy. The maiden's father, suspecting them of criminality, killed the Kurmi boy, and buried his corpse under an embankment. The maiden, hearing of her father's act, passionately asserted her innocence and prayed to heaven to show her the body of her lover. In answer to her prayer the river rose, burst the embankment, disclosing the Kurmi's corpse, and at the same time engulfed the maiden. Henceforth the river was called the Kanya river corrupted into Kayan or Ken. The river is not now used for navigation by boats. The maximum discharge recorded on September 11th, 1906 was about 600,000 cubic feet per second. During the cold weather there is an average supply of about 400 cubic feet per second; but it is 300 or less in a dry year, and dwindles to practically nothing in May and June. The velocity varies from

about three-fourths of a mile in the cold to 10 miles an hour in seasons of flood.

Tributaries of the Ken.

The Chandrawal is the largest affluent of the Ken. Rising near a lake called Chandanwa in the Hamirpur district it flows through the west of the *trans*-Ken portion of Banda tahsil, and enters tahsil Pailani at the village of Gadariya. It joins the Ken close to Pailani Khas. Ordinarily it is a perennial stream, and in part navigable, though not now used by boats : and it is important both for water supply in an otherwise raviny and thirsty tract, and because it occasionally floods the valley of varying width between high and broken uplands through which it flows. Other tributaries of the Ken are the Shiam, the Kel, the Bichwahiya or Bichui and the Gawain, with a large number of smaller drainage channels which have a continuous stream only in the rainy season.

The Bagain.

Next in importance to the Ken is the Bagain river. This stream, which is continuous all the year, issues from a hill near Kohari in Panna territory, and enters the Banda district at the village of Masauni Bharatpur in Girwan tahsil. It flows due north as far as the lands of Gurha Kalan in the same tahsil, and thence takes a north-easterly course, joining the Jumna at the village of Bilas in Kamasin tahsil. The banks are generally shelving but in places abrupt, and ordinarily it is in most places fordable. In the rainy season, however, it brings down a large quantity of water, which quickly subsides. The only bridge over it is a railway bridge at Badausa, not used for cart or passenger traffic : and when the river is swollen boats have to be used for transport at the main lines of traffic. It forms comparatively little alluvial soil, and often deposits quantities of sand or kankar shingle, being most capricious in its action ; but near its junction with the Jumna, it is liable to flood a large area of lowlying land, if the stream in the Jumna is sufficient to block its outlet. Gurha Kalan, Badausa and Darsenda are the chief villages of importance on its banks, while Kalinjar is situated with in a mile of it, near the point where it first touches this district.

Tributaries of the Bagain.

The chief tributary of the Bagain, the Ranj, joins it at Gurha Kalan in tahsil Girwan, but further east there is a large number of tributaries flowing from the south. These are, in order, the

Madrar, the Barar, the Karehli, the Banganga and the Barua, each of which in turn has tributaries of its own. Only two of these are important. The Banganga takes its rise from a small spring in the village of Kolhua Muafi in Badausa. It is reputed to have sprung up at the pointwhere an arrow shot by Rama fell, and flows due north joining the Bagain opposite Badausa town The Karehli rises at Godharampur in the same tahsil and is fed by the water which drips from the Shakrokund pool above the *ari* in native territory. It follows a course closely parallel to that of the Banganga, approaching within 200 yards of it at Kurhun Bagemau, and continues north-wards till it joins the Bagain two miles above Badausa town. The importance of the course of the Bagain in receiving all these streams and thereby arresting their course across the level plain to the north of that river, has already been noticed.

The Paisuni. The main branch of the Paisuni river rises in the hills in the south of Pathar Kachar state: near Majhgawan in Kothi state it is joined by another arm which rises just south of the Karwi tahsil. It forms the boundary between the district and the native state of Pathar Kachar and the Chaube Jagirs for a distance of some 16 miles. At the village of Mangawan it falls from the Vindhyan plateau in two fine cascades, separated by a deep pool, about 150 feet long. The lower pool which is always filled with clear, translucent water is said to be of so great a depth that it is impossible to plumb it. According to the local legend, the demon, Bharad, thrown into hell by Rama, formed the cavity by the force of his fall. But the same legend is also related of another remarkable cavity in the rock about one mile from the river in the village of Tikaria Jamanhai, and called the Bharad kund. The water has excavated some remarkable pot holes in the rock, but the falls are only worth seeing during the rains. From this point the stream flows for some distance in a deep gorge, flanked by sandstone escarpments on either side and then continues in a more open rocky bed as far as the hill of Ansuia. At Ansuia it first leaves the hills and near its issue is a small shrine dedicated to Ansuia, a river goddess. There is an ascetic's house halfway up the hill to which lead steps cut out of the solid rock and below are quarters for *sadhus* and pilgrims. As far as Phataksilla in the state of

Kamta Rajola the river forms a series of pools connected by thin streams in a most picturesque channel with low wooded hills on either side. At Phataksilla is a square sandstone mass half merged in water which bears the impression of a gigantic footmark reputed to be that of Rama, who spent his exile in the neighbourhood. Some two miles lower down the river re-enters the district at Sitapur Muafi, close to Chitrakot. It continues in a course parallel to the Bagain through Karwi and Kamasin tahsils, approaching within two miles of that river between Patiya Zabti and Kaheta Muafi and joins the Jumna at the village of Kankata in the latter tahsil. Near its junction with the Jumna it forms some remarkable curves amidst lowlying land, chiefly in the village of Bhadedu, which it often floods. Its banks are usually steep and its characteristics are like those of the Bagain, and nowhere is it bridged except near Karwi, where the bridge is for the railway and not for cart or passenger traffic. At Bankat and Narayanpur there are small mills worked by water power, where the stream passes though low rockly ridges. The name Paisuni is said by the local Pandits to be derived from '*pai*' (milk) and '*sravini*' (flowing or falling), and is written by them Paisruni or Paiswani. The same authorities assign the name *Mandakini* to what is generally called the Paisuni, and the latter name to a deep broad *nala* which flows from Simaria Jagannathbasi in the south and joins the Paisuni at a spot in Sitapur town marked by a masonry pillar built by Raja Aman Singh of Panna. The real name of the *nala* is the Kuthar, and it is the only affluent of the Paisuni on its left bank. On the right bank the river is joined by the Sarbhanga, the Karibarar and the Hira Kotra, all in the *patha*; but it has no other tributary of importance, even on this side, for a distance of approximately thirty miles, when it is joined by the Ohan.

The Ohan.

This stream rises in the upland, below the Patha proper, on which the villages of Rukma and Dadri are situated, sometimes called the Dadri-ka-patha, lying to the south of Karwi town. It flows in a shallow bed, strewn with boulders, as far as the village of Simardaha and continues thence between steep banks, lined with the usual ravines to its junction with the Paisuni at Sagwara in Kamasin tahsil. The Ohan is a perennial stream, though in the hot weather its upper reaches contain only a few isolated pools,

and even in its lower course, it shrinks to diminutive proportions. It receives in its turn a number of tributaries, the most important of which is the Girwar.

The Bardaha.

The Bardaha flows from the highlands of Rewah in the south-east corner of Karwi tahsil, and after a short course in this district flows out eastward into Rewah again. It is chiefly noticeable for the falls at Bedhak above the village of Nihi and at Abarkan and Dharkund above Kalyanpur. These and the falls on the Paisuni are picturesque and well worth a visit, when the stream is swollen by the rains. It is the only river in the *patha* with the exception of the upper reaches of the Paisuni, and its deeper pools constitute the main drinking supply of that tract in the hot weather.

The Garara.

The last stream of any importance is the Garara. One branch rises near the village of Jamrehi in Girwan tahsil, and another in Adrauri of Badausa tahsil They unite at Murwal in Baberu and flow due north, joining the Jumna at the village of Jalalpur in Baberu tahsil. It is perennial; forms the boundary between Baberu and Pailani for most of its course; and consists of deep pools alternating with shallow rapids. Near its junction with the Jumna it forms some fair, but not extensive alluvial soil. The most important towns situated on it are Murwal and Simauni, the latter once an important town which gave its name to a pargana. The banks are usually high and abrupt and "*gharnaos*" or rafts constructed on earthen pots are used for ferrying goods across in the rainy season. It is joined by the two important tributaries, the Matiyara on the east and the Usraha on the west, the former of which drains a portion of Baberu, and the latter a large portion of Pailani tahsil. Both these dry up completely after the rains.

Other streams.

In addition to these larger streams there are the Ganta, with its tributary the Jiwanti, the Satetha, the Khursaha with its tributary the Aunjha, the Bargawa, and the Bareri, with its tributary the Hagni, all in Mau tahsil; and a large number of unimportant *nalas* joining one or other of these larger streams, which have scored the face of the country on all sides.

The account of levels and the chief rivers and streams of the district show very clearly the main lines of drainage. With the

exception of the Bagain already noted, the flow is always south to north and in this way the drainage from the hills is carried off to the Jumna. The Bagain itself only differs in having a somewhat oblique course, for its action is the same as those of the other streams. Their very large number shows that the district suffers much from over-drainage. All the main streams are lined on either side with deep ravines or at the best with very uneven stony land, every depression tending to become a *nala* to carry off the surface water. The petty channels already scored out are innumerable, and the quantity of land rendered worthless by them is very great. The deterioration occasioned is progressive, and their *antennæ* tend constantly to spread into the more level and fertile plains of *mar* or *kabar* which lie in the west of the district. There is hardly a tract which does not show some depression which can be traced out till it becomes a petty *nala*; this in turn falls into one of the main tributaries of the larger streams. Probably the only exception is the Jurar tract of Baberu, where the water lies longer than in any other portion of the district and has given the locality a notoriety for fever and unhealthiness. The most feasible method of arresting the progressive deterioration from overdrainage is by embanking the land and the inhabitants of Bundelkhand are well aware of the value of this method of doing so. In many places considerable embankments have been thrown up to catch the soil and water that flows down from above, but many of these have been allowed to fall into disrepair by the culpable indolence and negligence of the people. The district suffers often from excessive falls of rain, which are most deleterious in their action, but though much damage is done in such years by breaches of earthwork, the best hope of protection from erosion appears to lie in a steady policy of providing sluices to the large dams and extending the series of field and shallow valley embankments, well known to and understanded of the people. The famine programme of the district has lately been revised, and the bulk of the works recommended for execution will in future take this form.

Lakes and Jhils.

No lakes or *jhils* exist though there are a few fairly large which retain depressions water always. There are numerous *talaos* in the district, some of which are of considerable size, such as that at Ahar in Baberu and those at Manikpur on the East Indian

Railway. Most of these, however, have been excavated for the storage of water, many as famine relief works. There is a large depression inside a jungle of *khema* trees at Sium in Baberu which is naturally a *jhil* of fair extent, but it is not deep and the water is run off by cultivators in November or December, and the soaked ground sown with *rabi*. In seasons of heavy rainfall, particularly when the rains continue late, the *mar* and *kabar* soils owing to their retention of moisture are covered with water and in parts present the appearance of a *jhil*, even with the accompaniment of duck and snipe.

Precarious tracts.

Practically the whole district is precarious, and its precariousness is bound up with the capriciousness of its climate. Parts, however, are to a great extent more precarious than others. The two chiefly so are probably the country round Khannah in the north-west of the *trans*-Ken portion of the Banda tahsil and the broken ravine villages in the trans-Ken portion of the Pailani tahsil. The heavy black soils become unworkable and waterlogged when the rains are too heavy, and the lighter varieties of *parua* and *rakar* produce no crops when the rains are scanty. The retention of moisture by the *mar* enables it to resist drought sometimes to an astonishing extent, but it differs very greatly in quality, and the general impracticability of *kabar* soil, unless the rain is well distributed, is a standing difficulty. Wheat in the black soils is peculiarly liable to rust if the winter rains come and leave cloudy skies, and there is little really good husbandry, though this in itself can be no protection against calamities. But in dealing with precariousness, the premier place is always given to *kans* (*Saccharum spontaneum*). This grass, which seems to have an affinity for Bundelkhand soils, has peculiarly long and tenacious roots. Once it gains a firm hold of a field, it becomes almost impossible to eradicate it. Generally it runs its course in from 12 to 15 years and then loses its vitality, after which the land on which it grew becomes once more fit for the plough. *Kans* is not mentioned in the older reports. In 1820 its growth first began to cause alarm to the revenue authorities; since that year it has at several periods been the cause of most serious losses to the district. It becomes particularly prevalent in those seasons of abnormal rainfall when the *mar* and *kabar* are waterlogged and cannot be ploughed, and it is generally agreed that anything that tends to cripple the agricul-

tural communities, such as overassessment, loss of cattle, etc., is favourable to its growth. Fields continuously cultivated and carefully prepared for the wheat crop, do not, as a rule, succumb to *kans*, but it generally spreads with great rapidity in poorly-cultivated land. So far no better remedy has been discovered for it, than either to allow it to run its course or to erect a field embankment to retain the water in the rains and let it rot. Deep ploughing was often suggested as a means of combating it, and in 1881 some experiments were carried out by Government with a steam-plough at the village of Pachnehi in Banda tahsil. Though the steam-plough was successful, the experiment proved that the expense was out of all proportion to the advantage gained, and quite beyond the means of the ordinary cultivator.

Waste land. The area of barren land returned in 1902 was 286,116 acres. In the five tahsils comprising the western half of the district it is 134,882 acres or nearly 12 per cent. of the total area and in the Karwi sub-division 151,234 or just over 19 per cent. of the total area. In the former tract village sites, roads, etc., covered 31,900 acres and water 33,039, leaving 69,950 acres for unculturable waste. In the Karwi subdivision the area of barren waste was 103,443 acres or somewhat over 12 per cent. of the total area, Karwi tahsil contributing no less than 74,962 acres of this, a figure which is inflated by the large areas of rocky jungle in the *patha* and lying at the foot of the hills. The acreage covered by water in the same part of the district was 28,216 acres; and that occupied by roads and sites 19,576 acres. In Banda proper the otherwise barren area was largest in Pailani, where it exceeded 10 per cent. of the total area, and least in Baberu and Banda, where it was approximately three per cent. At the settlement of 1842, the total barren area recorded under all heads amounted to 360, 322 acres. At that of 1876—1882, this figure had been reduced to 261,859 acres only, the change being attributed to a greater strictness of classification. But even after due allowance is made for the greater accuracy of the regular survey, it is an open question whether much of the 805,720 acres recorded as culturable waste in 1902 is not really barren. The area of ravine is very great and though much worthless land has been and may be in the future converted into fertile fields, there undoubtedly remains a large area, which if not absolutely unculturable, would certainly

never repay the cost of cultivation. The worse type of ravine, such as is found along the Jumna and in the *trans*-Ken portions of Pailani, it is probably impossible to reclaim. All that can be done is to prevent their extension by embankments at their heads. The shallower depressions formed, and draining into them are in many places carefully improved by dams. The less serious ravines which are found along the smaller rivers, such as the Bagain and its tributaries, are capable of much more extensive improvement, and industrious communities have, by embanking and terracing, rendered fertile considerable tracts in the southern part of Badausa and other tahsils. This system of improvement needs a considerable amount of labour and capital, and the only castes that are ready to expend both are Kurmis and Lodhis, though occasionally Thakurs have shown some energy in this respect. The lack of population is a serious and standing barrier to the rapid extension of improvements, and almost the whole burden falls on the back of the petty proprietor. If the experiments in afforestation now being conducted on similar land near Kalpi in Jalaun are successful, and any species of tree is found to grow on it, the afforestation of the ravine tracts may be of incalculable value to the district, in preventing further erosion, increasing the supply of fuel, and improving the grazing-grounds for cattle.

Jungles. Much of the ravine tract, however, possesses even now certain value. Some of it supports *babul* jungle, and there is much scrub. The wood of the *babul* is useful for ploughs and other agricultural implements, and the scrub affords excellent grazing-ground for goats. The growth of stock in the shape of sheep and goats is very remarkable, and leaves an impression that stock-raising of this description has become a regular business of the people. This is chiefly the case of course with the villages which border the large rivers, where there are large populations of Ahirs. The chief trees and shrubs growing here are the *karaunda, karel, rian, khair, chamrail, mahula, ingota* and *sahjana*. The *chul* or *dhak (Butea frondosa)* grows in great profusion, especially on *kabar* soils, and covers extensive areas in Baberu tahsil, where it appears to be part of a jungle that has never been cleared. And in many other places in the more uneven tracts near the rivers and streams, such as the villages of Deoli and Mahui in

Badausa, the jungle has tended to become denser and spread as the land has fallen out of cultivation. The black soil villages often run to a large size, and have large areas always fallow or *kans*-grown. These form fair grazing-grounds for cattle, and many zamindars set aside definitely portions of their villages as grass preserves *(rakhel)*. There are two uncultivated pasture-grounds on the hills of Kalinjar and Marfa, the former having an area of about 1,140 and the latter of 364 acres. Kalinjar leases for Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per annum, the price being somewhat inflated by the number of custardapple trees *(sharifah)* growing amongst the ruins, and believed to have been introduced by one of the garrisons of ancient days. Marfa was leased in 1856 for a period of ten years at Rs. 50. In the Mau and Karwi tahsils on the *patha*, extensive areas have been given over to grass, and the military authorities at Allahabad have a branch farm situated within three miles of Bargarh station on the East Indian Railway. The area of the *rukh* is nearly 5,600 *bighas*, and the land is leased annually from the zamindars at a rental of Rs. 1,300, the price varying from two to eight annas per *bigha*, according to quality. An average of 45,000 maunds of hay is obtained, which is partly baled and partly sent loose into Allahabad to supplement farm produce, the baling being performed by continuous hay presses worked by a portable steam-engine and shafting. There is also a stream baling press at Markundi. The grass here as elsewhere in the district on better class soils, is of the best quality, principally from a sweet-scented species of *anthisteria* called *musel (Iseilema laxum)* which springs up in the rains and is ready to cut by October. It is highly prized as fodder. Everywhere on waste land, particularly on light soil, the *jharber (Zyzyphus mummularia)* grows in great profusion. The berries are eaten by the people either off the bush or dried and preserved, and form a subsidiary food of some value. The bushes are also cut when green and crushed and given as food to cattle.

Forests.

The *patha* tract of Mau and Karwi tahsils, particularly where this approaches the hills, always contained some forest, though the thinness of the soil is not conducive to the growth of trees either of great height or large girth. The Mau *patha* was early denuded, but in the Karwi tahsil a large extent of this land has now been

reserved as forest, which with the Kolhua forest in Badausa forms five blocks. The Matdar block lies to the south-east of Karwi town comprising the jungle growing round a small rocky plateau and some broken hills near the edge of the *patha*. The Tikaria forest stretches along the western boundary of Karwi tahsil in a somewhat narrow belt from the hills just south of Tarahuwan to the village of Tikaria Jamanhai in the south. Joined to it and lying north of the Jubbulpur railway, between this and the uneven country where the Ohan river rises, lies the Manikpur block. Both these blocks consist for the most part of the slopes of the Kaimur escarpment with only shallow valleys and the rock much nearer the surface than further south. The Chaunri Donda and Ranipur blocks including the *pachpan paintalis* forest lying between them, form a strip of varying width along the extreme south of the tahsil, bordering on the states of Sohawal, Panna and Rewah. They consist for the most part of the northern slopes of the escarpment that bounds the Panna plateau. The district boundary generally runs at the top of the cliff or *ari*, but in places as at Deori, Rajauhan, Mahuli and Kalyanpur, it invades the level plateau and includes several square miles thereof. On the other hand in the Dharkundi valley south of Kalyanpur, the Panna border descends from the plateau and encroaches on the low land. In addition to the slopes of the escarpment a not inconsiderable area of the lowland is included in the forest boundaries and forms the most valuable portion, being more accessible and possessing better soil. The fifth or Kolhua block lies in the south-east corner of Badausa tahsil, and consists of the valley, where the Banganga river rises, with the surrounding hills, projecting eastwards on to somewhat more level ground, at a higher elevation.

The forests are partly "Reserved" and partly "Unclassed," the latter being better known by the name of "pachpan paintalis" forests. The origin of this latter name will become clear from the general history of the Banda forests. The first step towards acquiring the land on which they lie, arose out of an inquiry into the extent and character of waste lands initiated by Government in 1877. As a result of this inquiry a notification under section 35 of the Forest Act (VII of 1878) was issued, and Mr. M. A.

McConaghey, then Collector, was requested to submit definite proposals. Following on his recommendations it was decided in 1880 to acquire 'forest rights' in thirty-two villages. In thirteen villages out of these thirty-two, full proprietary rights were acquired in so much of the land as it was decided to take up as forest; and as regards the area required in the remainder, a definite agreement was made with the zamindars on the following lines. All lands situated within the forest line demarcated, cultivated or uncultivated, passed into the management of the Collector, as did the entire arrangements for the collection of revenue of every description from forest produce. Permission to cultivate was given, and the rent payable was collected, by him. The zamindars retained their proprietary rights in fact, and both they and the residents of the village retained their title to free grazing for their own cattle, to fuel, to wood and bamboo for domestic and agricultural purposes, to the entire produce of *mahua* trees, and to so much of that of the *chironji*, *tendu* and *ber* trees as was required for their private consumption only. After payment of all expenses of collection, supervision, etc., it was arranged that profits should be divided between Government and the zamindars, in the proportion of 55 and 45 per cent. respectively. From this clause in the agreement these forests have been known as the "pachpan paintalis" forests. The only change that has since been made in the agreement is that the rate charged for grazing has been assimilated to that taken in the reserved forests. The agreement gives full control over forest rights in these villages and it has not been thought necessary to proceed by way of acquisition to obtain full proprietary rights. Any opportunity of obtaining them is taken, if the zamindars are willing to sell at a reasonable price; but since 1882, the only areas in which they have been obtained are 1,502 acres in mauza Chulha by purchase and perpetual lease in 1889 to 1891, and 778 acres in mauza Bhenda by purchase in 1889. The total area of forest is at present 74,744 acres, of which 55,816 acres are owned outright by Government and 18,928 acres held under the pachpan paintalis agreement. The whole of this tract remained under the management of the Collector till 1891, when it was transferred to the charge of the Forest department and an Assistant Conservator

appointed for the three ranges of Jhansi, Lalitpur and Banda, with headquarters at Jhansi. The forest throughout is of the normal Bundelkhand type, varying with the depth of the soil. The only tree that really grows sufficiently well to yield timber of any size is the *mahua*, but owing to the value of its flowers and fruit it is rarely cut. In addition to the *mahua*, the chief trees are: *dhawa (Anogeissus latifolia) sej (Lagerstrœmia parvifolia), tendu (Diospyros melanoxylon), achar*, which yields the *chironji (Buchanania latifolia), haldu (Adina cordifolia), saj (Terminalia tomentosa), sale (Boswellia thurifera), tinsa (Ougeinia dalbergioides), jamrasi (Elæodendron roxburghii), khair (Acacia catechu), bamboo (dendrocalamus strictus).* In Marayan Panwari, there is a little poor sal and in the moister valleys there is generally some teak of inferior quality. The main sources of income are firewood, small timber *(ballis)*, bamboos and minor forest produce such as lac, *tendu, chironji, ber*, gum and honey. A large amount of firewood and charcoal is despatched to Allahabad and other places. No detailed working-plan has been prepared, the forests being managed in accordance with a rough scheme drawn up by Mr. Blanchfield, Extra Assistant Conservator, in 1896. Under this scheme the system originally adopted was that of a simple coppice with the proviso that all trees under 15″ in girth were to be left standing, as well as all *mahua, achar, aonla* and *ber*. The scheme was subsequently slightly changed, and it was laid down that no *tendu, mahua* or *achar* was to be cut, and that the range officer should mark for reservation trees under 15″ in girth which showed promise of developing into good straight stems, suitable either for timber or *ballis*. The object in view being a sustained annual supply of fuel, a rotation of 25 years was chosen, and the forests divided into five working circles with an annual coupe aggregating one-twentyfifth of the area of each circle. The demand has improved steadily of late years. The coppice is at present disposed of at Rs. 2 per acre, a very low price, which it is hoped will improve with the improvement in demand. For bamboos, the forests have been divided into 12 blocks, six of which are open and six closed every alternate year. These are sold by auction to contractors, who make their own arrangements for extraction.

Dry wood is likewise sold by auction annually block by block, and no green tree may be felled. Minor produce, is sold on tender to the highest bidder. Grazing is permitted at the uniform rate of one anna per head of bull, cow or bullock, and two annas per head of buffalo, and there is at present no limit to the number of animals that may be allowed to graze. The only exception is that some 5,000 acres in mauza Donda are absolutely closed to grazing. This area has been so closed since 1901 in order to test the assertion that the forests of Bundelkhand would, if closed to grazing, yield a sufficiently increased supply of timber to recoup the loss resulting from the prohibition. In times of scarcity, however, the forests are thrown open to free grazing for bovine animals (not browsers) and constitute a most valuable fodder reserve. The income from all forests averaged from 1896 to 1900 Rs. 3,184, of which the unclassed forests contributed only Rs. 341. From 1900 to 1905, the average from all forests was Rs. 7,588, to which the latter contributed Rs. 1,081, a notable improvement taking place under all heads. "Minor produce" contributes most to the gross receipts, and the average expenditure is Rs. 4,968, including the zamindar's 45 per cent. of the profits of the pachpan paintalis forests, but not the pay of the Divisional Forest officer, office establishment and contingent office charges. The value of the forests, however, must be judged rather by the improvement they may possibly cause in the rainfall, the provision of a food and fodder reserve in famine years, and the maintenance of a regular supply of fuel which would long ago have disappeared but for the reservation. In connection with the question of fodder, it may be noted that, during the famine of 1907-08, 23,261 maunds of hay were extracted from the Ranipur, 29,153 maunds from the Chaunri Donda, and 1,353 maunds from the Kolhua reserves. This quantity, supplemented by 4,031 maunds from the pachpan paintalis forests of Kalyanpur and 809 maunds from those of Dadri together with 13,100 maunds from the Panna forests was baled and exported to famine-stricken parts.

Forest villages.

As connected with the forests it will be convenient to describe certain "Forest excluded areas" or forest villages." Previous to the handing over of the control of the forests to the Forest Department in 1891 it was decided in 1889 that the area in which the

Government had obtained full proprietary rights should be declared "reserved forests", and a formal settlement made with regard to the areas of cultivation, which had lingered on within the boundaries of certain of the acquired villages. At the time of acquisition, the revenue and cesses had been struck off the roll, they had been withdrawn from the patwari circles in which they were till then included, and from that time all records remained in abeyance. This settlement was carried out by Mr. Reynolds in 1890-91: the tracts of cultivation were demarcated off from the tract of reserved forest, and constituted "forest excluded areas." Originally these numbered 13; Rajauhan (one), Kulmar parasin (one), Donda Lakhanpur (one), Amchurnarwa (one), Matdar (one), Deori (two), known as Deori and Jhil, Chaunri (two), Kolhua (four). In 1896, however, the plot in Donda, and the plot known as Jhil* in Deori, became uninhabited and were declared "reserved forest"; and in 1901, 716 acres in mauza Chulhi were demarcated as a "forest excluded area." There thus remain 12 separate areas in eight villages, and these are commonly known as "forest villages." In 1891 these areas were transferred by mistake, together with the reserved forests, to the charge of the Forest Department. In 1896 they were retransferred to the charge of the Collector, who now manages them like other government estates, the receipts being credited as forest revenue.

Groves. Fenced groves of the Doab type are not numerous and are found only on light soils. Very extensive plantations of trees, however, are found in some villages, and mainly consist of the *mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) which grows in great luxuriance throughout the district and is useful for its flowers, wood and fruit. From the kernels of the last an oil is extracted. The flower is of the greatest value as a bye-product and a subsidiary food, especially in famine years, but the tree loses its leaves when the flower appears, and is bare during the hottest months of the year. *Mar* and *kabar* soil are not suited to the growth of any sort of trees, and villages situated on those soils are generally most deficient in shade of any sort. The many scattered *mahuas* that are seen everywhere, will generally be found to be growing on the edge of a pond or in an oasis of light soil. Mango trees are unsuited to the district

* Since the above was written, Chak Jhil has again come under cultivation.

and hardly exist, though there are some good specimens at Karwi, which were introduced by the Maratha family resident there. Of other species, planted along the roads and in clumps for fuel and building material, the *nim*, *shisham*, *jamun*, *siras*, *semar*, *chilla*, *pipal* and tamarind are the most common.

Minerals.

Stone is quarried extensively at Benipur Pali in the Mau tahsil, and exported to Allahabad, and there is a well-known quarry at Kalinjar. There are also regular quarries at Sitapur, Kol Garhaiya, and Khoh in the Karwi tahsil. But every hill furnishes a quarry of stone, which is easily procurable for road metalling and railway ballast. At Rauli Kalyanpur in Badausa, a soft form of sandstone is still quarried for mill-stones, but not so much as it used to be, and at Godharampur in the same tahsil there is a stalagmitic deposit of limestone overlying the sandstone, of great whiteness and purity, which was once extensively exported. It is broken into squares of three or four inches and burned for eighteen hours and retains its stonelike shape till slaked. It is often eaten with *pan* and is then called *kali*: when used for whitewashing it is called *kalai*: in Banda *kali* sells at about 30 sers, and *kalai* at about five sers to the rupee; but at the kilns it is worth about half of this. The reservation of the forests by preventing the free cutting of fuel has had an adverse effect on the trade and the article is now chiefly imported from native territory. The stone used for metalling roads in place of *kankar*, which is found in nearly every hill, is called, when so used, *gitti*, but it is little used for building purposes. It is procured at a cost of from Rs. 3-12-0 to Rs. 2 per hundred cubic feet and the cost of carriage is eight to twelve annas per mile. In tahsil Karwi near Manikpur in the old pargana of Kalyangarh, iron ore is found and used to be extensively worked at several places, especially the village of Gobarhai. The industry has now disappeared, but recently the Forest Department has attempted to encourage its revival by the grant of fuel licenses at cheap rates. It still flourishes over the border in native states, so the description, reproduced from the old gazetteer, of the method of working will be of interest. The works are managed by a company of *lohars*, who pay nothing to the zamindars for the right of digging the raw ore, but a sum of four rupees per kiln per season. Work commences as soon after the close of the rains as a

sufficient supply of charcoal can be got ready, but it is not in full vigour till March. The manner of smelting is as follows. The ore, termed *dhau*, is broken into small pieces and put into the first furnace termed *nar*, merely a sort of oven sunk in the ground: it is mixed with common charcoal which is kept in a high state of ignition with a pair of bellows called *jor*. A buffalo load of charcoal is expended in one day upon about one or one and a quarter maunds of *dhau*, and after a whole day's work the first process is considered complete. The large mass of iron, termed *chuli*, is then drawn out with a long pair of tongs, termed *karguha* or *sansi*, and cut in two, while hot, with an axe. These pigs are subsequently put into the refining furnace or *murai* which is more artificially built with a long chimney slanting upwards and with but one opening below. This furnace is filled up with charcoal made for this process exclusively from bamboo wood; the orifice is nearly closed below, and after the charcoal has all burned out the purified iron is removed; and in this state, termed *ogari*, is sold. The slag of the first process, which is light and porous, and that left after the second, which is dense and heavy, are both indifferently named *khit*. The digging of the ore and the greater part of the labour is performed by Kols, but the more skilled work is performed by *lohars* themselves. The mines are situated at the top of the hill at Gobarhai, about one and a half miles from the smelting works. The mass of the hill consists of sandstone, but the top is ferruginous: deep shafts are sunk and extensive passages are burrowed in the hill, as the ore lies at a distance of many feet from the surface. There are also mines at Deori and Rajauhan, and micaceous haematite has been found at Kalinjar in the bed of the stream that crosses the main ascent on the north side. Pipe clay is found in a deposit on the hill above Kol Garhaiya in tahsil Karwi. Deep shafts sunk into the side of the hill through the hornblende stratum *(Karbia)* meet with a mass of hard white flint and a soft greenish stone mixed with a profusion of agates in every stage of crystallization, and the pipeclay seems to be the softened state of these stones. *Kankar* is scarce in the district and is not used for road metalling except near the Jumna, where it is found of sufficient consistency. The productive zone of the diamond-bearing conglomerate of Panna, which is a

subordinate band occurring in the geological series known as the Panna shales, does not enter the district, but there is a diamond mine at Seha-Lachmipur, a village belonging to the Paldeo Chaube *jagir*, situate about 10 miles south of Kalinjar on the Bagain river and about 24 miles from Panna. The British Government acquired a one-eighth share in the mine and village on the resumption of the Purwa *jagir* and has leased both to the Paldeo *jagir* in perpetuity for Rs. 125 per annum. Agates of great beauty and variety are found in the bed of the Ken, known as "Banda stones" and are derived from the disintegration of the Deccan trap which occupies the upper drainage area of that river. The well-known "water stone" is now very rarely found in the district. These stones are agates containing liquid inclusions of volcanic origin, and are sometimes of large size.

Between the Paisuni and Ohan in Karwi tahsil, between the sandstone and gneiss, there is a metamorphic stratum consisting either of very hard siliceous masses or of a very hard hornblende called *karbia*. This stone is used for building in the rough as it is too hard to be dressed. The sandstone of the hills found almost everywhere, is admirably adapted for building and most of the highly ornamented temples in the district are built of it. Large pieces *(asaru)* 6′ × 2′ × 6″ fetch one rupee per foot: *turiyas* for jambs and lintels 2′ × 1′ × 9″ cost twelve annas per foot. The slabs of stone *(patiya,* used for roofing or flooring are sold at six to eight rupees per hundred square feet and the cost of dressing is about four rupees per hundred square feet. The clayey nature of much of the soil makes it suitable for the preparation of bricks and tiles and the roofs of all village houses are made of the familiar red burnt slabs about 5″ square. There is little thatching grass in the district though *kans* is sometimes used for the purpose. Table-moulded bricks, called *guman kalan* measuring 9″ × 4½″ × 3″ cost Rx. 7 to Rx. 8 per 1,000; common bricks, called *bhuin patti,* are worth Rs. 4 per 1,000: common country bricks 7″ × 3½″ × 1½″ are known as *nau tirhai* and cost Rs. 3, while the smallest, called *lakhauri,* cost about Rx. 1½ per 1,000. Lime is burned with wood in tahsils Mau and Karwi, and with cowdung and other refuse in the rest of the district, in small kilns, in which fuel and *kankar* are spread in layers and then fired. In Mau and Karwi

Building materials.

Bricks.

Lime.

it sells at Rs. 7 per hundred cubic feet, and in the rest of the district at Rs. 12 per hundred maunds. *Sal* for building is obtained from the Oudh forests, and mango from the Fatehpur district. *Mahua* is worth Re. 1-8-0 a foot, but is too valuable for its fruit to be cut for timber. *Sal* costs Rs. 4 and *shisham* Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3 per cubic foot. *Tendu, saicha, dhawa, khem* and *sagon* are used for building as *ballis: golas*, measuring 10′ × 4″, cost 14 annas each; and *koras* 7′ × 2″ four annas each. The prices, however, of trees other than *tendu* are a trifle higher. *Dhawa* is used largely for axles and shafts of country carts; a *balli* costs six annas. Bamboos are largely used for roofing purposes, the best coming from Kalinjar, Godharampur and Manikpur and costing from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 per 100 in the forest and about double at Banda according to quality.

Wood.

Fauna.

The common antelope *(Antelopa cervircapra)*, called *hiran* or *mirag*, still abounds in the plains of black cotton soil. The *nilgai (Portax pictus)* is found in the forests and lesser jungles in Pailani, Baberu, Badausa and elsewhere. The gazelle or *chinkara (Gazella Bennete)* is common throughout the ravine tracts. The tiger was once fairly common, but is now rare and only occasionally shot in the jungles south of Manikpur. The lion is now extinct, but there is a well-authenticated instance of the shooting of one about 1880 in the extreme south-east of the district near the Rewah border. The panther or leopard, called *tendua* or *kara inch*, is still common in the denser ravine tracts and rocky hills. The hunting leopard *(Felis jubata)* or *cheetah* was probably always rare and is believed now not to exist. The sloth bear *(Melursus Ursinus, ursus labiatus)* is not uncommon in the forests. The *caracal* or Indian lynx is found but rarely, and there are several specimens of jungle cats and civets. The wolf is, in the district as a whole, uncommon, but is more frequently met with in one or two places such as the ravines at Ingua Mau in Baberu. The fox *(lomri)*, the *gidar* or jackal, the pig *(jangli suar)* are ubiquitous, and the striped hyæna is found in most places. Wild dogs *(khogi)* often commit extensive depredations in the forests. *Sambur (Axis aristotelis, cervus unicolor)*, grow to a good size, but are decreasing in numbers, while *cheetal* are less common. There are a few four-horned deer. Snakes and scorpions are

extremely numerous; and every year a number of deaths are reported from snake-bites. Leopards are particularly destructive to cattle and command a reward of Rs. 10 a head. Wild dogs are paid for at the same rate, but are rarely caught or killed. Hares, porcupines and monkeys are abundant. Crocodiles of both varieties *gharial* and *magar* are found in the Jumna and all the larger and some times even the smaller streams; while the former river abounds in turtles *(kachhua)* and porpoises *(sus)*.

Birds. Peacocks are very numerous. The grey partridge and the common sand-grouse are found everywhere; but quail, whether of the larger or smaller varieties, are not so common. The rock pigeon and the green pigeon are not very plentiful, but are found in certain localities in fair abundance. The familiar birds, such as parrots, crows, doves and sparrows, are ubiquitous. The *saras* is very common, and is often seen in flocks, while plovers, curlews, lapwings, white and *demoiselle* cranes, coots, storks and herons, comb-ducks, common sheldrakes, and Brahmini ducks are to be seen in swamps, on ponds, in borrow pits or along the beds of rivers according to season. The commoner forms of duck and teal are found in many of the tanks, but there are no *jhils* of sufficient extent to attract them in large numbers, and there are few places favourable for snipe. Bar-headed and grey lag geese are numerous in the cold weather. The only trade done in the plumage of wild birds is in that of peacocks; the neck and tail feathers are said to be paid for at the rate of one rupee per tola; there used to be a certain amount of trade carried on in heron feathers which is believed to be now extinct.

Fish. In the upper reaches of the larger rivers, Ken, Bagain and Paisuni, there is excellent fishing for *mahseer* and Indian trout *(gulabi machhli)*, the *mahseer* running to about 10 pounds. These are caught with both spoon and bait according to the season. The following are the other commonest varieties of fish: *bachua*, *naini* or *mirgala*, *baikri*, *rohu* and *goonch* (in the Jumna), *kalabans* (locally called *karonchi)*, *tengra*, *saur*, *gwali*, fresh-water shark *(wallagu attu)*, *baji*, *parhin*, *anwari*, *chilwa*. The eel *(bam)* and prawn *(jhingra)* are also common. The chief fishing castes are Kewats and Dhimars, and their implements are the *bansi* and *haluka*, or line and rod, the *jal* or ordinary net, the

luka or net used by torchlight, and the *nautehra* or circular net weighted at the edge which is thrown by the hand. Fish are sometimes shot and speared. All castes, except the more rigid Brahmans and ascetics, eat fish.

Cattle. There is one well-defined breed of cattle in the district called the *Kenwariya* breed, as its habitat is along the Ken river. It is a lowset, sturdy and fairly powerful animal of a rufous colour, which in the opinion of experts is well suited to the work it has to do in the plough. Attempts have been made to encourage the improvement of cattle by instituting yearly cattle shows at Pailani, Karwi, Mataundh in tahsil Banda, Atarra Buzurg in Badausa, and Sardhua in Kamasin. Prizes are given for the best bullocks. There is little or no special breeding from selected bulls, and the villages are dependent on the usual wandering bull called *Dagha chora.* In some places in Banda, Badausa and Kamasin it is usual to select good young male stock for breeding and this is carried a step further in the *patha* of Mau and Karwi in the reservation of, and better attention devoted to, young bulls, called *Ainchars.* These are restricted to cattle-owners of some standing only. There is a fairly large cattle fair held at Naraini in tahsil Girwan, where cattle are brought for sale from all parts of the district and from the native states to the south. Plough-cattle are sometimes imported from Saugor in the Central Provinces, or procured from the large market held at Barhna in pargana Sumerpur of the Hamirpur district. Cattle are sent sometimes to Karma in Allahabad for sale from the easterly parts of the district, and from pargana Pailani and the northerly portions of the Banda district proper numbers are taken to Makanpur fair. There is a fairly extensive trade. In 1899, two years after the district had gone through a prolonged period of calamity, bulls, bullocks and male buffaloes numbered 161,396; cows and cow-buffaloes 257,478 and young stock 199,542. At the census of agricultural stock taken in 1904 these numbers had risen to 202,212, 277,433 and 205,809. The price of decent cattle for the plough is from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 a pair. Cattle disease is endemic, but serious outbreaks are rare. The most usual and the most fatal form is rinderpest: foot-and-mouth disease is less common, and is fatal in a small number of cases; hæmorrhagic septicæmia and milder diseases such as itch and

strangles are also found. In the past the reporting of cattle disease has not been reliable; but recently three veterinary assistants have been appointed by the district board, and more accurate diagnosis and reporting has been secured; considerable success in the treatment of sick animals has been obtained, and there has been some measure of success in inducing the people to adopt segregation, and to destroy the carcases and hides of animals that have died of disease.

Horses. There is no special breed of horses, but ponies of the usual small type are almost universally used by everyone with any pretensions to wealth. Mares are purchased from Batesar, Sheorajpur and Makanpur fairs, and stallions are brought from Fatehpur, or those which are hawked round by itinerant dealers are used. Such breeding as there is, is carried on chiefly in Pailani tahsil. The smaller animals including the smallest ponies fetch from Rs. 50 to Rs. 10 a head. Recently the district board have procured an Arab stallion for horse and an Italian donkey for mule-breeding. Both have so far met with a considerable degree of success.

Other animals. Camels when required are generally procured from other districts such as Agra and Etawah. Donkeys are few and of the usual under-fed and over-worked type. Goats and sheep, especially the former, are very abundant. What is called the "Jamnapari" goat appears to constitute a distinct breed, and a good one as far as milk-giving properties are concerned. It is probably indigenous to Bundelkhand, and has come to be so called by the inhabitants of Bundelkhand as well as by those of the Doab. These goats are found chiefly in the north of the district along the Jumna, where there is abundance of grazing for them; and fetch as much as Rs. 7 a head. Ordinary goats in milk fetch from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4. Sheep-breeding is an industry of some importance, sheep being bred both for wool and for the butcher, good markets being obtained in Cawnpore and Allahabad. In some places sheep are penned on the land but the practice is not extensively adopted, because the manuring of land is not practised except by the more industrious castes. In Kamasin four annas per *bigha* for one night per 100 sheep, with food to the shepherd, are paid, and the penning continues for four nights; in the southern parts of Badausa and near Kalinjar eight annas per 100 sheep per night are sometimes given.

Climate.

The climate of the lowland differs, like other parts of Bundelkhand, from that of the Doab. The cold is less intense in the cold season, and frost is rare. The hot weather commences about the middle of March, and the spring crops are generally ready for the sickle early in that month. The hot season is distinguished by two peculiarities, rareness of duststorms and purity and transparency of the atmosphere when in other parts of India the sky has a hazy appearance from the quantities of dust in the air. This peculiarity is perhaps in a measure due to the exhalation of moisture from the fissures of the black soil, but it is certainly largely a consequence of the fact that *mar* and *kabar* give off very little dust. To this purity of the atmosphere may perhaps be ascribed the often fatal effects of the sun, deaths being frequent from exposure at midday. The large number of rocks and rocky hills absorb the heat during the day and give it off during the night, but the nights are generally not unpleasant from the frequent existence of a breeze, and remain cool later than in the Doab. No regular thermometrical observations have been kept, but the mean average temperature in January, the coldest month, is approximately 60° and for May, the hottest, 96°; but it is often higher than this in June, when the burst of the monsoon is delayed.

Rainfall.

Records of the rainfall in the district are available from the year 1845 at the tahsil headquarters. When pargana and tahsil Simauni was abolished in 1860 the number of raingauge-stations was reduced from nine to eight, but recently two more have been added, at Khannah thana in the extreme west near the Mahoba border, and at Manikpur thana in the east. The average recorded rainfall of the district from 1864 to 1906 is 39·91 inches. The rainfall is, however, exceedingly capricious both in its total amount, its distribution over the year, and its distribution over the district. Part if not the whole of Banda lies in the debateable area in the south of the "Indo-gangetic plain between the independent fields of the Arabian sea and Bay of Bengal monsoon currents." "The area has been termed 'the monsoon trough of low pressure:' and a very marked tendency exists for cyclonic storms forming in the north of the Bay during the monsoon to advance along this trough." When this occurs, heavy falls result, and if the season is characterised by any large number of these storms the rainfall

becomes excessive. Not unfrequently the fall is in great defect, but generally speaking the easterly portions of the district suffer less than the westerly. Girwan receives most rain, with an average fall of 44·77 : and Badausa follows it closely with 43·92. Baberu, Mau and Karwi receive each an average of over 40 : Kamasin and Pailani over 38 : and Banda comes last, with only 36·72 inches. The *trans*-Ken portions of Banda and Pailani probably receive the smallest rainfall of all. The wettest years on record are 1867—68 and 1884-85 when over 63 inches fell, and 1894-95 when 81·31 inches fell. Exclusive of the latter abnormally wet year, the highest individual falls have been 79·3 inches in Mau in 1871-72; 65·5 inches in Karwi and 61·1 in Badausa in 1875-76: 78·60 inches in Pailani, 64·10 inches in Girwan, 61·20 inches in Kamasin, in 1884-85; and 65·71 inches in Baberu and 69·91 inches in Banda in 1888-89. Some of the droughts have been as remarkable. In 1864-65 an average of only 21·4 inches was recorded; in 1880-81 one of 17·8 inches and in 1896-97 one of 17·90 inches. In 1880-81 Kamasin received 11·7 inches, the lowest amount ever recorded in any tahsil of the district. Like other parts of Bundelkhand, the district needs generally not a heavy, but a well-distributed, rainfall. Excessive falls, whether temporary or long-continued, render the black soils unworkable, and are productive of most serious loss, felt for many years after from the growth of *kans*. The lighter soils are generally either porous or well drained enough not to suffer much in such years, but on the other hand much damage is done by the carrying away of surface soil and the cutting back of *nalas*. Perhaps the worst calamity is when heavy rain falls in July and August, and then ceases prematurely. The September rains are most necessary to black soils for the growth of *rabi* crops. The winter rains are as elsewhere too uncertain for much reliance to be placed on them. If the monsoon rain comes in light, but regular, bursts and lasts till September, the effect is at once apparent in the rapid extension of the area under the plough and magnificent crops. On the other hand, in a country where there is so much light soil that does not suffer from rainfall exceeding the normal, the damage caused by unusually heavy rain is confined to particular localities and is not apparent in the district totals and averages of cultivation.

Over a series of years a cyclical tendency has been observed in the rainfall, excessive, normal and insufficient periods alternating in a fairly well-defined succession. Thus from 1871 to 1876 the seasons were generally of a normal character, while in those from 1877 to 1881 the rain was generally deficient. From 1882 there was generally an excess till 1890, when normal years again supervened to culminate in the deluge of 1894-95, which was in turn followed by disastrous droughts. Since 1899 the seasons have been on the whole normal, but there was a partial deficiency again in 1905 and a serious drought in 1907. The people of Bundelkhand can generally survive a single year of drought without great difficulty, but a succession of seasons of either drought or inordinate rainfall has a most deleterious and far-reaching effect on the country, which is reflected in the ups and downs of cultivation and the fluctuations of population, and will be more fully treated in the following chapter.

Health.

The climate of the district is generally condemned by both Europeans and the natives of other districts. Except in certain localities, it is exhausting after a series of years, rather than productive of a certain type of disease. Malarial fever accompanied with a severe ague is, however, very prevalent, and both the inhabitants of the district and those from other parts of India domiciled therein are much prostrated by it during August, September and October. Previous to 1872 the mortuary statistics were too inaccurate to serve any useful purpose. From 1872 to 78, the average mortality per mille was 24·51. In the years 1881 to 1890 it was 34·40 and from 1891 to 1901 it was 31·00 per mille. If the famine year 1896-97 be excluded from the last period, the mortality only reached 25·63 per thousand. The decade 1881—90 was characterized generally by an excessive rainfall, and reported deaths from fever in every year except two were much above the average. The average birth-rate during the same decade on the other hand was 37·08, and from 1891 to 1900 it was 29·81 per mille, including the abnormal year 1897. In all normal years the birth-rate well exceeds the death-rate. From 1872 to 76 there seems to have been a progressive rise in the death-rate, but it was almost certainly due to better recording. In 1879, when the mortality rose to 43 per mille, the deaths from fever were fifty per

cent. in excess of those of any other year. In the years that followed, only in the famine years 1896-97 did the mortality rise excessively. Even then, with 51·83 deaths per mille, it fell short of some Doab districts. In general both birth-rate and death-rate are lower than in the Doab.

Diseases.

The number of deaths occurring annually from the chief forms of disease is shewn in the appendix.* Here as elsewhere fever is the commonest cause of death, but it certainly includes many cases in which it is rather a symptom than the cause. Malarial fever is, however, endemic and is undoubtedly the cause of great mortality.

Cholera.

Cholera is a very frequent visitor and tends to break out whenever the water supply is reduced owing to a scanty rainfall. It is moreover frequently imported by pilgrims returning from Allahabad or going to Chitrakot. In 1906 both causes were well exemplified. The rains were much below normal, and the number of pilgrims entering the district after the *Magh Mela* at Allahabad very large: 6,185 deaths from cholera were reported in that year, the largest number recorded since 1891. The outward appearance of the houses in Bundelkhand is generally clean, but many of the village sites are filthy, and in these the disease tends to commit terrible devastations. Statistics show that cholera comes in bursts, punctuated by periods of complete or almost complete immunity.

Small-pox.

During the years 1872—76 the average deaths from small-pox were 918; from 1881 to 1890 they were 493: but in the decade 1891—1901 the annual average was only 208 and if the abnormal year 1897 be excluded, only 119. There has been without doubt everywhere a progressive improvement in immunity from this disease, due to the spread of vaccination, and partly perhaps to better sanitary measures enforced in the larger towns where epidemics are likely to be more prevalent. Only once, in 1897, has the mortality from small-pox reached four figures since 1884. The average annual vaccinations were from 1877 to 1880, 12,438, from 1881 to 1891, 15,169; and from 1891 to 1901, 16,150.

Other diseases.

Bowel complaints and dysentery are perhaps slightly more disastrous than in some other districts, but the most noticeable feature in the mortality returns is the immunity of the district from

* Appendix, tables III and IV.

plague. Only since 1902 have any deaths been recorded from this scourge, and only in 1905 did it reach treble figures. The dryness of the atmosphere and the comparative smallness of the population are perhaps causes which contribute to this immunity. In each case of outbreak it has been traced to importation from the Doab.

Infirmities. In 1881, when statistics of infirmities were first recorded, 278 lunatics, 856 lepers, 383 deaf-mutes and 2,594 blind persons were found in the district. In 1891 there was a notable, but not wholly explicable, decrease. According to the observations then made, the number of insane had fallen to 64, of lepers to 449, of deaf-mutes to 362 and of blind persons to 2,297. An even larger change was marked in 1901, when lunatics amounted to 85, lepers to 162, deaf-mutes to 206 and blind persons to only 1,378. These numbers are below the provincial average. In the case of blindness, the decrease is in part ascribable to the reduced liability to small-pox, but the causes affecting the variations in the number of otherwise infirm persons are as yet matters of speculation.

CHAPTER II.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

The agricultural development of the district, like that of the rest of Bundelkhand, is not up to the standard of the Doab. The unkindliness of much of the soil, the uncertainty of the outturn except under a rare combination of climatic conditions, the absence of irrigation, the scantiness of the population, its bad distribution and the high proportion of the less industrious agricultural castes, are all factors that contribute to retard it. Historical influences have not been absent. The country remained in an unsettled state longer than the Doab and, till the British occupation, was incessantly harried in the wars of the Bundelas. Even after 1803 its peculiar conditions were imperfectly understood and it suffered from an unsuitable revenue system. The chief features that strike the eye are the absence of the more valuable crops such as sugarcane, the inveterate way in which crops are mixed and the apparent carelessness with which cultivation is carried on. Operations open with the first burst of the rains. Usually light lands, *parua* or *rakar*, on the slope, are hastily ploughed and sown with a mixture of *juar*, *mung* or *urd*, and cotton. In black soils the people generally wait to see how the season is going to declare itself. The probabilities of a predominantly wet or dry season are sometimes forecasted by various primitive methods, or the local astrologers' advice is called in. If the presage is one of generally heavy rainfall *kharif* sowings are concentrated on light soils only; if it is one of light, showery weather, *juar* and cotton are planted in *mar* and *kabar*. Whatever view is taken, one or two ploughings are considered to suffice, and the seed is put in without particular method. Frequently it is thrown broadcast over a totally unprepared field ploughed in and left to mature without further care. Later on *til* is planted, also generally in light soil, but unmixed. As regards weeding, black soils are generally clean and do not require it. Light soils are covered with every variety of noxious growth but, except

The agricultural system.

in the neighbourhood of large townships and the more thickly populated tracts, receive little attention with the *kurpa*. Later on, when the *juar* is about two feet high, a plough is run hastily between the furrows to roughen the battered surface of the ground and to help to retain the moisture. At the same time, or just subsequent to the *kharif* sowings, land which is to be newly broken up from waste and is destined for a crop only in the second year, receives its first scratching with the plough. In September ploughing for the *rabi* commences. By that time the heavy rainfall of July and August has had time to soak the ground. The excess of water in embanked fields is drawn off, some days before, by cutting the dam. Rank reeds such as *garra* and *murdah* are first cut or, if this is too expensive, are left to be ploughed in. For the spring harvest usually a much better tilth is prepared than for the *kharif*, and the better varieties of soil are reserved for it. Ploughing and cross ploughing goes on till the end of October if the season is normal, but in years when the rainfall has been heavy and prolonged it frequently continues till December, four, six and eight pairs of oxen being often seen at work in the same field. But here again no attempt is made at deep ploughing, though there is reason to believe that black soil would be considerably improved by it. Four ploughings are considered necessary for *rabi*, especially if wheat is to be sown. Field boundaries are often irregular and ill-defined, and sometimes none exist at all, though usually a narrow strip of unploughed land is left between the various plots. In most cases cultivation is continuous, and there is nothing to mark them but a line of linseed or some other plant distinct from the main crop. In alluvial soils, where the sloping river banks are annually divided afresh among the proprietors by the custom of *paunth*, there is nothing to mark individual shares but a line of castor-oil or other conspicuous plant. In November and December the staple *kharif* crops are harvested, the *juar* heads being cut off with the sickle and the smaller millets rooted up or cut. The stalks of the former are left standing to be given as fodder to cattle from time to time. Little watching is done for the *rabi*, and it is left to ripen pretty much as it can. At the end of March it is garnered, swarms of harvesters from the lighter tracts migrating to the black soils plains to earn a scanty wage. During the remainder of the year the fields are left to solitude.

This picture of careless and improvident agriculture is relieved by the thrifty husbandry of the Kurmis and Lodhis and other industrious communities that are scattered about, generally in the light soiled parts of the district. Here the ungenerous undulations are embanked, the crops are more perfectly weeded and watched and the harvest more carefully gathered. Where the soil is favourable rice is sown in small plots with raised boundaries, and the fields put under a spring crop when the rice is cut. Manure, consisting of village refuse and cattle droppings, is carefully conserved in pits beyond the homestead and spread over the ground in June, to be washed and ploughed in when the rain falls in July. The tilth is worked up more fully, and greater efforts are made to eradicate *kans* and other noxious grasses. The population is often more diffused in hamlets, which ensures an extension of the area of close cultivation, and a better air of prosperity reigns over the village.

Cultivation in the *patha.*

In the *patha*, where the soil is usually very thin, the agricultural methods somewhat differ. A few selected villages have a permanent heart of cultivation round the site, where the land is heavily manured and is in rare cases irrigated from shallow wells sunk as far as the rocky stratum that underlies the whole. Beyond this is a varying area of shifting cultivation. When newly broken up from waste by a single hasty ploughing the field is called *pharihar*. When the same land is more carefully prepared and sown (though this is not always the case) with a crop of *til*, or some poor millet, it is called *del.* During the rainy season flocks of cattle from the lowlands are sent up to the *patha* to enjoy the excellent grazing found there. At nights these herds are penned on selected fields, which are fertilised by spreading the droppings over them and by actually shifting about the pen. By this means numerous plots varying in extent from 15 to 30 *bighas*, even in the poorest soil, are rendered fit for continuous cultivation during three years, the land so prepared being called *goṛra*. The zamindars usually pay the forest grazing dues and the shepherds' wages, and recoup their outlay from the increased rents of the fields or the increased produce if they elect to cultivate themselves.

Agricultural implements.

The ordinary agricultural implement is the drill plough drawn by a pair of oxen, with a wickerwork tube or funnel

attached, when sowing is proceeding. The *bakhar* or hoe plough, with a transverse sharpened iron blade is used only in the westerly portion of Banda tahsil, and becomes common in Hamirpur. *Mar* is friable and needs no crushing; it would be impossible to crush *kabar* clods, so the *pata*, or clod crusher, consisting of a wooden log, on which the ploughman stands to increase the weight, is only used in light soils. The *kurpa* and the *hansiya* complete the stock in trade of the husbandman.

Cultivated area.

Cultivation is characterized by fluctuations of an extent un-unknown north of the Jumna. At the settlement of 1842 the area under the plough was 984,939 acres, and at that of 1877-79 (1284 F.) 860,024—a difference of nearly 13 per cent. This latter figure amounts to barely 44 per cent. of the entire area of the district. In 1882-83 the cultivation reached its high-water mark with 1,056,777 acres; by 1887 this had fallen to 916,779 and by 1892 to 870,726 acres. In the disastrous year 1896 it touched the lowest point with 662,855 acres, and since then there has been a gradual and steady improvement. In 1902, previous to the commencement of settlement operations, the area under the plough was again 866,585 acres. These figures will suffice to show the great variations to which cultivation is liable, and a comparison with the records of rainfall given in the previous chapter will show that its extension follows closely the character of the seasons. The statistics show that the district was most prosperous in the decade which ended in 1890. The rains were regular, cultivation remained constant and the population increased. The years from 1895 to 1898 did enormous damage and the recovery has been no doubt much hampered by the fall in population, which in 1901 was nearly 16 per cent. less than in 1891. Between 1881 and 1890 with the exception of Mau and Karwi, where the large areas of jungle and hill depress the proportion of cultivated to total area, all tahsils returned approximately half their aggregate acreage as under the plough. Kamasin and Pailani exceeded this percentage by a narrow margin. The proportions of cultivated area throughout the district are constant, none of the tahsils showing any marked tendency to expand the area under the plough at the expense of fallow for any long period. The matter, however, depends so much on the seasons that it would be unsafe to say that no

improvement will ever take place. There is every hope that with a modicum of good fortune population will increase, and cultivation extend.

The average culturable but uncultivated area in the decade 1889 to 1898 was 811,028 acres as against an average cultivated area during the same period of 809,023 acres. The difference between the *cis*—and *trans*—Bagain tahsils was very marked. In Mau, Karwi, Girwan and Badausa the average cultivated area fell short of the culturable but uncultivated waste by 26 per cent., but in Baberu, Kamasin, Pailani and Banda the cultivated area exceeded the culturable land out of cultivation by a like amount. At the settlements completed in 1881 culturable waste occupied 746,615 acres, or nearly 40 per cent. of the total area, including 244,436 acres of old and new fallow. In the southern parts of Badausa many villages appear to have lapsed into jungle under the troubled rule of the Bundelas, and to have been reclaimed after the cession; and it would with such experience be rash to assert that any extension of cultivation is unlikely in the future in the area now recorded as culturable waste as distinct from fallow. The classification, however, between these two kinds of land is usually a matter of the patwari's opinion, and is often disturbed by divergent views on the subject of areas infested with *kans* or otherwise temporarily affected. But, for all practical purposes, the large areas of recorded fallow may be accepted as that portion of the village lands which comes into cultivation or remains uncultivated according to seasonal fluctuations. In 1902 the fallow area was returned at 669,651 acres, only 123,733 acres falling under the head of new fallow. Excluding Karwi tahsil, where percentages are disturbed by the large barren area of the tahsil, Banda and Kamasin have the highest, and Mau, Girwan and Pailani the lowest acreage of new fallow. Of old fallow Kamasin has the smallest percentage, while the predominantly black soil tahsils of Banda and Pailani have the largest.

Culturable area.

The various harvests are known by the usual names of *kharif*, *rabi* and *zaid*. The last mentioned is insignificant in area and during the decade from 1889 to 1898 only averaged 358 acres per tahsil or 2,865 acres over the district. Indeed the country depends entirely on the great autumn and spring staples, and any failure in

Harvests.

these is at once felt by the people who have no subsidiary crops to fall back upon. Over the whole district the areas sown in *rabi* and *kharif* are nearly in the proportion of 45 and 55 per cent., respectively. This is the average of the seasons 1898 to 1902, which are fairly representative, beginning with a dry year and containing normal seasons at the end. There are, however, great variations both in the different tahsils and in the different years. In the Karwi subdivision the *rabi* area averages only 40 per cent. : in the rest of the district it averages nearly 48 per cent. Only in the Banda tahsil, where there is also the largest portion of *mar* soil, does the *rabi* area exceed the *kharif* by the narrow margin of under four per cent: the proportions are closest in Baberu with a slight preponderance in favour of *kharif*. An exceptionally favourable year of rainfall such as 1901 will disturb the balance and increase the acreage under spring crops relatively to *kharif* by sometimes as much as half as much again The same conditions influence the area of *dofasli* or double-cropped area. In 1901-02—a favourable year—the *dofasli* area amounted to 61,458 acres over the district. During the decade from 1889 to 1898 it averaged 58,695 acres. The greater portion of this area consists of land on which rice has been grown in the autumn. Ripening early if the rains are favourable, it is cut and removed in time for a *rabi* crop to be grown in the same field. Double-cropping is not a distinctive feature of the agricultural system, nor is it possible to say that the area has increased. It exists most largely in the Jurar tract of Baberu, the northerly portion of Badausa and the contiguous north-easterly parts of Girwan tahsil; and these are the best rice-growing tracts in the district. In Baberu especially, as the area under rice increases in any year, the double-cropped area also increases. Moreover there is reason to believe that the *dofasli* area has not been recorded in the past with sufficient accuracy to be entirely reliable. Fields that are sown with *juar* and other crops in the *kharif* which, for any reason, have failed are usually, if the rains last out well, re-planted with *rabi* crops. But though the area has been planted twice it has not borne two mature crops. The tracts mentioned above will be commanded by the Ken canal, and there is every reason to believe that, with the increased security given to rice cultivation, a large *dofasli* area will be rendered permanent.

Crops. Statistics of the principal crops grown in each tahsil will be found in the appendix.* The unusual mixtures in which they are sown do not appear in the statistics, but have already been noticed. The other chief feature of importance is the fluctuation in the areas devoted to the different varieties and particularly to the great staples *juar* and gram. The other crops vary within fairly narrow limits, but the areas devoted to these depend entirely on the character of the seasons and change from one year to the other in a manner peculiar to Bundelkhand. The same conditions influence the relative areas of wheat and gram mixed to gram alone in the spring harvest.

Juar. *Juar* may be said to be the crop, *par excellence*, of the *kharif*, as gram is of the *rabi*. It grows in great profusion under normal circumstances, both alone and mixed with *arhar*. On black cotton soils it is usually grown alone; but on lighter soils it is rare that it is not blended with some other plant, *juar* and cotton and *mung*, *juar* and *kodon*, *juar* and rice being the most usual mixtures. At last settlement it was found in one hundred and forty-two different combinations. It occupies an average of 25 per cent. of the total cropped area, and the commonest varieties are *boni*, *dudnagar*, *dugdi* (white and yellow) and *gugli*. The white variety of *dugdi* is considered the best, the *gugli* and *dudnagar* being also esteemed; while the *boni* is the coarsest and cheapest and ripens soonest but is not sown on *mar* soils. Over thirty varieties are said to be grown, and some of these are only for fodder. About three or three and a half *sers* of seed are necessary for each acre sown, and the cost of production is small. The outturn of the best varieties on good soils is as much as ten maunds an acre.

Rice. The average area under rice is 55,606 acres, the bulk of which lies in Baberu and the northern part of Girwan and Badausa tahsils. But the acreage fluctuates very much according to the season. Thus in the rice-growing tract in Baberu it was 22,681 acres in 1895 and only 3,005 acres in 1897. The area is least in Pailani, where the average is only 580 acres. A tendency to increase the area sown with rice has been observed in other tahsils such as Kamasin. Its extension, where the soil is suitable, is of great value, because it usually enables the land to be resown with *rabi*.

* Appendix, tables VI.

It is divided into two main classes, that which is transplanted and that which is sown broad cast. All the fields in which it is grown are embanked in some way, and the variety called *sawan* in Bengal, which practically grows in water all the time, is not known. Rice is clearly confined in area to those parts of the district where the rain is more consistent and the land is not heavily drained. The most congenial soil appears to be *parua*, with a varying admixture of *kabar* : little is planted in *mar* or the heavier varieties of *kabar*. In all some thirty different varieties are found in the district, excluding the spontaneously growing *pasai*, which none but the very poor take the trouble to collect. Nearly all of them are quick ripeners. The best variety is *Kala Sheo Das*, a transplanted rice with a yield of 4 to 5 maunds a *bigha* or 9 to 10 maunds an acre, which ripens rather later than other varieties. Other kinds commonly sown are *anokhi*, *balra*, *dudhi*, *gardhan*, *ajan*, *manki*, *shakarchini* and *simkharcha*. These are all sown broadcast in fields usually unprepared by any preliminary ploughing but manured with cowdung and village refuse, the seed being ploughed in as soon as the monsoon commences : some are occasionally also transplanted. The average amount of seed required for sowing is between seven and twelve *sers* per *bigha*, according to variety, and the average yield is six to ten maunds of paddy, the yield of rice being little more than half this quantity. *Kala Sheo Das* rice sells at about eight *sers* per rupee and in bad seasons as high as five or six, but the other varieties sell usually at a rate of ten or fifteen *sers* per rupee. If the people are to be believed, the popularisation of this crop is of comparatively recent date. In Baberu this is attributed to an Arakh of the village of Phuphundi about the year 1865. He is said to have brought some particularly good seed from Fatehpur, which attracted attention and gave an impetus to the cultivation of the crop. This Arakh was sent to one of the old Agra agricultural and horticultural exhibitions and received a pecuniary reward for his enterprise and success. A peculiar feature of the agriculture of the district is the rice sown on the banks of rivers, but chiefly of the Ken and in pargana Pailani, in the cold weather. The seed after being soaked until it sprouts is sown in the highest land that can be found in a sufficiently moist state, and this is, of course, below the alluvial

soil used for wheat and gram. As the river recedes the crop is transplanted and follows it in December, the area being increased from one-eighth to one-fourth of a *bigha* for five *sers* of seed, and again at the commencement of the hot weather, when the twice transplanted rice is found in the gradually contracting bed of the river, the produce of the five *sers* of seed covering a *bigha* of land. The crop is neither very certain nor good, and the Kewats who carry on the cultivation do not get more than nine maunds of rice per acre, which sells at a rate about one-third lower than that for upland rice.

Cotton. Cotton is nearly always found mixed with some other crops —generally with *arhar*—and it always forms one of the constituents of the mixtures so commonly found on light lands, *viz.* combinations of *juar*, cotton, *mung*, *urd* and *arhar*. Mixed with *arhar* it occupies an average of 85,078 acres, or over ten per cent. of the total cropped area, the average being highest in Karwi, where it is 14·38, and lowest in Banda, where it is 6·29. It is now rarely grown on the best black soils and seldom even on the better kinds of *kabar*. The prophecy made at Mr. Cadell's settlement that its displacement from these soils was only temporary and that it would again occupy an important acreage has not been fulfilled. The acreage under cotton has very largely decreased in this as in other Bundelkhand districts, and the time has now gone by when this famous staple of Bundelkhand was the finest in the market. At the settlement of 1842 the area under it occupied 24·25 in the western tahsils and 25·9 per cent. in the Karwi subdivision of the total *kharif* area, and though this percentage was probably inflated by the inclusion of all fields in which any cotton was grown at all it is abundantly clear that this crop has lost its pre-eminence. At the settlement of 1877-78 the percentages had fallen to 16 and 14, respectively. In the absence of irrigation Bundelkhand can no longer compete with the Doab districts, and the low prices that followed the close of the American Civil War made its cultivation unremunerative in so precarious a tract. The decrease in its cultivation has been a serious loss to the district, and the substitution of *juar* has only partially filled the deficiency. There is no hope that it will increase in the future, and the one cotton mill in the district, situated at Karwi—maintains at times a somewhat precarious existence.

Bajra and arhar.

Bajra alone or in combination with *arhar* is very little grown. It is not returned at all from Badausa and Girwan tahsils, and in the others is confined to light sandy *parua* soils chiefly lying near the Jumna. The average acreage in the six tahsils where it is grown is only 5,938 acres, or under six per cent. of the cropped area, and even then it is in combination with *arhar*. *Arhar* occupies in various combinations a larger relative area and *arhar dal* forms a staple food of the people. The largest area of *bajra* and *arhar* mixed is in Mau tahsil where it averages 11,447 acres, or 13·70 of the cropped area of the tahsil, and the lowest is in Banda tahsil where it averages only 1,904 acres, or 1·50 per cent. Of *bajra* two varieties are recognised, called *bajra* and *bajri*, also called *kuari* and *aghani* from their habit of early or later ripening. Of these *bajra* is the larger variety both in respect of heads and grain. Of *arhar* there are four main varieties called *balandha* or *arahra*, *chitkoni*, *chagri* and *ramimuyan*. The first is superior in size but inferior in taste to the latter two. *Chagri* is grown mainly on *mar* and *balandha* on *parua* soils, while *chitkoni* is little grown and then only on *kabar*.

Other *kharif* crops.

The most important of the remaining crops grown in the *kharif* are the smaller millets, *kakun* and *kodon*, and *til* or *tilli*. *Kodon* is probably planted over a larger acreage than appears in the statistics because it is much mixed with *juar*. It occupies an important position as the main rains crop on the Patha in tahsils Mau and Karwi. In Karwi tahsil it averages 5,660 acres, or 6·89 per cent. of the cropped area, and in Mau tahsil 4·73. In the other tahsils it holds a more subordinate position of less than three per cent. and in Pailani is little grown at all. *Kakun* often escapes notice altogether as it is, when grown alone, generally sown close to the site, and reaped early in order to give place to another crop. *Til* occupies an average of 12,573 acres or 12·54 per cent. in Girwan; and 9,865 acres or 7·71 per cent. in Banda: but it is an important crop on light soils in most tahsils, and though usually grown alone is often mixed. *Mung* and *urd* have already been noted as frequently sown in combination with *juar*, and there is usually a certain acreage under *san*, particularly in light uplands to the north of the district where it is a favourite crop with Kewats, the fibre being used for the manufacture of ropes. Indigo is now

practically unknown, but a little inferior variety of the plant is grown in Pithaurabad, a village which once formed part of the town of Sihonda: and in the neighbouring village of Manpur Barai *pan* is grown. These crops are grown nowhere else in the district. The once valuable *al* crop has, owing to the competition of aniline dyes, died out. The frequent appearance of *kolhuas*, or small hollowed cup-like presses of basalt have been held to be the sign of a once flourishing sugarcane industry; but the district is unsuited to this crop, and it is unlikely that there was ever any production of sugarcane more than sufficient to supply home wants. With the extension of the means of communication and the lowering of the prices of sugar the inducements to undertake what must have been always an expensive crop have vanished.

Rabi crops.

The chief *rabi* staple is gram, which grows to a good size in the black soils and, owing to ability to resist drought, is much planted also on light soils. The area under gram alone occupies an average of 268,794 acres or 31 per cent. of the total cropped area, and over 70 per cent. of the *rabi* area or, if the area under wheat and gram mixed is also considered, the proportion rises to nearly 90 per cent. It is known in the district by the names of *chana*, *lahla* and *chhola*, and two varieties are recognised, the yellow or *pila*, which is the better quality, grown in *mar* and *kabar*, and the red or black (*lal*, *mahula* or *kala*) which is inferior. The plants, especially in *mar* soils, are thick and bushy and give a large outturn when the September rains have been favourable. Wheat is practically never grown alone. Pailani is the only tahsil which makes a return of the single crop, and it is there probably grown entirely in alluvial soils. The varieties of wheat fall into two classes, hard and soft: in the former are included all kinds called *kathia*. There are two varieties of *kathia* wheat known as *tamiya* or red and *dhusra* or brown, both having a large reddish grain and being very prolific on black soils, though extremely liable to rust. The soft variety called *pisiya* or white wheat, *dhudhia*, *dandi*, *gangajali*, *hansraj*, *ujla* has a smaller grain, is less prolific than *kathia*, but more resistent to rust, and is planted chiefly in *parua*, where irrigation is possible, and in alluvial soils. The area under mixed wheat and gram ordinarily occupies about six per cent. of the total cropped

area, about 13 per cent. of the *rabi* area, and is highest in the black soil parganas of Banda, Pailani and Baberu. The proportion of mixed wheat and gram to gram alone varies enormously according to the seasons. In a dry year the acreage under gram alone is overwhelming, while in a favourable year of well-distributed rainfall the proportions are to a large extent reversed. Thus in Banda tahsil in 1890-91 there were 59,435 acres of wheat and gram and 22,266 of gram alone. In 1895-96, a dry year, gram alone occupied 68,773 acres while the mixed crop only occupied 5,407. The reasons for the practice of mixing wheat and gram are, firstly, the intense dread of rust which attacks the wheat ears if the winter rains are abnormal or the skies cloudy; and, secondly, the idea that the leguminous crop prevents the exhaustion of the soil. Another reason that operates is doubtless the fact that wheat needs a better tilth and more ploughing, and this the Bundelkhand cultivator is often unable to give the land. Of other spring crops barley by itself occupies an insignificant area of less than one per cent. in Kamasin, Karwi, Badausa and Girwan, but is not uncommon in many villages as a mixed crop with gram and peas or *masur*. A more important place is occupied by linseed especially in the Banda tahsil, where it covers over three per cent. of the cropped area, or an average of 4,066 acres, and in Baberu where the average is 3,022 acres or 2·57 per cent. It has already been noted, however, that this crop in frequently sown in narrow lines between other crops to mark off shares in the absence of fields boundaries, so that the actual area covered by it is probably greater than is recorded. Lastly the castor oil plant is much sown in alluvial soils and sometimes independently in well-manured fields close to the village site.

***Zaid* crops.**

The small *zaid* harvest is of little importance and has shrunk to diminutive proportions in all tahsils since 1900. In the decade ending in 1899 it averaged 2,865 acres. In a year of drought, owing to the absence of irrigation, there is no *sanwan* to fall back on and that crop is unknown in the district. Melon cultivation is a regular industry in the bed of the Ken at Banda and in other riverside villages near large markets, both varieties, *kharbuza* and *tarbuz*, being cultivated. Vegetable crops of different varieties are also grown in some villages such as Oran, where there is a good

supply of water, but the *singhara* crop is generally precarious and dependent on the rain water which fills the tanks: it comes to maturity in December.

The approximate yields per acre of the principal crops, based on experiments conducted over five years in accordance with the instructions of the agricultural department, give the following yields in pounds per acre :—irrigated wheat, 800; unirrigated, 650; irrigated gram, 800; unirrigated, 750; *juar*, 550; *arhar*, 500; linseed, 500; *til*, 280; and cotton, 180. **Outturn.**

A further idea of the fertility of some of the soils may be obtained from the experiments conducted in tahsil Banda in 1878 (fasli 1285) for wheat and gram. Average *mar* in the Mawai circle, the best *mar* in the tahsil and in the district, was found to produce over 20 maunds of wheat and gram per acre, and good *kabar* in the same locality as much as 22 maunds 26 *sers*. West of the Ken, in the Khannah and Mataundh circles, where the soil is not so good, 9 maunds 30 *sers*, and six maunds 33 *sers*, respectively, were recorded, while average *kabar* produced in Khannah 8 maunds 26 *sers*. First class *parua* in Mawai, probably manured though this is not stated, gave a yield of 19 maunds, and the first class *parua* of the lighter *parua* circle nearly nine maunds. High as some of these results are, even bigger yields were vouched for by the people, under favourable circumstances. Over the five westerly tahsils the average produce per acre on all soils was reckoned to be 9·50 maunds for wheat, 9·20 for gram, and 9·75 for *juar*. These averages, however, are liable to frequent disturbance in so precarious a tract of country.

Till 1907 the district may be said to have been without any of the ordinary means of irrigation. It possesses no large lakes, such as are found in Mahoba and Jhansi, the configuration of the country, at any rate in six out of eight tahsils, being unsuited to them. It has so far been entirely dependent on the regular monsoon rains and the moisture-retaining properties of much of its soil to tide over seasons of deficient rainfall. In the character of its soil it undoubtedly possesses, with much of Bundelkhand, an advantage over the Doab, and it will be seen presently that on several occasions in its history this advantage has enabled it to survive in comparative comfort what would certainly elsewhere have been seasons of scarcity. This natural advantage has been further **Irrigation.**

increased and improved by the best method of conserving and utilising water practicable, *viz.* the construction of embankments, both great and small. If it were possible to estimate the capital and labour spent in the construction of these the district of Banda would probably compare not unfavourably in the matter of improvements with most other districts in the provinces. No statistics are kept, however, of land either directly or indirectly benefited by embankments and it is only within the last four years that particular attention has been directed to their value, and a systematic policy under the auspices of the irrigation department adopted with regard to them. Smaller field *bandhis* are generally left in the hands of the proprietors themselves, and most of them are alive to their value and prepared to carry them out at their own expense, or with the help of loans. But larger works, which take the form of a dam thrown across a shallow valley, are now being planned and estimated by the irrigation department. The famine programme of the district has been thoroughly revised by Mr. Silberrad, the late collector, and since September 1905 a sub-engineer of the irrigation department has been on duty reviewing proposed projects and traversing the district in search of suitable sites for others. During the scarcity of 1905-06, which mainly affected the Banda and Pailani tahsils, an opportunity was given for carrying out part of this programme, and 133 *bandhans* affecting 10,872 acres of land, were constructed, the average cost per acre benefited coming to about Rs. 5. Some 600 projects have been so far prepared in case of another famine.

The actual area irrigated from all sources averaged for the decade 1889—98 only 4,932 acres. This includes all fields which get at least one watering, and as far as those irrigated from tanks and ponds are concerned it does not follow that the crop always matures. This area shows little expansion or contraction, but there are small variations. The sources of irrigation consist mainly of wells and tanks, though "other sources" account for a larger area than tanks. The newly constructed Ken canal was first opened for irrigation in the *kharif* season of 1315 *Fasli* on September 22nd, 1907, at a time of severe drought. The total area irrigated by it in the *kharif* of that year was 26,328, and in the *rabi* 40,141 acres. When the whole canal system is complete this area will no doubt expand, and if the remaining irrigation

projects are carried out, the district should have a substantial area secured from drought.

The decennial average irrigated from wells is 3,377 acres over the district, and is practically confined to land under garden crops. In one tahsil only, namely Girwan, can there be said to be any irrigation of the Doab type; and this lies entirely in the villages of Majhgawan, Kalinjar, Tarahti, Sidhpur and Nayagaon in the old pargana of Kalinjar. In these villages *kachcha* wells can be sunk, and irrigation is carried on from them. In some of the villages in the neighbourhood of the hills—as for example round Chitrakot in the Karwi tahsil—there is a fair amount of well irrigation. In such places masonry wells lined with rough unmortared stones can be cheaply constructed: but even here the total area irrigated from wells has shrunk from 337 acres at last settlement to 143 in 1905. The area, however, is liable to increases and decreases according to the season, as, owing to the labour and expense involved, there is a general reluctance to irrigate from wells. Elsewhere throughout the district water usually lies at a distance of from 50 to 100 feet below the surface, making the cost of raising it almost prohibitive. All wells have to be masonry or brick-lined, and cost at least from 300 to 600 rupees to construct. In many of them water has dried up, and even the small garden irrigated land has in some places contracted. Thus at Sindhan Kalan in Pailani two out of five wells used for irrigation at last settlement have gone dry and a third gives very little water, and the irrigated land has fallen from 28 to 19 acres. There are a number of villages in the district which have no well at all, others have only one, and in the drier tracts every village lies perched on broken ravine ground near some perennial stream or river, owing to difficulties of water supply. Under the stress of famine, when prices are running high, the well-irrigated area increases, as it becomes profitable to save any crop: and in 1896-97 it rose to 4,890 acres. Badausa and Girwan showed much the largest increases. During the four years 1899 to 1902, for which complete district totals are available, the well irrigated area has averaged 4,055 acres, an increase of 578 acres over the last decennial average, but the increase is hardly important. The irrigated area at Mr. Cadell's settlement was 5,623 acres, so that there

Wells.

has been a fall since then. The total number of wells, then, of all sorts was 5,822. In 1902 the total number of wells used for irrigation was 1,133 *pakka*, 259 half masonry, and 131 *kachcha*. The largest number—394—is in Girwan and the smallest in Mau —57. Where irrigation is carried on, the ordinary leathern bucket drawn by bullocks and called *charsa* is used. The better class of wells are supplied with pillars of solid masonry; but many of the most serviceable (for irrigation purposes) have fallen into disrepair, and wooden posts attached to the remains of the masonry pillar and overlaid with lumps of mud, caked dry, are frequently seen, the zamindars not having in many cases the means to repair them. The whole question of wells and water-bearing strata in Bundelkhand has not yet been thoroughly explored, but since 1906 a more systematic investigation has been conducted into the matter. It has been found that most of the existing wells are sunk to the first impervious stratum, called *mota* or *pira mathi*, only. During the years 1907 and 1908 a well-borer from the Agricultural department was attached to the district, and attempted to tap lower water reserves by boring, but achieved no great success.

Tanks.

Tank irrigation is to be found in most villages, but the decennial average is only 260 acres for the district. This is probably due to a confusion with "other sources," because everywhere water is utilised by lift to irrigate, especially early rice. At any rate, there is least of this form of irrigation, as the statistics show, in Pailani, the decennial average being only four acres. There is a vast number of tanks scattered throughout the district, most of the early famine relief having taken this form: but the majority are completely dry after the rains. They have no catchment area, and have not been improved by being deepened. The defect of this form of irrigation is that the tank has least water in it in a season when water is most needed. Such tank irrigation as there is is carried on from the older standing village pond, generally close to the village sites, which nearly always contains water. But in a large number of villages irrigation from these is not even attempted, because it has been laid under a ban. The village of Manjhila in Baberu is surrounded on three sides by extensive stretches of water, but their utilisation has been interdicted. The origin of

the prohibition is obscure; but it probably arose from the necessity of preserving drinking water for cattle, and considering the great scarcity of water in many places there is much to be said in its favour. On the other hand this explanation hardly covers the cases like that of the village just cited, where the reservation of one pond in the very heavy black soil of the tract would furnish an unfailing source of drinking water for cattle while the others might easily be set free for irrigation. The largest acreage is returned from Karwi, where it averaged 128 acres, but as no irrigated acreage from tanks was returned at all till 1893, when it suddenly sprang to 627 acres, it is more than probable that irrigation of this kind used to be included in "other sources," which, in 1891-92, covered 1,055 acres. As illustrative of the uselessness of tank irrigation in dry years the case of the same pargana is instructive in 1895 and 1896, when the areas were 395 and 14 acres, respectively. The water is usually run in a channel from the tank to the field to be irrigated, where a small pit is dug. It is raised by a swing basket of rectangular shape called *benri, banka, dugla* or *dauri*, worked by two people, one on either side of the pit, and sometimes two lifts are so used to raise the water to a higher level. The daily cost would be about four annas per lift in wages, or less where women, as is often the case, are employed.

The Garh-chappa tank.

With the abandonment of the policy of constructing village tanks as useless for irrigation, attention has now been turned to larger projects as protective and famine relief works, and suitable sites are being now selected by revenue officers and referred to the irrigation department for report on feasibility and estimated cost. There are many such sites available below the *patha* in tahsils Mau and Karwi and projects will be taken in hand gradually as funds permit, or if famine presses. So far one project has been prepared and is ready for completion. It is situated in the village of Garh-chappa in the Karwi tahsil, about four miles north of Manikpur. A reservoir with an estimated storage of 110,000,000 cubic feet will be formed by an embankment thrown across a valley formed by two projecting spurs from the main range of hills, to catch the water that now finds its way down one of the tentacles of the Kewai Nala. An escape will be provided which will discharge

4,200 cusecs of water, which is equivalent to 2″ of rainfall an hour over the catchment area. Below the tank a channel, nearly three miles in length, will be made capable of irrigating nearly 700 acres in the *rabi*. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 52,000, and it will irrigate some of the land lying between the Kewai and Chandaha Nalas. The earthwork of this tank was commenced as a famine relief measure in March 1908.

Other sources.

The decennial average of areas irrigated from "other sources" is 1,295 acres, but, as has already been remarked, there has undoubtedly been confusion with tank irrigation. Of this area an average of 408 acres came from tahsil Karwi, and the two next largest areas came from Mau and Kamasin, so that over two-thirds of the area is confined to the Karwi subdivision. The sources of irrigation outside wells and tanks are very small. A few acres of rice or other crops sown low down near the bed of streams and rivers as in Pailani are watered by hand, *gharras* being filled from the stream and poured over the crops. Occasionally water in the smaller perennial *nalas* is diverted so as to flood certain areas lying in the valleys formed by them, but this is done so as to secure a deposit of silt before the flood water subsides. More rarely water is lifted from them in the style of irrigation from tanks. Large areas included within embankments are of course flooded, but the water is drawn off after the soil has been sufficiently saturated: and though this is extremely valuable in Bundelkhand it can hardly rank as irrigation properly understood.

Canals.

Canals are in their inception in Banda, so their description has been left to the last. The question of providing Bundelkhand with canal irrigation has been under discussion since about 1865. It was indefinitely postponed owing to doubt as to the feasibility of the plans and the likelihood of their being remunerative or even paying their way and to want of funds. The Betwa canal, which was opened in 1885 to irrigate parts of the Jhansi, Jalaun and Hamirpur districts, was the first to be constructed: and the whole question became one of first class importance after the desolating famine of 1896-97. The final impetus was given by the report of the Irrigation Commission in 1903.

The Ken canal.

The question of constructing a canal from the Ken river was first mooted in 1870. It was proposed to irrigate the Ken-Bagain

Doab, and a first project was prepared in 1871 by Mr. Richardson, executive engineer. A weir was to be constructed at Gaursheopur, 25 miles above Banda, where a rocky ridge crosses the river forming an island surmounted by Rangarh fort. A second weir was to be constructed at Kharauni, a village belonging to the Ajaigarh State, thirteen miles higher up, where another rocky ridge crosses the river. The estimated cost of the whole was Rs. 24,00,000 and a supply of 800 cusecs was to be provided, capable of irrigating both *rabi* and *kharif*. As the cost was considered too great, the project was amended to a single weir at Kharauni, of a height of 50 feet above the bed of the river, forming a reservoir with a maximum depth of about 78 feet in the rains and extending 22 miles up the bed of the river. The capacity of the canal was to be 350 cusecs, and it was to be also fed from the Bagain, which would also have been dammed. The length of the main line was about 50 miles, and a branch of 35 miles length was also provided, both to command an area of nearly 1,000 square miles and capable of irrigating an outside maximum of 80,000 acres of *rabi*. The estimated cost was nearly 13,50,000 rupees, and a net revenue of 90,000 rupees, or 6·8 per cent. on capital cost, after deducting maintenance expenses, was expected. In 1874-75 a revised scheme was prepared by the same engineer providing for an increase of the Gaursheopur weir to 68 feet at a very much greater cost, but the whole project was postponed in 1878 until "the Betwa canal is completed, in working order, and is shown to be financially sound." As the Betwa canal did not pay working expenses till 1896-97 nothing was heard of the Ken project till the famine of those years, when attention was turned to protective as distinct from productive irrigation works and a new investigation was made by Mr. Dupuis, executive engineer, now in the Egyptian service. The feasibility of making the headworks above the falls of the Ken at Korai (some 28 miles above Kharauni) was now for the first time considered, partly because of the strong opposition displayed by the Ajaigarh darbar to a weir at Kharauni, but mainly because of the much greater command of country obtained by taking out the canal above the drop of 100 feet at that spot, and the much lower weir required. Mr. Dupuis proposed that the weir should be at Bhopat Kurmiyan, five miles above the fall. The Chief Engineer Mr. (now Sir Thomas)

Higham suggested Bariarpur, two miles above Korai, and this place was finally adopted as more suitable. This proposal contemplated a canal with distributaries designed for a supply of 800 cusecs but capable of running 1,000. The detailed survey was begun in 1899-1900 by Mr. Hutton, who found Bariarpur the best site for the headworks; but he was soon after transferred and his place taken by Mr. Barlow, who completed the survey and has also carried out the actual construction. At Bariarpur the river flows over a rocky bed nearly one-third of a mile wide and 28 feet below the top of its immediate banks, which are of earth. The actual length of the weir is 2,280 feet and its top is 607 feet above sea level, and 19 feet above the ordinary low water level of the river. The bed level of the canal is 9 feet below the crest of the weir, but on the top of the weir iron shutters have been constructed increasing the depth of water by eight feet and the storage from 180,000,000, to 426,000,000 cubic feet. These shutters are of novel design, the invention of Mr. Nethersole, Superintending Engineer, and at the end of the weir next to the head of the canal, there are undersluices capable of discharging 2,000 cusecs to prevent the accumulation of silt at this point. It is, however, intended to construct another large reservoir higher up the river. This latter reservoir is estimated to have a storage capacity of 4,000,000,000 cubic feet and will ensure a constant supply of water. The site selected is near the village of Gangao in the Chhatarpur State, 25 miles above Bariarpur, and work will be commenced as soon as the project is sanctioned. The cold weather discharge of the river is at present insufficient to fill the canal. In December 1900 at Bariarpur the discharge was little over 300 cusecs. Soon after leaving Bariarpur the canal passes through a rock cutting 54 feet deep, and rock and earth cuttings at the 7th, 10th and 17th miles, and takes advantage of several *nalas*. Before reaching the Ken Bagain Doab at mile 20 it has to cross several minor drainage channels leading to the Ken, the two largest of which are crossed by aqueducts at Majhgawan and Mowapura. Others are disposed of by inlets and corresponding escapes lower down, or by syphons. The slope throughout is considerable, and the scenery picturesque. From mile 20 as far as Pangara mile 37, the canal follows the watershed. At Pangara it bifurcates into two branches

named the Banda and Atarra, the latter of which is bigger in the ratio of 9 to 5. The chief extensions of the Banda branch are the Aliha, Tindwari and Alona distributaries, whose situations are sufficiently indicated by their names. These make provision for the irrigation of the north-east corner of Girwan and Banda and the south-east and eastern portions of Pailani. The main line or Atarra branch runs past that town to Baberu, ending near Augasi in the Jumna, and having four chief distributaries known as the Mahota, Baberu, Bisanda and Kamasin distributaries: it irrigates a large tract in Girwan, most of Badausa north-west of the Bagain, most of Baberu and a small portion of Kamasin. The present alignments of distributaries and minors has been based on the assumption that no irrigation will be required for *mar*, or for two-thirds of the *kabar* and *goind* land, but it allows for extensions at a latter date if a sufficient supply of water is available, and if it is proved that *mar* takes water regularly. The total area of soils suitable for irrigation and commanded by the two branches is 214,255 acres for the Atarra and 160,179 acres for the Banda. Over half in the former area or 108,463 acres is *parua* and 47,723 or about 28 per cent. in the latter. The first 30 miles of the canal are almost wholly in native territory; but comparatively little irrigation is possible owing to the broken nature of the ground and the narrowness of the Ken Bagain Doab south of Pangara. Ten or twelve minors, however, of an average length of one mile, will be provided for irrigation in this direction. When the canal is in complete working order it is hoped to irrigate 33,500 acres of *rabi* and 7,500 acres of *kharif* and to give a first watering to 10,000 acres of *mar* for *rabi* in an ordinary year, or nearly 100,000 acres in a year of famine, mainly through increased late *kharif* irrigation. Permanent inspection-houses will be situated at Bariarpur, Majhgawan, Bira, Nehri and Pangara on the main canal; at Barokhar, Paprenda, Tindwari and Bilgaon on the Banda branch; and at Atarra, Para, Jamu, Baberu and Shamsuddinpur on the Atarra branch. The total estimated cost is 38,50,000 rupees and a return of 1·7 per cent. on capital outlay is anticipated, after paying working expenses, but not interest. The work is classed as "protective;" but if rice growing with the aid of irrigation is introduced as an extended industry there is some hope that the canal will

prove a productive work. In any case as the expenditure on famine relief and remissions of revenue in the single famine of 1895-97 amounted to half a crore of rupees, the increased security it will afford to about one-half of the district will amply justify its construction as a protective work.

The Paisuni canal.

The project for a canal from the Paisuni river has been prepared, and the surveys have been made. It is proposed to run the canal with stored water from a reservoir constructed at Ansuia in the Chaube jagir of Paldeo, some 12 miles above Karwi in a direct line, so as to allow the normal supply of water to be available for the bathing of pilgrims at Sitapur. The canal head will be situated at Phataksilla, four miles above Sitapur, and the canal will command the whole of the Bagain-Paisuni Doab. The culturable area commanded will be 43,000 acres, including *mar*. Irrigation will commence between Khohi and the Jhansi-Manikpur railway. The main line will be 25 miles long, with 58 miles of distributaries and minors and the proposed discharge is 240 cusecs, to be run during the *rabi* on alternate weeks. No early *kharif* irrigation is contemplated, but if the rains fail or there is a long break, water will be run down. The maximum assumed area of irrigation is 17,224 acres or 40 per cent. of the commanded culturable area. The project has recently been indefinitely shelved owing to difficulties connected with the site of the headworks. The probable cost is estimated at Rs. 11,50,000, and the canal is seldom expected to pay more than the working expenses. If constructed it will be attached to the Ken canal division.

The Ohan canals.

The Ohan river rises in the uneven country lying between the Matdar and Manikpur forest blocks in the Karwi tahsil. Surveys are in progress for two branches—an eastern and a western—to irrigate the narrow Ohan-Baroi and Ohan-Ganta doabs. A large reservoir is proposed at Simardaha, a few miles above the Karwi-Manikpur road. The cold weather supply of this stream is very small and practically useless for irrigation purposes. The probable cost of both canals will be Rs. 11,00,000 for works alone, but they will only be undertaken as famine relief works. The culturable area commanded by the eastern branch is 29,695 acres, and it will have an estimated length of 29 miles. The western branch will command 17,358 acres of culturable land and have

channels of 26 miles in length. The scheme is purely a protective work.

From the cession in 1803 till 1819 Banda formed part of the district of Bundelkhand, stretching from its present eastern boundary to the Dhasan river on the west and including a portion of the Jalaun district. There are no records to show how far the district in common with the rest of Bundelkhand fared in the great famines which occurred from time to time before the introduction of British rule, but it is certain not to have escaped, and its troubles were probably not improved by the interminable wars and dissensions among the Bundelas. In 1809-10 there was a severe drought and scarcity, which took place while Mr. Wauchope, one of the more famous of the early collectors, was making his settlement, and the imposition of the enhanced revenue which he fixed in the southern part of the district had to be postponed. Periods of scarcity due to the spread of *kans* grass and damage due to storms or untimely and excessive rain fall seem to have followed till 1828, when a severe drought supervened on a succession of bad seasons since 1825 and was followed in 1829-30 by a very poor crop at both harvests. This reduced the district to a condition of "almost general bankruptcy." The area under cultivation had largely diminished and "the declining state of the district was further attested by the dilapidated condition of the habitations and the squalid appearance of the inhabitants and the progressive decrease in the stamp and abkari duties." In 1237 Fasli (1829-30) the balance of revenue outstanding was Rs. 4,19,076, most of which it was found impossible to recover, and the bulk of the district had to be taken under direct management. In 1833 there was a failure of rain in August, which seriously affected both harvests and was in Banda accompanied by general sickness and much mortality. The drought however was much more severe to the west and south, and Banda fared better than the neighbouring district of Hamirpur. The drought continued in 1834, but seems to have been somewhat beneficial to the district in helping to kill off *kans* which had made great headway. At any rate the district seems to have very rapidly recovered, and to have entered on a period of great prosperity which culminated in 1846-47. Of actual administrative measures for the relief of distress during all these droughts there is no record, but the revenue assessments

Early famines.

were reduced from time to time and much revenue had to be remitted.

Scarcities of 1860–70.

In 1860 the rainfall only averaged 16 inches against a normal of 37·3, over the five western tahsils, but was so well distributed that it was said that "in marked contrast to the upper Doab the year was one of prosperity in the district." The dry season of 1864 only injured the *kharif* and abundant rain towards the close of the season secured the *rabi* harvest. In 1868 there was a long-continued break in the rains. The rainfall was ill distributed rather than deficient and the long intervals of dry weather injured the rain crops in the lighter soils, while in the better soils they were fair or good. Owing to the high prices of grain ruling in the western parts of the province which had received little or no rain, a large export took place to Nowgong, Mahoba, Cawnpore and Lucknow and prices rose in consequence so high in the district that the partial failure of the *rabi* in 1869 produced the most acute distress. Nowhere was there an absolute want of the articles of food, but a general scarcity prevailed. The crops were generally dwarfed, and the outturn much reduced. The distress was most severe in the central portions of the district, namely tahsils Kamasin, Karwi, Baberu and Badausa, while tahsils Mau, Banda and Pailani suffered less. Relief measures were adopted as soon as the *rabi* harvest was gathered in. In May and June the average daily number of persons employed on relief works did not exceed 10,943, and the commencement of the rains on June 30th virtually put an end to the necessity for active relief measures. Nearly all the relief works were carried out in the Karwi tahsil, and the largest numbers of poor employed came from the neighbourhood of Saraiyan, Manikpur, the *patha* villages and the southern and western villages of Kamasin, where the failure of crops had been the greatest.

Scarcity of 1877.

There was a partial drought in 1877, in which Banda and Pailani suffered most, and the severity of its effects was greatly increased by the change in the distribution of crops over the various soils, which had been caused by a succession of seasons of heavy rainfall. The rain crops had been driven very generally from the firmer to the lighter soils, and in these they generally failed. In the bulk of Sihonda and in Augasi or Baberu the crops were fair or good, and the old pargana of Badausa, which included Kalinjar,

was beyond the influence of drought. And throughout the district a general fall in October and rain in January secured the *rabi* crops which but for hot winds before the harvest would have yielded a return above the average.

The most severe and most desolating calamities that have touched the district came in 1895–97. Very heavy rains in 1894-95 (the average over the district gave nearly twice the normal), had been disastrous to both *kharif* and *rabi* crops. The following year, 1895-96, opened with abundant rain which ceased at the end of August and, after causing a certain amount of damage to the *kharif*, failed to last out long enough either to save what was left of that crop on light lands or to ensure the *rabi*. The consequence was that the *kharif* was very poor and the *rabi* almost a failure. Prices had been steadily high since 1894. During the year 1895-96 both village relief works and works under the control of the Public Works department had been in progress, but the former were closed in the district on June 30th after an expenditure of Rs. 58,798 had been incurred : Rs. 3,444 were expended on gratuitous relief, Rs. 5,895 on poorhouses and Rs. 21,000 were distributed in *takavi*. The larger works under the public works department continued for some time longer. The season of 1896-97 opened with good rain; but it ceased prematurely and an average of only 17·90 inches was recorded over the district. The *kharif* which had promised well was seriously injured by dry hot west winds after the cessation of the rain, *rabi* sowings were retarded, and in many places rendered impossible owing to the absence of moisture. Consequently the area was much restricted, and even in this much of the seed failed to germinate. The prices of food grains in October were inordinately high, wheat being quoted at 7¾, inferior rice 7¼, *juar* 10½, gram 9¾ and *mung* and *urd* 7¾ *sers* per rupee, and these got even higher as the year wore on.

Famines of 1895—97.

Relief works were started as early as October. On the last Saturday of that month 14,696 persons were on larger works under the management of the public works department, 1,847 were in poorhouses, and 2,739 were being gratuitously relieved. As the year advanced the distress became more acute. The numbers on the works steadily rose to 134,970 on the last Saturday of January 1897 and to 237,259 on the corresponding day in May. The highest

number relieved in this way on any one day was 239,530 on June 5th, 1897. From October 1896 to September 1897, when the works were finally closed down, 37,508,998 units had been relieved at a total cost of Rs. 36,09,600, including all charges for establishment and implements. Meanwhile the numbers employed in civil works or gratuitously relieved in poorhouses or in their own homes rose to 65,550 on the last Saturday of August, but those who were maintained by the first method of relief were only numerous during the month of May. During the whole period from October 1896 to October 1897 an expenditure of Rs. 7,08,000 was incurred by civil officers in all forms of relief. Six poorhouses were opened, and all the works on which the able-bodied were employed took the form chiefly of raising old and making new unmetalled roads, cleaning or excavating village tanks and breaking or collecting road metal. In addition to this, Rs. 1,30,000 were advanced for the construction of wells and petty works and for purchase of seed, and Rs. 82,000 were granted as subsistence *takavi* to those who were considered too high in the social scale for work. Finally Rs. 8,25,112 of land revenue were remitted and Rs. 1,95,400 more put under suspension to be recovered in the following year. When the rains of 1897 broke, and the chance again came to resume agricultural operations, cultivators whose cattle had been lost and who were otherwise impoverished received Rs. 5,39,000 as a free gift from the charitable fund to purchase seed and bullocks. No district in the United Provinces suffered so much as Banda, and the figures here given will convey some idea of the magnitude of the distress which had to be relieved. But the full extent of the loss suffered by the district could only be conjectured at the time, and it was not till the new census figures were published in 1901, that the devastation caused by this succession of calamities from 1894 to 1897, in spite of every effort to mitigate them, could be fully appreciated.

Scarcity of 1905-06.

The season of 1900-01 which developed into famine in districts further west caused no trouble in Banda that could not be dealt with by remissions of revenue and distribution of *takavi*. But in 1905-06 the district narrowly escaped another scarcity. Like its predecessor 1900, the year 1905 was characterized by a generally diminished rainfall over the district, but one that was heavier in the

east than in the west. The district was saved from famine by timely rain in September; but this again was ill distributed and very slight in the two most westerly tahsils of Banda and Pailani, and in a small portion of Baberu. Relief works were opened in these tracts during the first week of December, when all hope of a *rabi* harvest of normal proportions had gone by. They took for the most part the form of embankment construction in suitable sites, according to a programme that had been drawn up under the supervision of the irrigation department, and the bulk of these were carried out in the trans-Ken portions of Banda and Pailani. During the first nine days following the opening of the works, an average of 1,927 persons attended. The numbers rose with fluctuations to 5,782 during the fortnight ending on the 17th of March 1906. Famine was then declared in the Banda and Pailani tahsils and regular relief works were opened under the control of the public works department, in addition to the "agricultural works" already in progress. Two poorhouses at Banda and Pailani were also established and gratuitous relief under the provisions of the Famine Code began to be distributed. Some civil works were also commenced. For the fortnight ending on the 21st of April, an average number of 5,645 workers and 2,004 dependants were engaged on large relief works, 4,634 were employed on agricultural and 78 on civil works. During the same period a total of 8,442 persons were gratuitously relieved and 1,239 were provided for in the poorhouses. From that date the numbers actively employed decreased. Relief works were closed in the first week in June, civil works at the end of that month and agricultural works by the second fortnight in July, while gratuitous relief continued till the 20th of September and the poorhouses remained open for a like period. The distress was never acute, and three-fourths of the persons relieved appear to have come from villages within a radius of five miles of the works. The total number of units relieved was 1,238,632, at a cost of Rs. 46,829. Besides this sum Rs. 2,000 were given to *zamindars* to carry out minor works in their own villages, Rs. 3,95,370 of revenue were remitted over the whole district, and Rs. 91,039 distributed in *takavi* between October 1905 and September 1906.

The famine of 1907-80.

The district was again visited by famine in 1907-08. The monsoon of that year did not break till July 20th and prematurely

ceased on August 27th, having given in the interval light but almost continuous rain. The moisture was entirely insufficient to bring most of the *kharif* crops to maturity and the want of rain in September was disastrous to the sowing of *rabi*. A certain area was secured by the opening of the Ken canal towards the end of that month ; but it commanded a comparatively small acreage, and the deficiency of the later rainfall rendered a fodder famine in addition to the scarcity of food grains an unwelcome possibility. Measures were at once taken to meet the impending calamity. During the year Rs. 8,74,839 were distributed in *takavi*, land revenue to the extent of Rs. 6,71,615 was remitted, and test works were opened in November. The latter were converted into regular famine relief works on January 7th, 1908, and military officers deputed to supervise the distribution of relief. Both large works under the control of the public works department and small works in charge of district officers or undertaken by the zamindars with the aid of partially recoverable advances were in full swing from that date till the last week in June, when the monsoon broke. Gratuitous relief continued to be doled out during August, and towards the end of that month the poor were provided with a lump sum of money to enable them to find support till the autumn harvest was gathered in. Altogether 8,281,429 units were relieved at a cost of Rs. 6,85,074 on larger works, 3,731,766 on smaller works and Rs. 2,29,623 were given in partially recoverable advances, for the constructions of agricultural works by *zamindars*. The expenditure on gratuitous relief both to persons at their own homes and in poorhouses amounted to Rs. 3,14,966. To cope with the lack of fodder, grass from the forests was cut and baled and distributed either for cash payment at a low price or as *takavi*. In addition to the quantity produced in the forests of British districts, where the crop was poor owing to a bad distribution of the rainfall, 18,427 maunds were imported from Jabalpur and 71,047 maunds from other places. The Karwi sub-division on this occasion was the worst affected, and the distress, which gradually disminished to the west, was never acute in Banda or Pailani tahsils beyond the Ken river or in the greater part of Girwan tahsil.

Other calamities.

The most disastrous years in the district have been those years of drought which have followed the years of excessive rainfall. But

taken altogether the district has suffered more from the effects of the latter than those of the former, and the history of one is a necessary complement to that of the other. After the scarcity of 1809 it seems to have attained a very high degree of prosperity during which Mr. Waring made his "ever-memorable settlement." In 1819 the rains broke late and then continued so incessantly that they destroyed the cotton crop, at that time the main staple of Bundelkhand. In 1826 the growth of *kans* began to cause serious alarm and is said to have been growing rapidly since 1820; during these years the character of the seasons inclined towards excessive rainfall. In 1823-24 the crops are said to have been very good, but 1825, 1826, 1827 and 1828 were all seasons of very heavy rainfall, and culminating with the drought in 1829-30 reduced the district to great distress. In 1830-31 the rains are said to have ceased early and in 1831-32 untimely rains in the cold season "were productive of a most general and destructive blight to the *rabi* crops." This was followed by the partial drought of 1833 and 1834. From 1850 to 1854 the seasons were all marked by abnormal rainfall; in 1852 *kans* again invaded the district, and in 1855 the cultivated area is said to have been much reduced. Subsequent to the Mutiny heavy and injurious rains fell in 1867, 1869 and 1871 and *kans* made rapid headway. When settlement operations began in 1874-75 for the new settlement, "the distress of the agricultural community was most serious." There was a very rapid improvement, which ended in 1887. In the following year the cultivated area was very much reduced in some parts, but recovered quickly and remained normal till the disastrous years beginning in 1894. Incidentally the district has been visited with severe hailstorms, blights and floods, though the last-named calamity is unusual. Indeed the years in which good harvests both in the *kharif* and *rabi* have been secured are few and far between. Though the scarcity caused by drought may be to a certain extent mitigated over the district by fair crops on the better soils there is little to lighten the distress caused by excessive and untimely rainfall, and the district has to contend against double calamities unknown or almost unknown to the Doab. In the earlier years of administration the remarkable prosperity obtaining from time to time was such as seriously to mislead officers,

and the misfortunes of the people were undoubtedly increased by the imposition of high assessments due to a want of appreciation of the fact that the prosperity was only temporary. Very large balances of both revenue and *takavi* from time to time accrued, and the history of assessments has been one of continual reduction. In 1865 there were heavy floods on the Jumna, Ken and Bagain. The village of Adri was entirely destroyed, Lasanra half destroyed, and some hamlets of Sindhan Kalan were washed away. Amchauli and Mahabara also suffered greatly. All these villages are in Pailani. In 1894-95 the Bagain rose unprecedentedly and destroyed some houses in Badausa village. In 1906 again there was a high flood in the Ken and considerable damage was done to Banda itself and other villages, such as Chutkan, on the river banks. *Girwi* or rust is particularly destructive to wheat on black soils if the winter rains are unpropitious, and an insect called *konghi* or *gunghi* attacks and eats the ripening gram pods in similar cases, and often causes extensive damage. Another insect called *bahadura* often appears at the commencement of the growth of gram and totally destroys the crop. A very destructive pest is *katwa*, which eats the gram shoots before they appear above ground. It appears in dry seasons and is particularly prevalent in *kabar* soil. During the rainy season damage is often done by grasshoppers and a black insect called *kamra* attacks *juar* and the other millets. With the extreme liability to loss from excessive, deficient or ill-distributed rainfall and the pests that one or other brings in its train, it is very rarely that the cultivator obtains a really good crop. And though he puts as large an acreage as possible under the plough, when there is any promise, the outturn per acre is, over the whole, likely to be indifferent, and the increase of cultivated area is only partially a guide to his prosperity.

Prices.

The history of prices in the bulk of the district has differed somewhat from that of the Doab. Till 1865 the district had no metalled road, and the only railway that touched it was the Jabalpur branch of the East Indian Railway running over the *patha* of Mau and Karwi. The prices to the north were always and are still regulated by those of the big markets in Fatehpur, such as Bindki, and further east by those within reach of the mart at Rajapur *viá* the Jumna. The difficulty of conveying the

produce away must have tended normally to keep prices somewhat lower than they would have been if the district had been well provided with good means of communications, though on occasions when the district suffered less than the Doab, as in 1860, prices rose fairly high The same circumstances operated to raise prices when the district was suffering from seasonal calamities which did not afflict other parts. In the years 1834—40, just previous to the first regular settlement for a prolonged term, wheat sold at between 19 and 20 *sers* per rupee, gram at a little over 27 and *juar* at nearly 30. In the succeeding decade these prices fell to 33½ *sers* for wheat, one maund 12 *sers* for *juar* and one maund eight *sers* for cotton. This was a period of low prices in Fatehpur also and in most Doab districts further west. Since then, though there has been a continuous rise, it was not till the decade 1871—81 that higher prices than those recorded in the years 1834—40 again obtained. The enhancement between the decades 1840—50 and 1870-80 was one of 81 per cent. in *juar*, 60 per cent. in wheat and 56 per cent. in gram. During this interval the communications had been improved, increased facilities for the disposal of produce obtained and the value of silver continously fallen. In 1878 the settlement officer of the Karwi subdivision estimated the rise of prices on the previous settlement to have been about 60 per cent. for wheat and gram, and 70 per cent. for *juar* and *bajra*. In 1879-80 *juar* was selling at 37 *sers* the rupee and prices remained steady and low till 1883-84, when they began, in common with those all over northern India, steadily to rise. In 1887-88 the average price of *juar* had risen to 20½ *sers*, wheat to 16½, gram to 20½ and common rice to 12 *sers* per rupee. With small fluctuations these prices were maintained till 1892-93 when they fell somewhat, only to rise in the calamitous season of 1894-95 and reach famine prices in 1896-97. Prices were easier in 1897-98 and normal in 1898-99, but rose high again in 1899-1900 owing to an abnormality of the monsoon. In the following year wheat continued dear, but the price of the coarser grains—especially *juar* and *bajra*—returned to normal, while that of rice remained very high. In 1902, 1903 and 1904 normal conditions and prices prevailed. In 1905-06 there was again scarcity owing to a partial failure of the rains, and prices rose again to the figures of 1899.

1900. During the years 1899 to 1904 the average price of wheat has been 13 *sers* 4 *chhataks*, gram 19 *sers* 14 *chhataks* and *juar* 21 *sers* 9 *chhataks* per rupee, representing an increase of between 34 and 37 per cent., according to the grain, over the average prices ruling during the years 1871-78.

Wages. Cash wages have not risen proportionately to prices in the district. The remuneration of agricultural labourers, especially ploughmen, is usually in grain, either daily or at harvest time, and this enhances wages automatically, as ploughmen insist on being so paid. The daily cash wages of unskilled labourers such as Chamars and Koris are now two annas six pies per diem. During the last few years there has been a considerable demand for labour, owing to the construction of the Ken canal, and there has been a rise in wages which is probably only temporary. Labour is generally scarce, if there is prospect of a harvest, and even high wages will not attract labourers away from their land. On the other hand if the season is unfavourable there is usually no dearth at the average wage. The women and children of the lower classes regularly work and receive remuneration of from four to six pice or even more in the case of women, and three to five pice in the case of children. Smiths and carpenters receive three to four annas per diem according to class, and the better carpenters five annas: and this is occasionally much exceeded. Bricklayers receive also three, four or five annas according to class. All these wages are usually paid in cash. Since 1850 there has been a rise of about 30 per cent. all round, but that in the wages of ploughmen is discounted by the reduction of their remuneration from two to one and a half *sers* of grain.

Weights and measures. The measures of time do not differ from those in vogue elsewhere. *Jun* stands for time in general, and sometimes for half the day or night; *pahar* for one-fourth of the day or night; and *ghari* as now understood is generally applied to one-eighth part, not one-fourth of a *pahar*. The local weights are the ordinary divisions of the *man* and *ser*. The *ser* contains 16 *chhataks*, and weights above the *ser* are expressed most commonly in *panseri* or *passeri*, which, as its name implies, is equivalent to five *sers*. The *ser* is assumed to be equivalent to 80 rupees or *tolas*. Even subdivisions of the *ser* are usually expressed by the word *pau*

in some combination thus, *adhpau (adhpai)*, two *chhataks; pau* or *pau bhar*, 4 *chhataks* or about half a pound ; *tinpau (tapai)*, 12 *chhataks; adh ser (aserwa)*, 8 *chhataks*. Grain is sometimes measured by *path, man, duani* or *paili, paila, kuruwa* and *chahuri*. A *path* equals 16 *mans*, 32 *duani* or *paili*, 64 *paila*, 256 *kuruwa*, and 1,024 *chahuri*. Being a measure of capacity, the weight of the *path* differs in different localities, but it always retains the same number of the smaller subdivisions. The latter especially are falling into disuse. The *man* here mentioned is entirely distinct from the ordinary *man* or maund and must not be confused with it. In Baberu tahsil the *path* varies according to the grain weighed: thus it contains six *mans* for wheat, *masur*, *mash* and *chana*, and four *mans* for unhusked rice and *kodon*. Liquids are commonly measured by the bottle, the *lara shisha* being equivalent to a full *ser* and the *chhota shisha* about ten *chhataks*. An ordinary quart bottle is assumed to be equal to 1½lb. For greater accuracy the ordinary *ser* and *tola* are used. The ordinary measure of distance is the *kos*, which is equivalent to about two miles. The *hath* is the length of a man's arm up to the elbow. One hundred *hath* approximately make one *dori* and one hundred *dori* equal a *kos*. But the terms are very elastic. The local village *bigha*, which used to be originally expanded and contracted according to the soil in every village in order to adjust the land revenue, has entirely disappeared, and the *pakka* or Government bigha is in use throughout the district. This *bigha* comprises 2,093·0625 square yards and is divided locally into 20 *biswas*, each *biswa* containing 20 *biswansis* and 2·3124 bighas are equivalent to an acre. Subdivisions of proprietary rights in land are expressed in annas, pies, *gandas, koris, dants* and *kirants*.

For ordinary cash loans the most usual rate of interest is 24 per cent., but persons with better security and of better position can secure better terms. On the other hand, when such security is not forthcoming, more extortionate rates are demanded. A very common custom, when a loan on the security of immoveable property is contracted by a landowner, is to hand over to the mortgagee all or some of the debtor's holding in lieu of interest. The debtor may continue to cultivate this land himself as a tenant, but all the profits go to the creditor. As the *sir* and *khudkasht* fields of the

Interest.

petty proprietors in Bundelkhand are generally the best cultivated in the village, this practice entails in many cases a very high rate of interest which it is impossible to calculate. For ordinary agricultural operations grain loans are the usual form that credit transactions take, and the universal method employed is known as *sawai*, *i.e.* the grain loan is repayable at the harvest with one-fourth added. The period of harvest may be roughly reckoned as six months, so that the charge amounts to 50 per cent. per annum, without taking into consideration changes of prices.

Banks.

Co-operative credit societies exist in several places, and though the movement cannot be said to have as yet a very vigorous growth, still the position of all so far founded is satisfactory. The earliest foundations were the Central Organization Society at Banda, which grants loans to other societies, the Bargarh Central bank in Mau tahsil and the village bank at Mataundh in Banda tahsil. These three date from 1901, and of them the most flourishing institution is the Bargarh Central bank. It has ten subordinate societies at present affiliated to it at the following villages, *viz.* Kalchchia, Marka, Hardi Kalan, Gahur, Chharehra, Kataiya Dandi Kurmian, Kataiya Dandi Brahmanan, Kanyar, Lalai and Gonja. The total capital to be raised by loan or deposit is Rs. 10,000. For the year ending June 1907 it lent out Rs. 4,355 in loans. The Mataundh bank proposes to raise a capital up to Rs. 1,500 in the same way and for the same period distributed Rs. 904 in loans. The Kalinjar bank has a membership for the most part of Kachhis and lent out in the same year as much as Rs. 888, though it only fixed its capital at Rs. 700. The larger banks at Pangara, Bisanda and Bilgaon distributed Rs. 847, Rs. 521 and Rs. 550, respectively, while the latest institution at Gaursheopur distributed only Rs. 60. All these banks are rural banks and obtain their capital by loans or deposits. The Banda bank on the other hand is an urban society which proposes to raise a capital of Rs. 15,000 by shares with limited liability and aims at assisting village banks by advancing loans: for the year ending June 1907 it distributed Rs. 200 in loans. All these societies except the last are registered and are doing well.

Manufactures.

Banda is and always has been a purely agricultural tract. Its few manufactures are rough and only for local use. Coarse

cotton cloths *(gazi)* are made in the town of Banda, and are printed also to form floor cloths. Cooking utensils of copper, bell metal called *phul*, and various articles of gold and silver for use or ornament are manufactured. In several places coarse blankets, cotton cloth and *tat*, as well as rope and twine of inferior quality, are made. In some villages adjoining the hill country, as Rauli Kalyanpur and Gonda, stones are hewn and fashioned into mill stones and rough vessels. In the Karwi subdivision there exist a number of stone quarries, and in Karwi itself there is a small production of silk-embroidered plush and velvet saddlecloths and hangings. Also a little stone carving is done. The best known however of the local industries is the cutting and polishing of stones. There are in Banda city some fair lapidaries represented now by four firms, one of whom obtained a bronze medal at the Delhi exhibition. They cut and polish agates, jaspers, "moss stones," "water stones," onyxes, amethysts, the value of the finished article depending generally more on the labour bestowed on it than the actual material. Some of these stones are found in the bed of the Ken, twenty miles or more above Banda, but the chief source is the valley of the Narbada. Amethysts, water stones, moss stones and agates are found in the Panjal river, near the Pagdal and Timarni railway stations between Hoshangabad and Bhopal, where they are picked up as pebbles in the river bed. Onyx and jasper are found in the Sumarni river said to be near Mandla, and also in the "Mori jangal nadi" between Harda and Seoni, near its junction with the Narbada. Red and yellow jasper and agates are also found in the Ken. The stone to be worked is fixed by some adhesive material such as sealing-wax to a piece of wood of convenient height and is then cut through by an iron wire stretched by a bow called *komani*. The cut surface is next roughly smoothed on a wheel made of "hard *kuram*", and then more carefully polished, first on a similar wheel of soft *kuram*, secondly on a wheel made of *semar* wood *(Bombax malabaricum)* and finally with finely powdered white agate. Holes are drilled by the *kanta*, consisting of a thin iron rod tipped with diamond. The finished articles take different shapes and are sometimes strung into necklaces, and sometimes made into buttons and brooches. Hard *kuram* consists of finely powdered *kuram*-stone, geologically

called corundum, (two parts) and sealing-wax (one part). The sealing wax is melted, well mixed with the powdered stone and the mixture cast in a mould to form a wheel. The stone is red and black in colour and is found in the Rewah State near the Mirzapur border. Soft *kuram* is formed out of material worn away from hard *kuram* by the polishing process, which is mixed with sealing-wax in the same way and formed into a wheel.

Trade.

The chief exports from the district are cotton, grain—especially gram and *kharif* crops—oilseeds, *mahua*, flowers, *ghi*, hides and bones, stone, firewood, bamboos and animals for sale. The chief imports are wheat, rice, salt, sugar and manufactured articles. There is a cotton ginning factory at Karwi at which most of the cotton produced in the easterly parts of the district is cleaned and exported to Cawnpore : elsewhere it is exported to Cawnpore direct. The grain available for export is collected at the larger railway centres, such as Banda, Atarra, Badausa and Karwi, and removed by rail, and the imports are received in the same way. The traffic varies according to the season. The trade in stone, firewood and bamboos is practi cally confined to the Karwi sub-division; but considerable quantities of forest produce, *ballis* and firewood, are procured from the Kolhua forest in Badausa tahsil and the native states south of Kalinjar. Grass and *ghi* are exported from the *patha* in Mau and Karwi. This trade by rail is supplemented by a large road-borne traffic, especially to the north of the district were traders from Bindki and other Doab towns purchase local produce on the spot.

Trade routes.

Before the construction of the Jhansi-Manikpur section of the Indian Midland Railway the trade of the district ran chiefly north and south, and in a lesser degree towards the east. Two important lines of communication—that from Nowgong and that from Kalinjar—converge at Banda. The metalling of the road however from Naraini to Kartal and from Naraini to Atarra has brought the railway at the latter place nearer to the native states to the south of this district, and diverted much of the traffic away from Banda to Atarra. Similarly in the east the construction of the Banda-Manikpur road and its subsequently metalling in 1882 diverted to the railway at that place much of the traffic which used to pass towards Rajapur and be conveyed thence by boats to

Allahabad, Mirzapur and Patna. A considerable volume of traffic, however, still finds its way to the Doab *viâ* Chilla, Augasi, Rajapur and Mau ghats, the two former leading to Fatehpur and the two latter to Allahabad. In 1905-06, 5,098 tons of produce, chiefly consisting of grains other than wheat, oil and oilseeds, cotton and timber passed by the former and 5,654 tons by the latter routes. Imports for the same period amounted to 4,502 tons at Chilla and Augasi and 758 tons at Rajapur and Mau, and comprised chiefly wheat, other grains (probably for the most part rice), salt and unrefined sugar. In the same way 25,891 animals for sale passed through to Fatehpur and 7,050 to Allahabad.

Markets. The chief markets are Banda, Atarra, Badausa, Karwi and Manikpur. Banda, which is the largest town in the district, has declined in importance as a market. It was once intimately connected with Mirzapur, and the decline of that place has affected the prosperity of Banda. The town of Naraini was till recently one of the most important distributing centres in the district, but it has lost its pre-eminence in favour of Atarra, twelve miles to the north. This town has attracted to itself not only most of the trade from the south, but also a considerable part of that from the north. During the thirty years that have elapsed since Mr. Cadell's settlement the dues levied on the weighments of grains in the Atarra bazar have risen from Rs. 200 to Rs. 5,400. In 1905-06 the total road-borne traffic passing into it from the south was registered as 9,737 tons and from the north as 3,796 tons. Badausa, only 5 miles further east, is a smaller centre for the traffic with the south and east. Rajapur is now a decaying town. The East Indian Railway opened an out agency there which was not an entire success, but its prosperity may be revived by the completion of the proposed branch line of rail from Karwi. That place and Manikpur are trade centres of great importance, the latter being a valuable outlet for inaccessible portions of the district and the Rewah State. In 1905-06, out of a total road-borne traffic at Karwi amounting to 10,131 tons, 87 per cent., or 8,777 tons, were imports, chiefly grain and oilseeds. Of small regular market towns, where local needs are supplied, there are a considerable number. These are situated at Mataundh and Khandeh in Banda; at Tindwari, Kanakhera and Gugauli in Pailani; Baberu and Hardauli in Baberu; Gokhiya, Kalinjar,

jungle, and Khairada lying between Banda and Mataundh at a distance from any village site are quite unimportant. Bahilpurwa returns some traffic in wood and charcoal, but Khairada has no traffic in goods and but little in passengers. Of the remainder Khurhand, Dingwahi, Tamlia and Chitrakot have no great traffic, though the last-named is an important station for pilgrims going to Chitrakot, distant some four miles. The bulk of the traffic both in passengers and goods is from Banda and Karwi and, to a rapidly increasing extent, from Atarra. The line was first opened in 1889 and for many years the receipts did not cover the working expenses, but it conferred invaluable benefits on the district during the famine of 1895-97. The receipts have improved immensely during the last few years as the traffic has developed. Various other lines have been from time to time projected. One is from Fatehpur on the East Indian main line to Markundi on the Jabalpur branch: another from Cawnpore to Satna or some other convenient station in that direction: a third, a light railway from Damoh in the Central Provinces to Atarra Buzurg: and a fourth from Rajapur to Karwi. Of these the last and the second, at least in part, have been sanctioned, and both are at present being surveyed. The Cawnpore line will enter the trans-Ken portion of Banda tahsil from Maudaha, join the present line at Khairad, and utilise the existing bridge over the Ken, and for the present at any rate terminate at Banda. The construction of the others will depend on the results obtained by the registration of traffic.

Provincial roads.

A full list of the roads is given in the appendix. There is only one provincial road, that from Fatehpur to Banda *viâ* Chillaghat continuing on to Nowgong *viâ* Mahoba. It is divided into two, a north and a south section, the former from Chilla (where there is a bridge of boats) to Banda being 24 miles long, and the latter within this district 17 miles long. This section crosses the Ken river by a bridge of boats near the village of Bhurendi, nearly one mile distant from Banda. This road is one of the most important trade routes in Eastern Bundelkhand; but attention was chiefly directed to it after the Mutiny, from the existence of a military cantonment at Nowgong. It was first metalled in 1865, and a causeway leading to the bridge of boats over the Ken has been provided. The road, 15 miles long, which

runs from Kabrai to Hamirpur and leaves the Nowgong road, though it cuts through the westerly portion of Banda tahsil past Khannah, is not included in the list of district communications. The Fatehpur Saugor road is bridged and metalled throughout but passes through a sparsely populated part of the country, and many miles are traversed without the occurrence of a village. A mail cart service runs along this road and a camel cart also plies, and till the opening of the Jhansi railway it was the chief means of entering or leaving the district. It is still fairly extensively used for cart traffic in the grain season.

Local roads. Of local roads the total length is 692 miles. They are divided into the usual classes, but there are no roads at present of the fourth class, "banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained." Of the first-class metalled roads the Banda-Nagode road is the most important and is bridged and drained throughout for 21 miles. Of the same class but only partially bridged and drained are the long road from Banda to Manikpur, the recently metalled road from Naraini to Kartal and the road from Atarra to Naraini, the latter metalled in 1896. The rest of the mileage is made up at present of small feeder roads, the small extent of the Baberu road begun in 1905, and five miles of the Banda-Hamirpur road. Of the 507 miles of unmetalled road, over one-half, or 267 miles, are sixth class roads, many of which, especially those in the *patha* are very poor of their kind. A large number of roads focus on Rajapur and many of them have been made and improved in famine years.

Bungalows. There is a dak bungalow with a *khansama* at Banda only, and only one inspection house for travellers on the provincial road at Chilla Tara near the Jumna. Another, however, is situated at Kabrai just outside the boundaries of the district on the southern section of the same road. On the local roads the only inspection-houses are situated at Turrah near Badausa, Manikpur, Naraini in Girwan, Raipura in Karwi, Rajapur in Mau, and a converted old police outpost at Murwal on the road to Baberu. Besides these there are other inspection houses at Pailani, Kamasin, Mau and Karwi, while at Girwan a canal construction bungalow has been taken over by the district board, and at Baberu there is some accommodation for inspecting officers in the tahsil. At Kalinjar

there is a rest-house for travellers on the top of the hill, among the picturesque ruins of the old fort. There are two forest bungalows. That at Chaunri in Karwi is of *pakka* construction and furnished with all ordinary articles of domestic use, but that at Kolhua in Badausa is *kachha* built, unprovided with doors and windows, and has only the barest necessary furniture. During the year 1906 simply equipped famine bungalows were erected at Inchauli and Mataundh in Banda, and at Kanakhera in Pailani, for the accommodation of officers supervising famine works. An old famine bungalow situated at Jaspura, beyond the Ken, in Pailani is still maintained. The canal bungalows have already been mentioned. There are no *sarais* maintained by the district board for travellers, as there is little or no through traffic.

Ferries and bridges.

In the appendix will be found a list of all the ferries in the district. The chief of these are those at Chilla Tara on the Jumna, and at Bhurendi on the Ken. These form part of the equipment of the Fatehpur-Banda-Saugor road, and are under the management of the public works department. In the dry weather the ferries at both places are replaced by a bridge of boats. Besides these there are other ferries at Rajapur and Mau over the Jumna, and at Pailani, Alona and Achraund on the Ken. Every important village however on the Jumna has a private ferry, the chief being on lines of communication at Gulauli, Inchawar, Augasi, Charka and Dando: over the Ken there are ferries at Sindhan Kalan, Amlor and Khaptiha Kalan. Of the smaller rivers the Bagain has two and the Paisuni no ferries, both rivers being in most places fordable. The only bridges in the district are the railway bridges* at Banda, Badausa and Karwi, not opened to cart or passenger traffic, and the road bridge over the Ohan on the metalled road from Karwi to Manikpur. Though there is usually a boat on the main lines of communication to convey passengers and carts over the Bagain and Paisuni, it would be much more convenient if some form of bridge were constructed to prevent small rises of the stream from interfering with traffic, and the provision of such at the various points where the main roads cross them, or in default some regular

* The bridge over the Ken at Banda consists of 12 spans of 100 feet and one of 250 feet; that over the Bagain at Badausa of 8 spans of 100 feet, and that over the Paisuni at Karwi of 4 spans of 100 feet.

system of ferries, is now under the consideration of the district board. The district is split up into sections by an unusual number of small streams and the provision of crossing places is a matter of some importance, especially throughout the Karwi subdivision.

The Jumna is navigable throughout its length in the district for vessels of 300 maunds burthen and for vessels of 500 maunds as far as Rajapur. There is little traffic west of that town and the importance of the river-borne traffic even from there has much decreased since the introduction of the railway, Boats occasionally ascend the Ken as far as Banda during the rainy season, when there is sufficient water in the river, but traffic has now almost entirely disappeared. It is both shorter and easier to unload at Chilla any articles that may come by river and then transport them by road. Water ways.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

Early censuses.

There is no early record of any attempt at numbering the people, even after the Banda district proper was formed into a separate administrative division in 1818; but Mr. Erskine, the first collector, in numerous reports, recorded his impression of the district and estimated that little more than two-thirds of the arable land was ordinarily under cultivation. From this it is reasonable to conclude that the tract was not then well populated; but it is certain from the tenor of subsequent reports that, with the security gradually introduced under British rule, population increased, as there was a very large development of cultivation and prosperity about the time when Messrs. Wauchope and Waring made their settlements. This however subsequently declined. The first census of the district was taken in 1848. The population was assumed on the average of persons to a house, and was returned at 552,526. This was a very imperfect enumeration; and its inaccuracy is sufficiently shown by the fact that at the more regular census in 1853 the population numbered 486,437 for the five parganas of Banda proper and 257,435 for the Karwi subdivision, or a total of 743,872 and a rise of 34 per cent. on the figures of 1848. The total area of the district in that year was returned at 1,926,112 acres or 3009·6 square miles, so that the density of population was 247 per square mile. Another census was completed in 1865, when the area of the district was returned at 3030·14 square miles and the population at 724,372 souls for the whole district. In 1853 there were 1,143 towns and villages: of these Banda itself contained over 10,000 inhabitants, and two others, *viz.* Mataundh and Karwi, contained over 5,000. In 1865 there were three such, Rajapur being found to contain 5,165 persons. No census before that of 1872 is regarded as being more than approximately accurate; but taking the figures as they stand, population between 1853 and 1865 fell in the five westerly tahsils by

25,048, in spite of the increment of 1,145 from some confiscated villages, and rose in the Karwi subdivision by 5,548. Of the decrease the old pargana of Banda contributed 18,105, the town itself accounting for 15,042 of the difference. Over the whole district there was a decrease of 19,500, or 2·62 per cent., which was ascribed to the effect of the Mutiny in disbanding the establishments of the Nawabs and the Marathas, and to emigration due to the disorders of 1857–59. It is however clear that population had been successively falling. At the census in 1853 it was remarked, "One of the evils against which Banda has to struggle is scantiness of population as compared with arable land, and the cry is not for broad acres to till but for strong arms to guide the plough;" and it has further to be remembered that, though that census was taken at a time of agricultural depression, the census of 1865 was taken during a period of great prosperity.

Census of 1872. At the census of 1872 considerable improvements were made in the system of enumeration. On this occasion the population numbered 697,611 persons with a density of 240 to the square mile. The survey made then, however, was a very imperfect one and the area of the district was recorded as only 2,908 square miles. If 3,030 square miles are taken as the proper area the density falls to 230. The decline amounts to one of 3·6 per cent. and over 75 per cent. of it was contributed by the Karwi subdivision, which since 1865 had lost 19,448 persons. This loss is only imperfectly accounted for by impugning the accuracy of the figures of 1865, and the cause is probably to be found in the scarcity that affected, as has been shown in the last chapter, this part of the district in particular in 1868: and no doubt the bulk of the loss fell on the *patha*, always a most precarious tract of country. The only tahsil which showed an increase was Sihonda, and there it was a very trifling one, while the heaviest loss to the west fell on Banda and Pailani. In the latter pargana the distress had begun soon after the prosperity of 1865, and consequently it suffered more than any other. The distribution of the population was better ascertained owing to the treatment of hamlets as villages. In pargana Banda it was found that there was one village or hamlet to every 1,905·24 acres and in Sihonda and Badausa one to every 690·69 and 786·27 acres, respectively, these cases representing the extremes.

Nine years later the first of the regular and more scientific decennial censuses was taken. The total population as then enumerated was 698,608, a slight increase which to a certain extent justified Mr. Cadell's prophecy that the cultivators who had been driven out by the calamities of the previous years would be gradually attracted back. This was chiefly the case with Banda tahsil, where the population rose nearly 10 per cent.: but in Pailani there was a fall of nearly 15 per cent., a serious loss to an already much afflicted tahsil. In Mau and Karwi the population remained almost stationary; but both Baberu and Kamasin showed small increases. Badausa and Girwan showed a large fall and a large rise respectively, due to the readjustment of the tahsil boundaries, which transferred from Badausa to Girwan the most populous and best cultivated portion comprising the old pargana of Kalinjar, and gave to Badausa the least valuable portion of the old pargana of Sihonda. The area of the district was now returned at 3,061·2 square miles and the number of towns and villages at 1,166, so that the density of population per square mile had fallen to 228. Of the villages 717 had less than 500 inhabitants and only 191 over one thousand, in only three of which did the population exceed 5,000. **Census of 1881.**

The seasons from 1881 to 1891 were generally favourable; revenue had been reduced between 1878 and 1880 and the district was most prosperous. At the fourth enumeration in 1891 the total population had risen to 705,832, giving an average density of 234 per square mile. This was an increase of 1·3 per cent. and, though not large in itself, was satisfactory as following on the smaller increase of 1881. The change was too small to affect the distribution of the population, which remained much the same as it was in that year. The number of towns and villages was returned at 1,200. Those with less than 500 inhabitants had risen to 749—probably a result of the spread of hamlets and their enumeration as separate villages. There were 194 sites with over 1,000 inhabitants, but only two had over 5,000, Rajapur having fallen out. The increase of population was largest in Baberu where it amounted to 11,055 or 12·9 per cent., and next in Pailani where it was 6·6 per cent. Kamasin and Karwi also gained, but the other four tahsils all lost population. **Census 1891**

Census of 1901.

The last enumeration was made in 1901, after a decade of calamity. Famine and unfavourable seasons from 1894 to 1897 had exhausted the district: in the latter year the death-rate was the highest on record. The process of recuperation began slowly in 1898. The total population was returned at 631,058, a decrease of 74,774 or 10·5 per cent. on the figures of 1891. The loss was greatest in Baberu, where it amounted to over 19 per cent., and next in Banda tahsil, where it exceeded 12 per cent.: it was least in Badausa, where it was a little over 4 per cent. Pailani, Mau, Girwan and Karwi suffered all about equally and somewhat more seriously than Badausa. The average density had fallen from 234 to 206 per square mile—less than half that of the neighbouring district of Fatehpur, which is itself below that of any other part of the Doab. It is impossible, however, to compare Bundelkhand with the Doab. Banda compares favourably with Hamirpur, where the density is 200 per mile and will compare better still if the large area of reserved forest and barren rock is excluded. The population is fairly equally divided among the various tahsils. The density is highest in Girwan with 232 per square mile, followed closely by Banda with 231. It is low in Mau with only 205, where the sparsely populated *patha* tract tends to pull it down: Karwi has only a density of 138; but the area of *patha* is far larger in Karwi and there are 92 square miles of forest.

Towns and villages.

According to the census returns the district contained 1,193 inhabited towns and villages. Of these as many as 1,032 had less than one thousand inhabitants, 126 had a population of between one and two thousand, 32 between two and five thousand and only three over the latter figure. These three include the municipality of Banda, the Act XX town of Rajapur and the notified area of Karwi Tarahuwan. The town of Sitapur *muafi*, near Karwi, is administered also under that Act XX and contains a population of 1,838: the population of this place is small, but it is important as the resort of pilgrims and the residence of a number of *mahants* and Brahmans. The population of Banda and the Act XX towns amounts to 6·4 per cent. of the whole, a figure below the average of the urban population of the Doab. The district on the other hand contains

some very large villages. On the black soils the inhabitants are usually concentrated in large sites, the inconvenience of which for cultivation has already been noticed. This arises from the insalubrity of sites situated on those soils; but to the south, in Badausa and Girwan, the population is largely distributed in hamlets. Scattered huts also, singly or in twos and threes, are not infrequent in the more uneven country situated along the Jumna and elsewhere. In Badausa and Girwan where the country is intersected by streams, the advantages arising from a closer proximity to the areas under cultivation, the necessity for better methods of husbandry in light soils, and the avoidance of a number of difficult streams, which become swollen by rain at the busiest and most important season for agriculture, have encouraged the dispersion of the people in small settlements. Generally speaking the district suffers from an absence of hamlets. There is a large number of old *kheras*, scattered about the district, which mark the sites of old settlements.

Migration.

It is difficult to say how far the people are affected by migration. The northern tahsils, especially that of Baberu where the fall in population at last census was most marked, probably lost some of their population from the shifting of households into the Doab. On the other hand the sharp rise of population in that same tahsil during the decade which ended in 1891 suggests that the number of its inhabitants was swollen by immigrants from other parts of the district. During the scarcity of 1905-06 the people of the most affected parts in Banda and Pailani suggested the Jurar tract as a possible refuge from the misery that was threatening in that year. At the census of 1901 of all the persons enumerated in Banda 91·4 per cent. were natives of the district, 6·1 per cent. were born in other districts of the United Provinces and 2·5 per cent. in other parts of India. The latter figure is above the average and is doubtless due to immigration from contiguous native states. On the other hand, of the total number of persons who gave Banda as their birthplace less than 7 per cent. were enumerated in other districts of the United Provinces and less than 2 per cent. in other parts of India. Of emigration to foreign countries there are no returns, but emigrants are few in number.

Sex

The sexes are very equally balanced throughout all the tahsils,

with a slight preponderance in favour of males. The proportion is 98·7 females to every hundred males, and there has been a gradual change since 1872. In that year the proportion was 93, in 1881 it had risen to 97 and it was slightly better again in 1891. Baberu is the only tahsil in which women appear to exceed men. Among Banias women outnumber men: but among Brahmans and Rajputs the opposite is the case, the larger discrepancy being in the former caste. Among the Rajput clans there are some notable differences: Gaur and Gautam males exceed females by nearly 40 per cent. Among Chandels, Bundelas and Bhadaurias, females outnumber males by more than 150 per cent. Their total numbers however are small. There is a very large discrepancy among Rajput Musalmans, who according to the census returns numbered 2,007 males to only 547 females. The difference is inexplicable, and in no other district will so large a one be found. Among Musalmans in general the proportion of the sexes is almost equally divided.

Religions.

The population as enumerated in 1901 was divided into 594,070 Hindus, 36,332 Musalmans, 186 Christians, 79 Aryas, 362 Jains, 15 Sikhs and 14 Parsis. The distribution by tahsils and *thanas* is given in the appendix. The number of Musalmans in Banda in common with the rest of Bundelkhand is a low one; but the Muhammadan power was never consolidated for any length of time in the country, and its influence spread but little beyond the old imperial headquarters, in the neighbourhood of which Muhammadans are still more numerous than elsewhere in the district. A large portion of them consists of converted Dikhit Rajputs, who will be noticed in more detail below. The district is essentially a Hindu one, as it always has been in spite of the religion and influence of the Nawabs of Banda. The Sikhs are in Government service. In 1865 an attempt was made to found a Brahmo Samaj but without success, and there are now no members of that body in the district. The Arya Samaj has made little progress since 1891. It is chiefly recruited from Banias and Kayasths; in 1891 it was mainly composed of Brahmans: but now there are only nine Brahmans among the number of its adherents.

Christianity.

The Christian population was made up of 39 Europeans and Eurasians and 147 natives. Of the latter 82 belonged to the

Anglican Communion, 30 were Presbyterians, 8 were Methodists and 3 belonged to the Roman Catholic Church. Their number has fallen since 1881, when they numbered 181. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has a branch, called the Banda and Bundelkhand Mission, which was founded about 1870 by Mr. F. O. Mayne, C. B., collector of the district during the Mutiny and afterwards commissioner of Allahabad, and the Reverend F. C. Fagan, civil chaplain of Allahabad. The mission is an offshoot of the Cawnpore mission and the first missionary, the Reverend J. R. Hill, commenced work in the district in 1872. A school-house, also used as a church, was presented by Mr. Mayne after whom it is named. There are branches at Mahoba, Karwi and Atarra; and in the first two of these places, as well as in Banda itself, the society has schools attended by a large number of pupils, in which good educational work is done. In addition to this, evangelistic work is done in the towns and villages. There is a Government church in Banda founded before the Mutiny in which services are held by the missionary of the Society in Banda. The same society has a branch of its *zenana* mission, managed by two ladies, with two girls' schools, and a hospital for native woman has also been opened. The society is also anxious to extend its work in the district by opening a larger school and a church at Karwi, and land for this purpose has been purchased. In 1906 Mr. Hill was joined by an assistant. The American Methodist Episcopal Mission has also small stations at Banda and Karwi in charge of native preachers, the work being entirely evangelistic.

Hindus. Hindus form 94 per cent. of the total population. Of the total 85 per cent. belong to no particular religious denomination or specified sect. Of the remainder Vishnavites numbered 23,568 or nearly 5 per cent.; Saivites, 2½ per cent.: nearly 4½ per cent. were returned as monotheist; 2 per cent. as Lingaits and nearly 1½ per cent. as worshippers of the Panchon Pir: while the few remaining specified persons were the followers of Radha Swami and the like The Hindu community is composed of no less than 117 different castes, including Rajput and Vaishya clans, while in the case of 134 persons no caste was specified. Of these only Brahmans, Rajputs, Chamars, Ahirs, Kachhis, Koris, Kewats and Kurmis possess over 20,000 members apiece. These castes comprise 60·0 per cent. of the total and 6 more

occur in numbers exceeding 10,000. Kols and Gonds, which also exist in small numbers still to the south and east, are sufficiently rare in the provinces to deserve a passing mention.

Chamars. The most numerous caste is that of Chamars, who number 98,109 or 16·5 per cent. of the total Hindu population. Their relative position to Brahmans, however, differs in the Karwi subdivision, where they are well outnumbered by that caste. They are most numerous in Badausa, Kamasin and Banda, and here, as elsewhere, perform the bulk of the manual labour both in agricultural operations and other pursuits. They have latterly taken up a good deal of land as cultivators and, combining this with their ordinary work as ploughmen, have attained a relatively fair degree of comfort.

Brahmans. Brahmans number 92,397 or 15·5 per cent. of the Hindu population. This is perhaps above the provincial average, though not above that of Bundelkhand where Brahmans have always held an important position. Of this total 41,701 or 45 per cent., exist in the Karwi subdivision, the largest actual number being found in the Karwi tahsil. The sacred country round Chitrakot has long been a Brahman stronghold and is the residence of many influential *Mahants* and priests. Brahmans are most numerous in Girwan tahsil to the west, but are important also in Banda, Pailani, Baberu and Badausa. Throughout the district they are prominent landholders and cultivators, and the preponderance of their numbers is doubtless in part responsible for the backward state of the agriculture. As regards sub-castes they are nearly all Jijhotias to the west and chiefly Kanaujias to the east, and date their advent into the district for the most part from the irruption of the Rajput clans, as whose *purohits* they came.

Rajputs. The Rajputs or Thakurs numbered in 1901, 49,313 or 8·3 per cent. of the total Hindu population. They exist in great numbers everywhere, but are most numerous in Banda, Baberu and Kamasin tahsils. In Karwi and Mau, on the other hand, their total numbers did not reach 2,000 apiece. Like Brahmans they hold an important position both as landlords and tenants; but in the former capacity they have declined by nearly one-half since 1842: in the latter they constitute the most numerous but least competent part of the cultivating body. A large number continue to possess the unenviable reputation for turbulence which they acquired in earlier times,

According to the last census they comprised the numbers of 36 different clans, while in the case of 9,650 persons no clan was specified: some of these clans contained a very insignificant number of members.

Bais. The most numerous clan is the Bais, of whom there were 13,206 representatives. They planted three distinct and extensive colonies in the district. A cluster of five villages in the west of tahsil Banda forms part of Kharela Baoni, the Rajputs of which trace their origin to Dhundia Khera, and are of the most honourable division called the Tilokchandi, whose history is related in the gazetteer of Rai Bareli. To the north and east of Banda another Bais colony, which, however, belongs to the branch which traces its origin to Ikauna, occupies the finest *mar* villages in Banda and Pailani. Further east in Baberu tahsil there is a colony comprising four settlements. All of them seem to have immigrated from Fatehpur on the invitation of Dikhit and other Rajputs and not to be of the bluest blood, because when the Baises of Oudh and Benares come to Banda they neither eat nor drink nor intermarry with those settled there. There is a tradition that the first colony was invited by Dikhits to assist them against the Mauhars and was given a tract called Bansi, situated partly in Fatehpur and partly in Baberu tahsil, comprising twelve villages, seven of which are now in ruins and only five exist, namely, Jalalpur, Nibhaur, Tola Kalan and Tola Kazi on the south and Lamehta, now in Fatehpur, on the north bank of the Jumna. A more important group lies further east and is known as the "Chhatisi"; it includes a considerable number of large villages in the south-east of the tahsil, Binwat, Parsauli, Rayan, Andhauli, and others. These trace their origin to Dhundia Khera. A third group, with the same pretension, lies scattered among the "Chhatisi" and call themselves Rangau Rajputs from the name of their ancestor Rangau Baba. Their villages stretch over the contiguous portion of Badausa. A fourth group of Baises, known as Dandur, hold twelve villages nearly in the centre of the tahsil, Paras, Patwan, etc., but their history is unknown. Further south in Badausa there is an almost unbroken succession of Bais colonies, who, no doubt, spread themselves gradually to the south from their original settlement in Baberu.

Dikhits.

Next to the Bais in importance, and superior to them in the tradition of their former greatness, are the Dikhit Rajputs, numbering 7,697, who still occupy some villages in the neighbourhood of their old capital at Simauni in Baberu. They are to be found again along the Jumna, and hold an extensive tract in the north-west in Pailani, a few villages to the south in Banda and a compact territory in Maudaha of Hamirpur. They do not appear to have advanced to the south, and there is a well-authenticated tradition that the Bilkait branch of the clan owe its possessions on either side of the Bagain river in Badausa to the good services of an officer of the clan in the reign of Aurangzeb. One tradition says that the first Dikhits came to Hamirpur in the 12th century from "Kot Jhalokar" in Oudh, and with the assistance of the Mauhars extended their settlements beyond the Ken, expelling aboriginal tribes and acquiring the territory in the neighbourhood of Simauni, and in the 12th century built their fort at Augasi on the Jumna. Simauni was certainly, by all tradition, the seat of a Dikhit Raja, and one of them, by name Rao Ram Kishen, distinguished himself in the imperial service. Another tradition does not point to immigration from any district, but declares Simauni to have been their headquarters: and that from this place they spread over Banda and Fatehpur. They have lost the title of Rao and there is no Dikhit Raja now, and not a single Dikhit lives in Simauni. Their best known villages are Jauharpur, Benda and Jaspura in Pailani, the former having maintained its reputation for turbulence in the Mutiny and ever since.

Panwars.

The Panwars number 1,995, and their chief settlement is a cluster of 12 villages situated in the north-east corner of Baberu. They claim as their founder one Chhangu Rai, who migrated in the 16th century from Dhara Nagar in the Dekhan, and settled in Marka on the south bank of the Jumna, so that they are comparatively recent immigrants. These villages are known as the "Barahon" and are still occupied mainly by Panwars, the two most important being the enormous *bhaiyachara* villages of Ingua and Mau, which are surpassed by none for difficulty of management. Like their Dikhit brothers at Jauharpur they are turbulent, and in 1858 their headquarters at Marka were shelled and burnt to the ground for rebellion.

The Janwar Thakurs, who number 892, occupy a cluster of villages partly in the south-west corner of Baberu and partly in the north-east corner of Girwan and Banda, Murwal being the largest and most important village. They are divided into two subclans, those of Aliha and Murwal. The former claim as their ancestor Pirthvi Raj, who came from Ikauna on the north bank of the Gogra in the Bahraich district and first settled in Gabrauli, a deserted site within the area of the present village of Aliha. The Murwal Janwars do not disclaim relationship with those of Aliha, but say they come from a place called Bareha, north of the Ganges: but if there was ever any true tradition it has now been lost, as Bareha is otherwise unknown. The Janwars at any rate were probably one of the earlier Rajput immigrants. **Janwars.**

Of other Rajput clans that claim an early settlement the chief are the Raghubansi, or Khati Thakurs, numbering 1,397. They occupied twelve villages on either side of the Ken to the north of Bānda, and Rasin in Badausa was a head-quarters of the clan from very early times; while the independent state of Baraunda, or Pathar Kachhar, close by, is still ruled by a Raghubansi chief. They date their settlement from the time of Rama; and it is certain that in early times their chiefs occupied a position of considerable importance which was not entirely lost under the empire and, surviving the rule of the Bundelas, continues still in a modified and restricted form. **Raghubansis.**

The Mauhars claim to be Chauhans and to be descended from a leader by name Bankat Rai in the army of Prithvi Raj, who, after the capture of Kalinjar by that chief, was appointed to the charge of the fortress. They settled 25 villages stretching from Banda through Mataundh, Mahoba and the independent states of Gaurihar and Charkhari down to the extreme south of the district, coming east of the Ken into the villages of Bilharka and Kharauni. Their most important villages, which they are reported to have conquered from Kols and Bhils, are Banda and Mataundh. Of Bankat Rai's three sons, one who settled in the vicinity of Kalinjar is said to have mantained his position as a Chauhan, while the others, by intermarrying with the Bagris, lost in consequence their high position among Rajputs. The Bagris claim a similar origin. They trace their descent to Rai Sardal Singh, whose **Mauhar and Bagris.**

two sons, Amal Singh and Kuar Man, accompanied the Chauhan king to Mahoba, eventually followed by their father. Sardal Singh is said to have come to Bhita in the village of Barbai in the south of tahsil Banda, and then occupied the neighbouring village of Kahra after treacherously slaughtering the aboriginal inhabitants. The Bagris occupy 20 villages in tahsil Banda, besides others to the south, and they boast of having at one time held a *chaurasi*. The Mauhars and Bagris marry with each other only, and are thus entirely cut off from other Rajput clans. Their total number in the district is not separately given, but probably does not exceed 1,200.

Gaur. Gaur Rajputs numbered 2,809. Their chief stronghold is a fertile tract on either side of the Ken near Pailani, including the huge township of Sindhan Kalan, one of the largest and finest in the district. They belong to the same Raj Gaur tribe as their neighbours in Hamirpur, but their traditions point to a comparatively modern settlement in the 14th century, and they say that the land which they now inhabit was covered with jungle. The clan was of chief importance during the Bundela rule, when they were *chaudhris* of the pargana, and they still bear the title.

Gautam. Gautam Rajputs attribute their settlement to a period no later than the 7th century, when they came from Argal, the home of their Raja in Fatehpur. Their chief settlement is twelve villages south of the Jumna in the trans-Ken tract of Pailani; but there are a few Gautam villages scattered up and down the district, and their total numbers are 2,757.

Other Rajputs. The Chandels number 1,377 and the Bundelas 255, but there are a few settlements here and there of Chauhans, Nandwansis, Bisens, Gaharwars, Kachhwahas, Surkis, Lonrers, none of whom exist in numbers exceeding 1,000. The only other clan which deserves mention is the Tomar: they have a small compact settlement round the village of Bagha in Badausa, and number in all 211.

Ahirs. The fourth place is taken by Ahirs with a total membership of 59,151, or 9·9 per cent. of the Hindu population. They are most numerous in Baberu and Badausa tahsils, and at Mr. Cadell's settlement over the district held 5 per cent. of the total area held by tenants. As landholders they are very insignificant. They, however, combine stock-raising and grazing with cultivation, and this is their

main pursuit, especially in the villages bordering the rivers, where the scrub jungle in the ravine offers good pasture for goats. As cultivators they are not of the best but attain a fair standard and will usually be found on the outlying portions of the estate, where they get better opportunities of combining their two occupations.

Koris. The next most important caste is that of the Kori, numbering 28,142. They are engaged for the most part in daily labour and weaving, and occupy only an insignificant area of cultivation. But the weaving industry has here, as elsewhere, suffered from competition with machine-made goods and the prosperity of the caste has declined very much. They exist in largest numbers in Baberu tahsil, where there was formerly a fairly extensive local manufacture of rough country cloth and *tat*.

Kurmis. The Kurmis numbered 24,282 persons in 1901, or a little over 4 per cent. of the Hindu population. In the Karwi subdivision they form 5·3 per cent., and in the five westerly tahsils 3·0 per cent. of the total population. In the former they held at Mr. Cadell's settlement 10·1 per cent. of the area as *zamindars*, and in the latter a little over 4 per cent.; as tenants they cultivated 13·3 and 7·3 of the total area held by tenants, respectively. Their position is strongest in tahsil Karwi, where they form 8·1 per cent., and in Baberu where they form 5·9 per cent., of the total population. In Baberu tahsil they were unquestionably resident in the district in the Chandel period, and consist of two main subdivisions, the Bargayans and Singhrauls. The former received their name from the fact that their ancestors held twelve villages, "Baragaon," on the banks of the river Tons in Gujarat, whence they emigrated and occupied eleven villages towards the south of Baberu. They do not eat, drink or intermarry with the Singhrauls. The latter claim to have been the first occupants of the pargana and the descendants of one Singhi Rikki, who migrated from the north of the Jumna. There are fewest Kurmis in Banda, where they own no land, and they hold subordinate positions in Pailani and Girwan. The Kurmis of Karwi call themselves Chandhol Kurmis, while isolated villages claim to be Bargayan and Singhraul also. The Chandhols trace their origin to Gujarat and claim to be of a very superior clan. Those at Raipura in Karwi tahsil say that

they were brought from Gujarat by the Baghel Rajputs. The Kurmis settled in Girwan also claim to be Chandhol.

Kachhis. Kachhis number 20,426, and are most numerous in Girwan, Badausa and Banda. There are comparatively few in the Karwi subdivision. The cause of this curious distribution is no doubt that, occupied as they are chiefly in market-gardening, they have concentrated in the neighbourhood of big towns and the older capitals, Banda, Sihonda and above all Kalinjar. All the westerly tahsils however have scattered communities of Kachhis. Though as actual landholders they own very little land, as cultivators at Mr. Cadell's settlement, they held 3·6 per cent. of the holdings area in Banda proper and 1·2 per cent. in the subdivision. They are excellent and most laborious cultivators, and the decrease of over 2,000 in their numbers since 1891 is much to be regretted from an agricultural point of view.

Lodhis and Arakhs. Of other castes resident in the district, which exist in important numbers, Lodhis and Arakhs deserve mention. The former, though numbering now only 16,076, form 9·5 per cent. of the population of Girwan, and do for that tahsil in agriculture what Kurmis do for Baberu. They certaily boast of a very early settlement and a vague tradi ion connects them with Ludhiana. In the most important villages in Girwan the *chhitki** is thrown by them in the direction of the village of Dingwahi in Banda tahsil, and in Dingwahi itself it is thrown in the direction of Giha Kherah, a deserted site within the limits of the township: and this points to an indigenous origin. The Lodhis of Banda, where they form 2·4 per cent. of the population, are of the same tribe, the Maha Lodhis, as those of Rath in Hamirpur; but they hold a very different position to the large and influential community settled there. They make excellent cultivators, and though at Mr. Cadell's settlement they owned in proprietary right less than one per cent. of the area, they cultivated nearly as much land as the more numerous Ahirs, but less in proportion to Kurmis than their numbers would warrant. In the subdivision they hold a subordinate position and only cultivated 1·2 per cent. of the cul ivated area at that settlement. Arakhs number 18,909 persons, and are a subordinate

* By *chhitki* is meant the libatory offering thrown at all important ceremonies, such as marriages, *shraddh*, *hom*, etc.

cultivating caste. They are, however, the hereditary watchmen of the country, and are regarded as a branch of the Khangars who hold the same position in the greater part of Hamirpur and Jhansi.

Bnaias. The Banias are a small part of the population, numbering 18,842. As landholders, however, they hold a prominent position with over 9 per cent. of the total area in Banda proper and 1·7 per cent. in the Karwi subdivision. They are ubiquitous as the owners of small shares in villages, but about half the area in Banda proper was owned at Mr. Cadell's settlement by Seth Kishan Chand and Seth Uttam Ram of Banda, and Jagannath Rastogi of Baberu. Their proprietary possessions have since however diminished, partly owing to the indebtedness of Seth Kishan Chand and consequent loss of the best part of his property, and partly to the proceedings under the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act of 1903. The descendants of these persons are, however, still the most prominent members of the Bania community. The chief subdivisions of the Banda Banias are Agarwals, Agrahari, Kasarwani and Kasaundhan, while 8,183 of them are of unspecified subcastes. The smaller village Bania is found everywhere and performs his usual function of grain dealing and financing poorer tenants. He is also found as a cultivator to a small extent in places; but he is not important in this capacity, while some of the cultivation recorded in his name is carried on by subtenants.

Kayasths. Kayasths number only 9,424, but deserve a more particular mention owing to the important position formerly held by certain members of the caste as landholders. At Mr. Cadell's settlement they held over 9 per cent. of the total area in Banda and 8 per cent. in the Karwi subdivision. Of this 46 per cent. was held by the three families of Jado Ram Kayasth of Banda, the *kanungo* family of Tirehi, and Shankar Nath and others, the heirs of Noniyat Rai, *vakil*. As regards ordinary occupations, their number comprises of course all the *patwaris* of the district and most of the tahsil and other office subordinates, and they are frequently found as village *karindas*.

Other Hindu cast s. The remaining castes which exist in important numbers are Barhais, Bharbhujas, Dhobis, Domars, Gadariyas, Kahars, Kumhars, Lohars and Nais. These call for little separate comment.

Barhais, besides their hereditary occupation, occasionally indulge in agriculture, and in a few villages own infinitesimal shares. Bharbhujas, Dhobis, and Kahars are found in great numbers in the larger towns, the two latter being occupied with the performance of personal service, though both are occasionally found as cultivators. Kumhars are the hereditary village potters, with agriculture as a subsidiary means of livelihood, and are scattered all over the district. Most villages have their Lohars, and the Nai is also an ubiquitous personality, as the professional barber and matchmaker. Bhats are found occasionally still as ancestral proprietors, *e.g.* in Bhatauli of Baberu: they number 2,385. Khatiks number 1,949 and are occupied in cultivating, labouring and vegetable-selling. There is a colony of them resident at Godharampur in Badausa, where they are engaged for the most part in cutting and selling bamboos. Of the minor castes Kols and Gonds deserve mention. The former numbered 5,707. They live for the most part on the *patha* in Karwi tahsil and are an aboriginal tribe. Their number has increased since 1891, when they numbered 3,698. Since the reservation of forest land and of forest rights their position has not improved, as they depend on forest produce for their livelihood as much as on cultivation. They are employed in general labour such as woodcutting and burning charcoal in the forest, and are expert beaters for big game. Gonds, another aboriginal tribe, numbered 222 in 1901, also showing an increase since 1891 when they numbered 168. Their chief colony is at Kolhua *muafi* in Badausa. This hamlet is situated within the reserved forest of Kolhua, and four patches of cultivation have been marked off. At Mr. Cadell's settlement they used to engage in the wasteful and destructive system of *dhaiya* cultivation, or cutting down and burning the trees on a certain area of land, sowing a *kodon* crop on the soil manured by the ashes, and moving on elsewhere next year when the crop had exhausted the soil. According to all traditions Kols and Gonds were the original inhabitants of the country. At Banda itself the earliest hamlet at the foot of the hille is ascribed to Kols; and there are other signs of their former occupation, but they retreated before the invading Rajput clans and all that is left of them is the two small settlements in Karwi and Badausa just described.

The Musalman population in 1901 numbered in all 36,332 persons. Of these 98·5 per cent. were members of the Sunni sect and 1·4 per cent. Shias, other sects being practically unrepresented. Muhammadans comprise the members of 62 different castes or tribes including subdivisions, but few occur in any strength: 30,674 belong to the main divisions of Sheikhs, Saiyids, Rajputs, Pathans and Mughals with no specified subcaste, and in the case of 82 persons no subdivision whatsoever was given. **Musalmans.**

The Sheikhs are most numerous with a total of 16,880 persons, or 46·4 per cent. of the Muhammadan population. They are strongest, as might be expected, in the Banda tahsil; the town of Banda contributing the largest number of Musalmans of all sorts. In the Karwi subdivision they form an insignificant portion of the population and are not numerous in any other tahsil: 3,499 belonged to the Qureshi and 2,584 to the Siddiqi subdivisions; but in the case of 9,388 no subdivision at all was specified. They cultivate a fair amount of land in the westerly parganas, but they live chiefly in the cities, where they are occupied with miscellanous duties. **Sheikhs.**

Next come Pathans with 8,263 members, forming 22·4 per cent. of the total Musalman population. Like Sheikhs they are most numerous in the Banda tahsil. The only subdivision that exists in any strength is that of the Ghoris, numbering 2,197, while 5,110 belong to no specified division. Among Ghoris there are 1,370 females to 827 males, an unusual discrepancy in favour of females. Not being a cultivating caste by profession, however, they are not bound down to the soil: and the discrepancy in the number of the sexes is partly explicable by the fact that numbers of the males leave their homes to seek employment in the army or elsewhere. There are colonies of this caste at Mahabara and Sobada in northern Pailani. **Pathans.**

Saiyids only numbered 2,713, or 7·4 per cent. of the Musalman community. The majority belong to subdivisions not specified at the census; of those specified the greatest number were of the Husaini subcaste. They lie scattered about over the district and there is only one family of any importance, residing in Augasi in tahsil Baberu, which will be mentioned below. **Saiyids.**

Mughals only number 264 and are unimportant. Behnas exist in largest number in Banda, but are found in most of the towns **Other Musalmans.**

and larger villages, occupied with their ordinary work of cleaning cotton. Faqirs with 566 members and Kunjras with 343 are the most numerous after Behnas, but of the remaining castes, such as Julahas, Qassabs, Nais, etc., none exceed two hundred apiece. There are a few Darzis, Chhipis, Churihars and Dhobis. A more important class is the Muhammadan Rajputs, who number 2,554. The bulk of these belong to unspecified clans but are, as a matter of fact, converted Dikhit Rajputs, where these have not been confused with Pathans. There are some colonies of them in the extreme north of Pailani tahsil in the villages of Adri, Piprodar, Mahabara and Sobada: and they call themselves Ghoria Musalmans after Muhammad Ghori, their traditional converter to Islam. Many of the Pathans of Hardauli in Baberu and in other villages scattered about are also for the most part later converts. Nau-muslims are found again at Kalinjar, which was the headquarters of a *sarkar* in imperial times, and in the neighbourhood of Sihonda, another important place in the same era. Those who do not date their conversion from the time of the house of Ghori generally attribute their position to the activity of Sher Shah and Salim Shah.

Occupations.

The district being wholly agricultural in character, possessing no large centre and little trade except in agricultural produce, the great bulk of the population is dependent on the cultivation of the land and allied occupations. Over 69 per cent., including dependants, are strictly agricultural as landholders or cultivators. This is above the provincial average of 65·4, though less than in the rural districts of Oudh. Pasture and the care of animals accounted for nearly another 2 per cent. The industrial class, including all those engaged in the supply and preparation of material substances, amounted to 12·8 per cent. These are mainly occupied in supplying articles of food and drink (4·5 per cent.); textile industries (3·8 per cent.); and work in metals and precious stones (1·3 per cent.). The other chief industries are those connected with wood, bamboo, cane and the like, leather and earthenware. General labour other than agricultural accounted for 6·2 per cent.; personal and domestic services for 4·7; Government service nearly 1·6 per cent.; commerce nearly ·9 per cent. and professional occupations a strightly smaller percentage. Between ·9 and one per cent. had

means which made them independent of any occupation and included pensioners and mendicants; the latter exceeded 4,000 persons—a number less than in any other district of the provinces except Dehra Dun and Pilibhit.

Language.

The language of the district is called " Bundeli : " but it is really the Bagheli variety of eastern Hindi, influenced by Bundeli. The Bagheli past tense in *is*—for example *maris*, *kahis*, &c., and the verbal suffix *tai*—as in *margatai*—is everywhere found, but the Bundeli influence becomes greater the further west you proceed. Local dialects and subdialects are recognised. Along the Jumna banks the dialect is known as *Tirhari*, but even this, which is found also in the districts of Fatehpur, Cawnpore, Jalaun and Hamirpur, differs according to the locality. In Banda it is distinguished from its westerly variations by conjugating its verbs and declining its nouns as in Hindi, with the one important exception that before transitive nouns in the past tense, the agent case is used with the western Hindi and Bundeli suffix *ne*. Omitting the tract along the south bank of the Jumna, the dialect spoken in the eastern portion of the district as far as the river Bagain is called *Gahora*. It closely resembles *Tirhari* and has subdialects called *Patha* and *Antarpatha*. The Kols speak the ordinary Aryan language of the district. West of the Bagain the dialect spoken is known as *Jurar*, with subdialects known as *Kundri*, spoken in the north-western border, *Bagrawal* in the south-west, and *Aghar* in the centre. All these names are applied also to the local tracts of country. In the extreme south-west round Kalinjar the language is very strongly impregnated with Bundeli. There is not, at the present time, any literature in the district; but in former days there where many Bhats who obtained patronage from Bundela and other local chieftains. Few of these now survive. The office was generally hereditary, and they were sometimes famous poets. Mohan Bhat of Banda flourished about A.D. 1800 at the court of Raja Hindupat of Panna and afterwards at Jaipur. His son, Padmakar Bhat (*circ:* 1815), lived for some years at the court of Raghunath Rao of Nagpur and subsequently moved to Jaipur; and his son in turn, Gadadhar Bhat (born in 1855), was attached to the court at Datia. The most famous name connected with the district is that of Tulsi Das, the author of the

Ramayana, who died in 1680 A.D. and of whom some account will be found in the article on Rajapur. In the nineteenth century several erotic poets flourished at Banda. One called Rashik Lal was born in 1823; and another was Hari Das born in 1834, and his son Noneh, as accomplished as his father. Ram Kishan Chaube of Kalinjar, born in 1829, was a quietistic poet who wrote a work called the *Binai Pachisi:* and Askandgiri, of the family of Himmat Bahadur, was a famous love poet who flourished in 1850.

Proprietary tenures.

The proprietary tenures now found in the district are of the usual kind common to the province of Agra. The *taluqdari* tenure is unknown. At the present time there are 1,298 villages divided into 2,439 mahals, of which 498 are held in single and 895 in joint *zamindari*, 376 in perfect and 620 in imperfect *pattidari*, while 50 are *bhaiyachara*. The number of *zamindari* estates is greater in the Karwi subdivision than in the district proper, and was in both tracts enormously increased by the numerous transfers prior to 1860 under the earlier settlements. Much of the land passed into the hands of the Nawab of Banda and, after the confiscation of the Nawab's estates, into the hands of adventurers and speculators. The number of *pattidari* estates, however, is still large and these form the natural transition from the old *bhej berar* tenure, which attracted so much attention in the early days of our rule, but has now practically disappeared. This tenure seems to have been the most elementary and simplest form of proprietary right. A co-sharer had the right to cultivate as much land as he could, and for this he paid his quota of the demand. His interest in the village and his responsibility for the revenue rose and fell with the extent of his cultivation. The record of proprietors was simply a list of the co-sharers. All cultivators who were not on the list paid rent for their fields, and what remained of the public burdens of the village was assessed on the co-sharers in proportion to their shares. In order to facilitate the calculation of the amount due from each a practice arose of varying the amount of land rather than the rate of payment, and the result was the *bhaiyachara bigha*, which was the subject of so much complaint and suspicion in earlier times. Instead of the rent-rate varying with the soil the area of the *bigha* increased as the value of the soil diminished, so that instead of the rate for the best

soil being as now two or three times that for the worst, the *bigha* of the worst soil was two or three times as large as that for the best. Such a method of tenure could hardly survive the system of assessment for long terms on the basis of a proportion of the assets; and the *bhej berar* tenure has now only an antiquarian interest. A system of tenure still existing which affects both proprietors and, in a less degree, cultivators is *paunth.* It is occasionally found to exist in upland soils but its chief utility and indeed its *raison d'être* is found in the peculiar circumstances of some of the alluvial mahals. There are two kinds of *paunth* which may be distinguished. If the alluvial *mahal* is extensive and variable in quality the land is divided among the co-sharers in strips, according to the share of each, so that as far as possible each co-sharer gets his fair proportion of good and bad soil. Here it is usual to find the alluvial land of a village divided into long narrow strips stretching from the upland down to the water's edge, and divided off by rows of castor-oil plant. If the land is of such different qualities that a fair division cannot be provided by this means, and if the alluvial land is so small in extent that it is impossible to satisfy all the co-sharers, a system of rotation is arranged by which each co-sharer shall obtain his quota, and if co-sharers cannot thus be satisfied the division is made by *pattis.* The tenure is a most complicated one, as the areas vary every year and the communities that adopt it are as a rule absolutely dependent on the *patwari* to make the annual subdivision. In *bhaiyachara* villages the whole of the land is partitioned out among the brotherhood and the share and responsibility for the Government revenue are usually fixed in proportion to the actual area occupied by each co-sharer; but not infrequently the revenue is distributed in proportion to the assets of the actual area occupied by each co-sharer, or by a rate or *bachh* on the total culturable and cultivated area. With the system of fluctuating assessments now introduced it is usual to distribute the revenue according to the assets of each share, based on the cultivated area alone.

Proprietary castes.

Brahmans own 36 per cent. of the land in the five westerly parganas and over 47 per cent. in the Karwi subdivision. The bulk of this area is held by certain well-known families, some of which have since last settlement declined in importance. These are the Dubes

of Khandeh, the Chaubes of Gurha Kalan in Girwan, Thakur Din Pathak of Naraini, the Tiwaris of Raksi, the Dichits of Banda and the Rupaulia Brahmans of Rajapur. *Mahants* possess large areas in the subdivision as *muafis* attached to temples. Nearly 26 per cent. in Banda proper, but only 20·83 per cent. in the Karwi subdivision belong to Rajputs: of this last amount the bulk lies in Kamasin tahsil. Nearly all the land belonging to Rajputs is held in coparcenary right in some form, though there are one or two families, like those of Singhpur and Lohra in that tahsil, which hold several villages in *zamindari* right. Banias hold 7·95 per cent. and 2·23 per cent., respectively, and of this the bulk is in the hands of the Rastogis of Baberu, and Seth Kishan Chand and Seth Uttam Ram of Banda. Since Mr. Cadell's settlement the Banias have lost land owing to the indebtedness of Seth Kishan Chand, who has now parted with nearly all the extensive landed property he once possessed. Kayasths own 7·13 per cent. in both parts of the district, but they too have lost heavily during the currency of settlement. The chief landholding Kayasth families are the heirs of Jado Ram, Kayasth of Banda, and the *kanungos* of Tirehi in Pailani, the latter of whom have lost nearly all their property. Among Musalmans a large area is in the hands of Sheikh Yusuf-uz-zaman and Kunwar Nathe Khan; the former has extended his property while the latter has lost some of his; but the total area in the hands of Muhammadans has been largely increased during the currency of settlement by the acquisitions of the Pathan family of Hardauli in Baberu. Another important person at Mr. Cadell's settlement was Salig Ram Sonar, of Cawnpore, who gained a number of estates after the Mutiny confiscations owing to the fact that the Nawab of Banda had hypothecated them to him as security for large loans; but he was generally unable to manage the Rajput communities of which he was the nominal master, and of the substantial property of 17,570 acres in his hands at Mr. Cadell's settlement his heirs now retain a mere fraction. Two of his largest and most important estates, *viz.* Jaspura and Jauharpur in Pailani were repurchased by the government and have in the year 1907 been restored to the remnants of the old proprietors. His present representative is the wife of Jai Dayal, his nephew. Of the other castes Kurmis and Lodhis are alone important. The former possess a little over 4 per

cent. of the land in Banda and 7·15 per cent. in the Karwi subdivision. They are most important in Baberu and Karwi; in Karwi they own as much as 9 per cent. of the total area of the tahsil. The Kurmis of Baberu attained some notoriety before Mr. Cadell's settlement from the speculations of Piare Lall, a Kurmi of mauza Kairi, who acquired a considerable number of villages both in Baberu and elsewhere. He became however, heavily indebted and lost the bulk of his estate; and his heirs now own only three whole villages, Lauli Tikamau and Bachaunda in Baberu, and Ghuri in Badausa, besides unimportant shares elsewhere. The Kurmis of mauza Palhri in Baberu also speculated a little in land and acquired the village of Sium and parts of other villages in Baberu, but have since lost them nearly all. The Lodhis are important in Girwan tahsil alone, but have villages in other tahsils also.

Chief proprietary families.

Since the death of the Nawab of Banda the district has possessed only one landed family of any antiquity or repute. Paras Ram Bahadur, the *jagirdar* of Khaddi, Katra and Jaibaran, died and his estates lapsed to the Government in 1850. The family of Gannu Lal, a banker of Chhatarpur who came to Banda in 1793 and acquired considerable property, went bankrupt and is no longer represented in the district. The last representative of Himmat Bahadur Gosain was hanged at the Mutiny. Khem Rai Chaudhri, a resident of Mawai in *tahsil* Banda, who obtained the title of Chaudhri from Bala Rao, Wali of Jalaun, and once had eighty four villages under his control, lost his influence and wealth after the accession of the British.

The Raos of Karwi.

The only old family of repute in the district is that of the Raos of Karwi. The present representative is Srimant Rao Moreswar Rao Balwant Jog. Under an agreement dated August 14th, 1803, Amrit Rao, brother of the last Peshwa, Baji Rao, son of Raghunath Rao, received a pension of seven lakhs of rupees annually and a grant of land in the Banda district. He took up his residence at Karwi. He was succeeded by his son, Binaik Rao, who retained the pension: but it ceased with his death in 1853. He left two sons by adoption, Narayan Rao and Madho Rao, but Government refused to recognise either, and the *jagir* was resumed. They took a conspicuous part in the Mutiny and were eventually captured by the British forces. Narayan Rao was

sentenced to transportation for life; but the sentence was remitted by the Governor General and he was placed under surveillance at Hazaribagh, where he died in 1860. Madho Rao was pardoned in consideration of his youth, and he and his two sons were educated at Bareilly and subsequently given an annual pension of Rs. 25,000. Through the good offices of Mr. F. O. Mayne, the title and a portion of the estate were given to Srimant Rao Balwant Rao Hari Jog, the adopted son of Binaik Rao's only child, a daughter. He had remained loyal and had rendered considerable assistance in the restoration of order. He died in 1902 and was succeeded by his adopted son, the present holder of the title. The latter is the son of Ram Chand Sheo Ram of the Vaishampain family of Maharashtra Brahmans. They have been for generations the family priests of the Jogs, who came from the Konkan. The Jogs formerly bore the title of Srimant, connoting connection with the ruling house of Poona, and Rao Balwant Rao was permitted to to retain the title. The estate now pays a revenue of Rs. 10,500 and is a comparatively small one, consisting of half Chibun in tahsil Mau, the whole of Unai Barna in Karwi, the village Duwaria in Badausa, and two large villages in Fatehpur.

Brahman families.

The Dubes of Khandeh say they settled in the village of that name, which gave its name to a pargana in early times, about 1700 A.D. The most enterprising member of the family was Hatte Dube, who by various means, chiefly money-lending, acquired a very considerable property in the neighbourhood and smaller shares in other tahsils. Dissensions, litigation and reckless waste commenced the ruin, which was accelerated by the famine of 1896-97. At Mr. Cadell's settlement the family possessed an estate of 37,452 acres, and were the largest landed proprietors in the district; but they have lost much of this and were recently excluded, with others of the chief landowning but non-cultivating Brahman families, from the benefits of the Encumbered Estates Act of 1903. The Chaubes of Gurha Kalan in Girwan by care and industry, and by making use of the opportunity afforded by the Mutiny, worked their way from small beginnings to a property which comprised in 1878 26,030 acres. The excessive subdivision of property, litigation and extravagance have reduced them almost to ruin. The father of Thakur Din Pathak of Naraini had purchased some land before the

Mutiny, during which the family sheltered and sent on his way one of the Nowgong fugitives. For this he received one village as reward, and by other purchases acquired a property of 11,254 acres lying chiefly in Girwan. The family is not now very well off: and the present head is Sarju Pershad. The Tiwaris of Raksi in Badausa were money-lenders, who managed to acquire a property of 11,245 acres situated mostly in Badausa tahsil. They still retain a number of small villages situated in the neighbourhood of Raksi, but depopulation, depression and sub-division of property have reduced them to absolute bankruptcy. The Dichits of Banda retain most of their property of 18,861 acres in Pailani, but are not well off and the chief representative is Ram Kishore. They are mere lucky speculators who, after the Mutiny, obtained land at low prices. The foundation of the prosperity of the Rupaulias of Rajapur was laid by Baldu Ram, a banker of Rupauli near Rajapur, who, by purchase and money-lending, obtained a considerable number of villages in the Karwi subdivision. The family remained loyal during the Mutiny; but they always had a reputation for quarrelsomeness and litigation: the scattered villages or shares of villages which constitute their estate are all mis-managed and the family is on the wane. Ganga Parshad is the only remaining descendant of any note. Perhaps the oldest Brahman family in the district is that of the Dubes of Simauni; but of their once fairly large property in Pailani and Baberu, a mere fraction, consisting of a few insignificant villages and shares in others, now remains, as the family is bankrupt.

Bania families.

Seth Kishan Chand was a banker of considerable wealth prior to the Mutiny. He came from Gujarat and settled in Banda. One village (Lasanra in Pailani) was given him for loyalty at the Mutiny; but the bulk of his property fell into his hands at low prices subsequently, and in 1878 he owned 26,422 acres—chiefly in Badausa and Girwan. He was ruined by business losses, and the greater part of his property has lately passed to his creditors and auction-purchasers. His brother's widow, Musammat Naraini Bai, has lately regained Lasanra. Similar was the fate of Seth Sham Karan, a Gujarati Bania, once one of the largest banker *zamindars* in Bundelkhand. His ruin came with that of the Nawab. Seth

Uttam Ram was the the son of the treasurer in 1857, whose good conduct was rewarded with the gift of a village and permission to purchase half the well-known township of Pachnehi. The family possessed in 1878 10,242 acres scattered over all parganas except Pailani, and the present representative is Musammat Deo Kunwar. The family has by money-lending increased its property considerably. The Rastogis of Baberu are now one of the largest landholders in the district, but their property is confined to that tahsil. Jagannath Prasad, a Rastogi Bania of Fatehpur, used to come to Baberu to carry on a saltpetre manufactory. Though not a proper resident of the district he rendered some services at the Mutiny, when the tahsil was sacked and burnt by rebels from Marka, and was given the large village of Baberu as a reward. In 1878 the family owned 13,559 acres, but this has been much increased by the purchase of whole villages and parts of others. The family has taken up its residence in Baberu and the present head is Lachhman Prasad, who has built a second residence at the village of Bakal on the Jumna. A branch of the family has cut itself off from the main stock and resides in Umrehni, of which it owns a share.

Kayasth families.

The chief Kayasth landholders are the heirs of Jado Ram Kayasth. He was a nazir in the collector's office and was ousted before 1857. He owned a little *zamindari* in Pangara prior to the Mutiny, received rewards for service at that time, but purchased the bulk of his property subsequently. At Mr. Cadell's settlement the family owned 24,891 acres, chiefly in Girwan and Badausa. The present heir to the estate is Babu Ganesh Prasad, in whose hands the management of the property declined, and it has now been taken under the Court of Wards. The Kayasths of Tirehi owned in 1878 12,446 acres, chiefly in Pailani tahsil. In early days they speculated largely in land, and added to their acquisitions after the Mutiny. They were hereditary *kanungos* of pargana Simauni, now divided between Pailani, Baberu and Banda, and date their *sanads* from imperial times. But agricultural depression ruined them soon after settlement. Three of their villages were auctioned for arrears of revenue, and others had to be privately sold. Even of their two original *muafi* villages—Tirehi and Kansemri—one-third has been sold, and

elsewhere they retain some very insignificant shares. Noniyat Rai was a well known vakil who purchased largely in Hamirpur, in which district and in the Karwi subdivision his heirs own more land than in Banda proper. Of his sons Kashi Nath and Mata Pershad, the former is a respectable citizen of Banda, and manages the estates ; the latter, who has lately died, was an able vakil and a prominent member of the municipal board. They owned 9,542 acres in Banda, Pailani and Badausa in 1878 and have somewhat increased their property.

Musalman families.

Sheikh Yusuf-uz-zaman and Fahim-uz-zaman are descended from one of the early Diwans of the Bundelkhand agency. The family is generally known as the "Note wala" from its reputed wealth. The bulk of their property lay in Banda, Pailani, Baberu and Kamasin tahsils and, in the former tract, amounted to 25,929 acres at Mr. Cadell's settlement. It has been largely increased by purchase since the Mutiny and is still being added to by the rigid economy and careful management of the family. Sheikh Yusuf-uz-zaman resides in Banda, where he is an honorary magistrate; but part of the family now resides in Sandila, in the Hardoi district, where their home is. The heirs of Kunwar Nathe Khan possessed a smaller property, amounting to 7,720 acres in Banda and Badausa. Nathe Khan was a Muhammadan Rajput of the village of Rankhandi in Saharanpur, and several members of the family were in the service of the Nawab. Nathe Khan bought land, lived quietly through the Mutiny, and after it bought in the confiscated property of his brother. A more important family was that of Nasir Ali of Chapra, another of the earlier *diwans* of the Bundelkhand agency. At Mr. Cadell's settlement it owned 25,369 acres in Banda proper, and a large area in the subdivision. Diwan Nasir Ali was accompanied by his friends Darvesh and Vilayat Ali of Saran, and these enjoyed in earlier days official positions which they put to good use in acquiring landed property. There are now five families among which the property is divided; but little or no pains is taken to manage it well and all are impoverished. Since 1881 a large property has been acquired by Ali Husain Khan and others of Hardauli, in Baberu. The family is a converted Rajput one, and the head was formerly hereditary *kanungo* of Augasi pargana. It has only recently risen to comparative affluence, but now holds as

important a position in Baberu, as the Rastogis do. There still resides at Augasi a family of Saiyids, who trace back their ancestry to imperial times. Saiyid Hamdu emigrated from Samarkand in the seventh century with Shahab-ud-din Ghori, and followed that monarch to Sultanpur in Oudh where the Saiyid first settled. He did not remain there long, but with the permission of the king and the help of some of his army Saiyid Hamdu and a friend, Sheikh Fateh Mubarik, crossed the Jumna, defeated the Rajputs, who then held the country round the fort of Augasi, and drove them from their stronghold. The Muhammadans satisfied themselves with retaining the villages of Augasi, Bakal, Shamsuddinpur, Jafirpur and Nibhaur, and had the good fortune to retain them revenue-free up to the time of Aurangzeb. Fateh Mubarik had been nominated *qazi* of Augasi, and on his family dying out Saiyid Shah Muhammad assumed the office, which has ever since remained in the family. When Chhatarsal conquered Bundelkhand the Muhammadans were ruined and their lands distributed among Rajput retainers of the Bundela chief. Raja Sobha Singh gave them, however, the village of Shahpur as a revenue-free maintenance in perpetuity. This they retained till the cession, when Captain Baillie resumed Shahpur, while leaving the proprietorship in the hands of the Saiyids. Subsequently the *qazis* were enabled to get back some of their property. At present they retain Jafirpur, Shamsuddinpur, a part of Augasi, Tola Qazi, and the small village of Dundauli *muafi*, which they say they received from Akbar. They are, however, impoverished, and the benefits of the Encumbered Estates Act of 1903 were extended to them and help thereby rendered to enable them to pay off their debts.

Cultivating tenures.

The ordinary cultivating tenures of the provinces obtain in the district; but local custom to a certain extent modifies the rights of occupancy tenants, and there also still survives a tenure unknown elsewhere. This form of tenant right is known on the *bhej berar* or *jamai* tenure. The *bhej berar* tenant is in many instances merely the survivor of the ordinary resident tenant, who in former days paid only the revenue rate and who, in 1817, when the pargana of Khandeh was ceded to the British Government, was found to be in full possession of his ancient privileges. While in some cases the *jamai* tenants have maintained their position throughout, in other

cases they have been restored to it when the old proprietors regained their villages; in several instances the privilege has been obtained more recently as the reward of loyal support in times of difficulty, and in others it has been traced to grants on the part of *zamindars*, either of land at revenue rates or of fields free of all payments, which have been subsequently assessed to revenue but not to rent. In some villages the tenure was at one time so common that there was comparatively little land paying ordinary rents. Customs differ in various villages with regard to it, for whereas in some the *bhej berar* tenants are recorded in a *khewat* appendix *(titamma khewat)* as a sort of sub-proprietors with all powers of alienation except sale and mortgage with possession, in others they are recorded merely as a form of privileged tenants in the record of cultivators *(khatauni)*. At the present settlement their lands have been assessed at the revenue incidence of the *mahal*, with or without cesses added according to village custom; and the sum so payable by them is recorded against their holdings in the *khatauni* to be realised by the *zamindar*. Owing to the fluctuations of cultivation and the general lack of cultivators occupancy right has not hitherto been valued in Bundekhand as highly as in the more thickly populated districts of the Doab. Where soil is light and poor, and again where it is liable to irruptions of *kans*, it is necessary that a tenant should have a margin of fallow and be allowed to exchange a field which has become incapable of cultivation for one that is better. And indeed, long before such interchanges were allowed by the law of these provinces, they were made without prejudice to the tenant's right of occupancy, when he and his landlord were on good terms, and were even regarded as one of the principles of good management in Court of Wards estates and Government properties. But when an occupancy tenancy has been ascertained and recorded it is liable to transfer to an extent and in a manner either unknown or not publicly acknowledged elsewhere. Even when the area is not transferred outright there still is a custom, called *saunp karna*, by which a tenant entrusts his holding to another, while he goes on a distant pilgrimage or seeks his fortunes elsewhere: and cases in which the original tenant has returned after a number of years and pleaded for reinstatement in his holding are not uncommon in the courts. This

freedom is occasionally extended to non-occupancy holdings and the transaction is not infrequently acknowledged by the landlord, who often has no alternative but to receive back his tenant on his own terms. Partial relinquishment of holdings was also a common practice, and notices of such were commonly served through the *tahsildar* on the landholder under Act XII of 1881 and accepted without question; but recently landholders have become more rigorous in insisting on the provisions of the law—a practice which has become a grievance with many of the tenants. The area held in occupancy right has fallen very largely since Mr. Cadell's settlement; and in many cases the fall is undoubtedly due to the fact that the landlord has refused to accept partial relinquishment, so that the tenant, unable to pay rent on account of fallow, has abandoned his whole holding. The average holding of an occupancy tenant at Mr. Cadell's settlement was 7·61 acres in the five westerly parganas and 5·7 per cent. in the Karwi subdivision. In certain tracts such as the *parua* circle in the north of Pailani, where population is much more concentrated than in most places, land is more subdivided and the occupancy holdings much smaller. In black soil tracts, on the other hand, it is likely that 10 acres constitutes a fair average holding. Some of this will probably be fallow in any one year: and, except in special tracts like that mentioned above, there is no evidence to suggest that the area of the holding has changed since 1880. The average holding of the small proprietor, who forms the backbone of the cultivation, is 11·04 and 9·0 acres in the two parts of the district; and he is as a rule far better off than the tenant, whether occupancy or tenant-at-will. The holdings of tenants-at-will averaged in 1880 3·4 and 4·8 acres, respectively: but a large part of this acreage is held by tenants who have rights of occupancy in other land.

Cultivating castes.

Something has already been said touching the distribution of the various castes in the different tahsils. In the five westerly parganas Rajputs, including Muhammadan Rajputs, occupy one-third of the whole cultivated area, Brahmans 25 per cent. and Kurmis, Kachhis, Lodhas and Kewats—the best cultivating castes—less than 17 per cent. In the Karwi subdivision, on the other hand, Brahmans hold 44 per cent., Rajputs 17·8 per cent. and Kurmis

alone as much as 13·3 per cent. The rest of the cultivated area is divided amongst other miscellaneous castes. The best cultivators are Kurmis, Kachhis and Lodhas. Though there are few communities composed entirely of Kachhis, that caste is chiefly engaged in a special form of cultivation which restricts it to a small area usually in the neighbourhood of large markets. Undoubtedly the most efficient and most competent husbandman in the district is the Kurmi; and the industry and success with which almost barren ravines in parts of Badausa and elsewhere have been turned by embankments and manure into fertile fields redounds greatly to his credit. The amount of capital sunk in improvements by them is very large but impossible to gauge. It is the presence of the Kurmi that gives parts of Baberu, Badausa and Karwi a pre-eminence over the other parts of the district. On the other hand, where this caste has been settled in black soil tracts it has shared in the general depression: and the Kurmi's *forte* lies in his ability to make the most of what in other hands would be poor and unproductive land. The Brahmans and the Rajputs are hampered to a large extent by their caste: and, settled as they are for the most part in the most fertile parts of the district, they have in past times been generally able to struggle on with a minimum of manual labour or agricultural skill. But the agricultural depresssion into which the black soil tracts have fallen, has to a large extent impoverished them and, coupled with an excessive expenditure on marriage ceremonies, fatally impaired their strength to resist calamities.

Ahirs, who constitute a large portion of the cultivating population in Banda and Pailani, and Kewats in the latter tahsil, are both cultivators of moderate ability. The latter exist chiefly along the large rivers, and often pay high rents for good fields, which they manure and watch with great assiduity. Both castes have subsidiary occupations in stock-raising and fishing or general work on the water, and are not whole-hearted agriculturists as a rule. Chamars hold a smaller proportion of land than their large numbers would warrant and are good agriculturists on the whole. Occupied, however, chiefly as ploughmen and general labourers, and hampered as a rule by want of capital they are often not true

agriculturists, but only engage in that occupation as a subsidiary means of livelihood. Brahmans and Thakurs hold more land in the district than all the rest of the castes put together; and the large size of the holdings is an indication of their indifferent husbandry, which has so far always hampered the agricultural development of the district.

Rents.

From the earliest period of our administration cash rents have been general throughout this, the central, portion of the old district of Bundelkhand, and rents are now calculated in kind for an infinitesimal portion of the district. In a few villages the system known as *dharbandi*, common in Lalitpur, of taking a different rent according to the crop, still lingers, *e.g.* in Mau in tahsil Badausa, and it is said to be a common practice in native states near the border. Grain rents are found in some alluvial soils in Pailani, and in a few villages in the *patha* round Markundi, where the soil is very poor. But otherwise the transition to cash rents is complete. The difficulty of breaking up fallow—especially in black soils—has from time immemorial been recognised by the imposition of a nominal rent in the first year and the postponement of the full rent till the second third or fourth. Rents are generally taken by a prevailing rate per *bigha*. Theoretically these rates are old established rates quoted by villagers as standard rates, and not liable to any change. In practice, however, they are modified by *thansah* or *bilmuqta* rents, that is, contract rents, under which the cultivator takes up a certain area of land at an all-round lump rent. These *thansah* holdings generally contain a variety of soils and the rents obtaining, if worked out by soils, are generally lower than the quoted soil-rate. The word *thansah* signifies an "agreed" rent, and is applied also to single field holdings let often at rents which considerably exceed the prevailing rates. The fixation of such rents may be influenced by various considerations such as the caste or relationship to the proprietor of the tenant, but is more often determined by the natural or acquired qualities of the field. It is most frequently found with regard to fields that small proprietors have cleared of *kans* or embanked or improved in some way first, and subsequently let to tenants. It is on the whole rare to find that rents have been raised purely by competition or prices, though these exist, for instance in the *parua* circle of Pailani, where most

of the villages are small and the population large. And in the extensive and valuable alluvial soils, which form so prominent a feature of that pargana, tenants are occasionally admitted to a very small area at a very high rent. In most part of the district land being plentiful and tenants scarce, the latter can usually exact their own terms. On the other hand it is not uncommon to find estates where unusually high rents are exacted by a forceful and energetic landlord. Generally speaking rents are customary *bigha* soil rates varied to suit definite conditions, and vary from some Rs. 6 per acre in the best *mar* of the first Banda circle through every stage to the worst *rakar patli* at 10 or 12 annas per *bigha*. Each graded soil has its rate differing by one or two annas per *bigha* from that above or that below it. The rents of special soils such as *kachwarah*, *goind* and alluvial soils differ much more widely. The first pays often as much as Rs. 8 per acre and the second anything from Rs. 5 to Rs. 2-8-0 per acre, according to the soil. In *mar* and *kabar* villages, where manure does not add much to the otherwise fertile soil, there is often little difference between the rents of *goind* land and more distant fields, and its value is discounted by the increased liability to trespass by cattle. *Parua* rates often vary widely owing to the improvement of which the soil is capable by the use of manure. In the *parua* circle of Pailani rents rise to as much as Rs. 7 an acre, while on the other hand the light and sandy *parua* of other places is little more valuable than *rakar*. The best alluvial soil, such as that at Chandwara in Pailani, will let at Rs. 4-8-0 or Rs. 5 per *bigha*, or nearly Rs. 10 per acre: and even higher rates than this are occasionally found, but in small areas only. The general rate for river *tari* will vary from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per acre and for *kachhar* Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 6-, the difference between these soils being often, as has already been pointed out, one of nomenclature only.

Progress of rent.

The rents of occupancy tenants were fixed at Mr. Cadell's settlement in the five tahsils of Banda proper on the basis of the settlement officer's soil-rates by the settlement officer himself; but in the Karwi subdivision none such were fixed, and standard rates were only pargana and not circle-rates. Those fixed by Mr. Cadell are still quoted by the people as generally suitable: and have to a certain

extent stereotyped rents throughout that part of the district settled by him. It is possible, however, to trace changes since 1878; and in some tahsils it has been found that the rates for the heavier soils have tended to fall, while those for lighter soils have risen. A more important part in affecting rents has been played by the shifting of population, the changes in crops and the character of the proprietary communities. Thus in Pailani rents have risen in the *parua* circle to the north; and in Baberu, in the rice circle, where Kurmi communities are frequent, rented land has steadly appreciated in value. The recorded rents of tenant land in the district are generally accurate, as an unusual dependence on the *patwari* to keep up the village accounts has given him a specially favourable position for finding out the facts: but two things must strike at once the attention of the observer of the rental statistics in Bundelkhand. The first is the large and curious variations in the rental demand, and the other is the usually considerable percentage of deficiency in the rental collections. As regards the former it is often found that large increases of cultivation bring little corresponding increase in the demand: this is due to the *nautor* custom already alluded to. By this custom land newly broken up from fallow does not pay full rent till the second year, and payment of this is often postponed longer. The most prevalent custom in the Banda district is to take a nominal rent of 2 annas per *bigha* in the first and full rent in the second year, but it is in some villages varied by taking 4 annas for black and 2 annas for light soil in the first, or by postponing the full rental to the third or fourth year. Any comparison of rents at two periods is vitiated by the want of knowledge, as to how large this *nautor* area is. It was the non-recognition of low rents for *nautor* cultivation that in part increased the severity of the older assessments, and it was not till the settlement of 1905—08 that the custom was recognised and the *nautor* area, in a full and liberal interpretation, extracted and separated from the permanent or established area of cultivation. And from the conclusion of settlement the *nautor* area will year by year be separated from the established, so that a periodical comparison of rates will be feasible. The deficiency in rental collections is largely due to non-collection of fallow rents. Theoretically nowhere is it recognised that a tenant can claim a

remission from his landholder on account of the area of fallow included in his holdings. In practice, however, the scarcity of population is again on the tenant's side, and the landlord is compelled to collect what he can and leave the remainder. The cultivator has little property to distrain except his agricultural stock, and ejectment has no terror for him when he can get practically as much land as he wants in any village. This inability of the landholders to realise fallow rents has given rise to an impression that a regular system of rental remission exists under the name of *chhut* in parts of Bundelkhund. No such system, however, has been found to exist in Banda, though the impossibility of realising such rents has now been recognised as a peculiarity in the agricultural conditions of the tract. By the special rules for assessment in Bundelkhand the rents of fallow in holdings are now extracted and discarded from the assets of the village. At the same time landlords have begun to be more strict in availing themselves of the provisions of the law in refusing to accept partial relinquishments of holdings; and unscrupulous members of their body have employed the masses of arrears that occasionally accumulate, chiefly on account of fallow, to force occupancy tenants to a complete relinquishment. Hitherto this has not been productive of much hardship on account of the scarcity of tenants; but individual cases of suffering are undoubtedly to be met with, and the disinclination of the better class of tenant, who has attained his right of occupancy, to leave his fields or his home and probably his trees as well, has been by this means exploited.

Condition of the people.

The general condition of the people is largely indicated by the statistics given in the preceding pages. The climate has always been an uncertain and, to a certain extent, an unhealthy one, and before and for a short time after the cession the difficulties of the people must have been always increased by the bands of marauders who rendered life and property unsafe. The assessments of early days, which were very full on a light, and made no allowance for a fluctuating, area of cultivation, coupled with an extremely rigid system of collection, pressed heavily on the people. The small proprietor, the most common as he is the most important factor in the prosperity of Bundelkhand, was gradually crushed. High assessments were by high rents passed on to the

tenants, and when village after village was sold or farmed to capitalists ruin spread to the lowest stratum of the population. The evil was remedied for the most part in 1880, but bad times came again in the early nineties, and the improvement, which had been steady till then, was completely arrested. In ordinary times however the condition of the people is probably not worse than that of their neighbours, and in certain respects they enjoy considerable advantages. The large area of fallow and extent of fodder crops enable them to keep a large number of cows and buffaloes: there is generally plenty of fuel, and roofing material for the cottage is cheap. Their clothing is rough, but it is as warm and comfortable as elsewhere. Their food is perhaps somewhat coarser, consisting more largely of what are considered the inferior millets and gram, but it does not appear to be less wholesome or to interfere with their general health. The exterior of the little tiled houses is generally conspicuously clean, and often forms a contrast to the otherwise filthy village site But, while a tolerable standard of confort is maintained in ordinary years, the petty proprietor and cultivator are normally in want of money, though often the poverty is more apparent than real. By custom they live frugally and quietly: even wealthy men in dress and equipage alike are little addicted to display. The great profits of favourable seasons, which are usually followed by long periods of depression or alternate years of large and poor profits, do not conduce to habits of thrift or industry. Indeed the most frequently iterated charge that is brought against the inhabitants of Bundelkhand is indolence. The Brahmans and Rajputs, who form so large a part of the population, are decidedly averse to any sort of manual toil—even ploughing. Among agricultural labourers, as enumerated at the census, females exceeded males by 23 per cent., and among general labourers by 80 per cent. There is a general difficulty, even in times of tension, in obtaining labourers; and during the year 1905, when scarcity prevailed in two tahsils and parts of others, it was hard to get labourers for the Ken canal: many had to be imported from Oudh. The labourer is also probably a cultivator, and if he can gain a subsistence from his fields, no wages will induce him to work. And in black soils especially, large crops are produced with a minimum of toil, when the elements are propitious:

but the uncertainty of the seasons encourages an attitude of apathy, and there is no reason in Bundelkhand to lose hope of an easy subsistence till October and even November has passed away rainless. Among the peasantry proper this inequality in the harvest has led to chronic indebtedness, which in the case of the cultivator is limited by the extent of his credit only, and in the case of the small proprietor by that of his lands or the security his brotherhood are prepared to give him. During the year 1904-07 the small proprietors of Bundelkhand were freed from an incubus of debt by the proceedings under the Encumbered Estates Act of 1903. An idea of the extent of this may be gained from the amount of the claims put in against them. The total number of claims was 2,709 and their amount was Rs. 14,12,047: and even when these were all examined and the unsustainable ones had been rejected, the substantial sum of Rs. 6,79,465 was awarded. Assuming that two-thirds of the whole body of proprietors came under the operations of the Act, the sum claimed against them amounts to approximately two years' revenue, and represents an astonishing load of debt. The position of the people is no better in the towns, which are mainly dependent on agriculture, than it is in the villages. But there is at least a hope that with the remedial legislation of the past few years, and the lenient fluctuating system of assessment now introduced, the staple industry of the district will be rehabilitated, and a higher degree of comfort be attained gradually among the people.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION AND REVENUE.

The administration of the district is in the charge of a magistrate and collector, who is under the control of the commissioner of Allahabad. The three easterly tahsils of Karwi, Mau and Kamasin form a separate subdivision in charge of a joint magistrate with headquarters at Karwi. The sanctioned magisterial staff of the whole district, in addition to the district officer and the joint magistrate at Karwi, consists of three full-powered deputy collectors or assistant magistrates and one special treasury officer usually with less than full powers. Of these one full-powered deputy collector is attached to the Karwi subdivision and divides the work of that tract with the joint magistrate. Criminal sessions are held at Banda on the first Monday in February, March, May, June, August, September, November and December by the Judge of Banda, whose jurisdiction extends to Hamirpur and who is also Additional Sessions Judge of Cawnpore. Within the municipality of Banda there are three honorary magistrates with third class powers, holding office for life. They commonly act as a bench, but the amount of work to be done is small. There are also eight tahsildars. In the matter of civil jurisdiction, the district forms part of the charge of the Judge of Banda, who performs the same duties for the district of Hamirpur. The only other civil court located in the district is that of the Subordinate Judge of Banda, who, since the abolition of the munsif's court in 1877, has been both munsif and subordinate judge of Banda as well as subordinate judge of Hamirpur. The district staff includes a superintendent of police who has usually an assistant for the Karwi subdivision, a district engineer and a civil surgeon with his assistants. Banda is also the headquarters of the Ken canal division, where the executive engineer with his assistants resides.

District staff.

The bulk of the district came into British possession under the agreement supplemental to the treaty of Bassein in 1803. It

Formation of the district.

first formed only a part of the province or "zila of Bundelcund" the headquarters of which were located at Banda, and which was administered by an agent for political affairs in Bundelkhand acting under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, who was assisted or more probably represented by an Agent to the Governor General. Late in 1804 the conduct of all affairs in this tract was handed over to a Board of Commissioners, composed of Mr. Brooke Judge of appeal at Benares as president and of Colonel Martindell, commanding in Bundelkhand, and Captain Baillie, Agent for political affairs, as members. In 1805 the administration was transferred to the Board of Commissioners at Farrukhabad and Bundelkhand was constituted a regular district under Mr. J. D. Erskine as collector and Mr. Brodie as magistrate. Their work was considerably lightened by the continuance of a large tract of country, stretching practically from Allahabad to Kalpi along the banks of the Jumna, as a grant to the Gosain chief, Himmat Bahadur. This grant lapsed in 1804 and was incorporated in the district, but did not come under Mr. Erskine's jurisdiction till 1806. In 1819 Bundelkhand was divided into two, a northern and southern district. The Banda district comprises the latter portion and, with the exception of some territorial changes detailed in chapter V, has remained substantially unchanged to the present day. In 1822 the supervision of affairs was transferred from the western to the Central Board of Commissioners which sat first at Patna and then at Allahabad, and was afterwards merged in the Board of the North-Western Provinces.

Subdivisions.

There never seem to have been more than nine tahsils comprising a large number of parganas. These were the Banda, or as it was originally called, the *Huzur* tahsil, Pailani, Simauni, Augasi, Darsenda, Chibun, Tarahuwan, Badausa and Sihonda. Originally the Huzur tahsil comprised roughly all villages lying within twenty miles of Banda, and included some of those which are now in Girwan and Pailani to the east of the Ken, and what remains of pargana Mataundh to the west of that river. To this was added under Regulation II of 1818 the '*ilaqa* of Khandeh' comprising forty-three villages ceded by Nana Gobind Rao, Wali of Jalaun, in 1817. In 1826 on the recommendation of Mr. Fane, the Collector, this unwieldy tahsil was broken up and reduced, some

villages being added to Pailani, some to Simauni, and some to the then first constituted tahsil of Sihonda. In the earliest days of British rule, the pargana of Kalinjar being still independent, an ill-defined subdivision stretched from the Ken river south of Sihonda town as far as Kolhua Muafi in the east and was known as Badausa Birgarh. The headquarters were fixed for a time at the village of Sarha, but were subsequently moved to Badausa about 1819, that tahsil having been meanwhile enriched by the inclusion of pargana Kalinjar in it. It must be remembered that at this time many villages in the south-east of this tract were scarcely more than jungle. On the formation of the Sihonda tahsil after 1826, an interchange of villages took place apparently under the provisions of Regulation IX of 1833; and the influence of the Nawab and other purchasers in Banda managed to secure the inclusion in Sihonda of large villages now lying in the west of Badausa, leaving the latter pargana a long inconveniently situated subdivision stretching from the Ken river near Kartal to Uttarwan in the north-east. Parganas Pailani and Simauni, except for the addition made from the Huzur tahsil, appear to have remained the same in extent as they were under the Bundelas. But pargana Augasi at first extended further to the south and to the east and appears to have included the pargana of Parsaita. Some time subsequent to 1833, but previous to the survey of 1840-41, Oran and three other villages were handed over from Augasi to Badausa, and after that survey Chaunsarh and three other villages were transferred to Sihonda. The pargana of Bhitari Kunhas which lay between the line of hills which runs past Rasin to the Paisuni river and northwards as far as Parsaunja in Kamasin, was practically absorbed by the territory granted to the Kalinjar Chaubes in 1812. What is now the Karwi subdivision contained originally 10 or 11 parganas, called Parsaita, Koni, Lakhanpur, Darsenda, Chibun, Purabwar, Bargarh, Kalyangarh, Tarahuwan, Bhaunri and Ainchwara.* Of these Parsaita, which took its name from the small hamlet of that name situated in the village of Singhpur in Kamasin, was at

* This was however more probably a subordinate cluster of villages held by a Kayasth family as a grant in return for services as *qanungos* or in some other capacity.

one time included in Augasi, but is now almost wholly in Kamasin. Parganas Lakhanpur and Darsenda are now also wholly in that tahsil, while Koni, of which the name survives in the village of Gaura Koni on the borders of Kamasin and Karwi near the road to Rajapur, has been absorbed partly in one and partly in the other of those *tahsils*. Chibun and Purabwar occupied the whole of the present *tahsil* of Mau lying below the hills and small parts both of Kamasin and Karwi; while Bhaunri and Tarahuwan comprised the rest of tahsil Karwi in the plains, the latter including what is known as Dadri-ka-patha. The detached villages west of the Paisuni river now partly in Karwi and partly in Badausa belonged to the pargana of Bhitari Kunhas. Finally the Mau *patha* with parts beyond it now in Rewah, formed the pargana of Bargarh, and the Karwi patha that of Kalyangarh. Simauni with its headquarters at Tindwari remained a separate tahsil till 1860, when it was abolished and its component villages distributed over Augasi and Pailani, fourteen being added to Banda. And finally in 1880 Sihonda and Badausa were reconstituted and obtained their present formation. There remain therefore eight tahsils, namely Banda, Pailani, Augasi renamed Baberu, Sihonda renamed Girwan, Badausa, Darsenda renamed Kamasin, Chibun renamed Mau, and Tarahuwan now called Karwi. These constitute also parganas, the names of the small subdivisions detailed above having entirely fallen out.

Fiscal history.

The revenue administration of the district may be said to have begun with the arrival of Captain John Baillie, agent for political affairs in Bundelkhand, in 1804. He summoned to his aid "Mirza Jafir, a native of great respectability from Lucknow," and with his assistance completed the settlement of the portion of the district which had come under British authority. But this only consisted of the southern and eastern portions of the Banda tahsil, pargana Augasi, the northern portion of Sihonda or Girwan, the villages beyond this now included in Badausa, and parganas Parsaita and Koni in the Karwi subdivision. The assessments seem to have been made simply at the ascertained jama of the Nawab's government. On Himmat Bahadur's death in the same year his estate lapsed, and practically the whole of the district, with the exception of pargana Kalinjar, came under British control: but as the

outstanding demands in the assigned tracts were only collected and handed over to the Gosain's heirs, this part of the district did not come directly under Captain Baillie's administration till 1805-06.

Meanwhile Mr. Erskine completed his first assessment of the original territory during the year 1805, and in 1806 the *jaedad* territory was added to his jurisdiction; and as he had made a triennial settlement for the former tract he made a triennial one for the latter, and brought the entire district under a single revenue system. Mr. Erskine's demand was a progressive one and was increased by the lapse and resumption of odd villages in the last year. The ultimate demand fixed for the entire district (1808-09) was Rs. 13,53,723. Only one eleventh of the estimated assets was supposed to be allowed to the proprietors: but the assessments were considered to have been generally moderate, though inequalities were inevitable owing to the prevalent ignorance of the country. The district had meanwhile been cleared of marauders and the cultivators were enabled to devote themselves to agriculture and extend the area under the plough. The uncollected balances of revenue were small and Mr. Erskine was able to boast that up to the end of his administration no estate had been sold for arrears of revenue. Second regular settlement.

Mr. Erskine was succeeded in 1808 by Mr. Wauchope, who proceeded to the task of framing the third regular settlement of the district. The principles on which this assessment were based were those prescribed in section 4 of Regulation IX of 1805. Ordinarily 10 per cent. for *malikana* and 5 per cent. for village expenses were to be left to the proprietors, but no abatement of the *jama* of 1808 was to be proposed without special reasons stated at length by the collector; the settlement was to be made in Lucknow rupees instead of the odd coinage, mainly consisting of Gaurashahi and Srinagar rupees, and security equal to one-fourth of the annual engagement was required from proprietors and farmers. The difficulties of arriving at a correct estimate of the rent-roll were very great. The *patwaris'* papers were much confused by the absence of a standard *bigha* and the fact that *jamabandis* only showed collections absolutely necessary to defray the *jama* and expenses. The tahsildar's *daul* or estimate, which seems to have been a systematically estimated rent-roll obtained by rates, ascertained or assumed, applied to the soil areas of each village, came under suspicion; Mr. Wauchope's settlement.

and a large amount of reliance was placed on the accounts of unemployed kanungos, "expectant *mirdahas,*" and others. The ultimate financial result of Mr. Wauchope's assessment was an enhancement to Rs. 15,34,776 or over 13 per cent., but owing to the change of currency, the enhancement was really much greater. It has been estimated that this change alone amounted to a 13½ per cent. increase, so that the final enhancement was nearly 27 per cent. The demand seems to have been generally collected; but out of 539 estates in the five parganas of Banda proper, as many as 83 had to be farmed, and owing to the scarcity prevalent in 1809-10, when the southern *parganas* were coming under settlement, Mr. Erskine's demand had to be practically left unchanged during the year. The assessment was generally characterized by severity in light soil villages, and progressive *jamas* were most freely used in the old parganas assigned to Himmat Bahadur. Meanwhile the pargana of Kalinjar was ceded and was summarily assessed to revenue by Mr. Richardson, the Political Agent.

Mr. Waring's settlement.

The fourth regular settlement was made in 1815 and subsequent years by Mr. Scott Waring. The period of his administration was marked generally by good seasons, and it seems clear that cultivation had extended very rapidly. His estimate of assests was framed from four sources; the estimate drawn up by *tahsil* officials, the average rental, Mr. Waring's own estimate, and the "*har nauh-i-tajwiz*" or estimate from various sources. The first of these was a rent-roll framed by the application of rates to soil areas, and these rates do not appear to have been generally excessive. The prosperity prevailing at the time, however, led to a belief that it would be permanent and the same standard of cultivation would be always maintained. The settlement ended in an enhancement of the revenue over the district to Rs. 19,52,955 involving an increase of over 26 per cent. and fell heaviest on the black soil parganas Banda, Pailani, Augasi and Kamasin, where the prosperity had been greatest; Badausa with its light soils suffered less; and in it the extension of cultivation from the rehabitation and clearing of jungle villages had probably been great. Before the first year of the new revenue had expired Mr. Waring had to apply for permission to sell estates in the whole district of Bundelkhand, the balances of which amounted to Rs. 1,86,249.

Transfers of property began to be very frequent and large balances accrued. In 1817 the *pargana* of Khandeh was assessed by Mr. Valpy on the same principles as those of Mr. Waring and the revenue for that part of it which was incorporated in the district was fixed at Rs. 1,33,490. Year by year the difficulties of collection became greater: estates defaulted and were put up to auction, but found no purchasers.

The settlement had been a quinquennial one, and in 1820 the landowners began to take advantage of the permission given under Regulation IX of 1818, of intimating to Government their disinclination to engage for a further period on the old terms. The demand in the last year of Mr. Waring's settlement was raised by the assessment of Khandeh to Rs. 20,92,345. The fifth regular settlement was begun by Mr. Campbell and finished by Mr. Reade, but though the former reported the fact of overassessment often, he only effected a total reduction of Rs. 87,138. This was also a quinquennial settlement and lasted till 1825, and marks a turning point in the fiscal history of the district, as the fact of over-assessment had been recognised; and the necessity for reduction of the revenue demand at last admitted. **Settlement by Messrs. Campbell and Reade.**

In 1825 the sixth of the regular settlements began; and was conducted by three officers, Messrs. Wilkinson, Fane and Begbie. The first of these resettled the Karwi subdivision, making a trifling reduction of less than Rs. 2,000, and the greater part of Badausa. Mr. Fane carried through the settlement of the *Huzur* tahsil; Mr. Begbie set to work on Pailani and Augasi. A change from 85 to 80 per cent. of the assets was proposed and accepted. The total demand assessed amounted to Rs. 18,78,999, involving a reduction of over 6 per cent., the greater part of which went to parganas Banda and Pailani. The change in the amount of assets taken involved in itself a reduction of 6 per cent. in the revenue but the Karwi subdivision does not seem to have got the benefit of this at all. Mr. Begbie succeeded Mr. Fane as collector in 1827, and difficulties in management and collection accumulated quickly, aided by the bad seasons that succeeded the temporarily restored prosperity of 1823-24. As early as January 1828 he frankly stated his opinion that the assessments fixed by Mr. Fane and himself in Banda, Pailani, Augasi and Simauni were too high. **Messrs. Wilkinson, Fane and Begbie.**

In 1829-30 the balances, which had been gradually increasing, amounted to 30 per cent. of the demand in the five westerly parganas alone. In the same year proposals for the sale of 116 villages, nearly one-seventh of the district, paying a demand of Rs. 2,73,031 and defaulting to the extent of Rs. 1,22,227, were made.

Period of *kham* management.

In 1830 the period of settlement expired and a beginning was made to resettle the district under the procedure prescribed by Regulation VII of 1822; in March of that year Mr. Begbie wrote to inform the Board that his experience of the district had satisfied him of the impossibility of effecting any satisfactory arrangement on existing principles, and proposed to take under direct management all the villages open to assessment in Banda, Sihonda, Simauni, Pailani, Augasi and Darsenda. This proposal was sanctioned; and 420 villages out of a total of 628 in the five westerly parganas and the whole of pargana Darsenda in the Karwi subdivision were taken under direct management from 1830 to 1833. Though this period was more successful than that which preceded it, it was not uniformly so; but perhaps the greatest advantage derived from it was the information collected touching the real assets of over half the district.

Mr. Begbie's settlement.

In 1834 Mr. Begbie resettled theseresignedestates, and imposed a demand of Rs. 15,52,399 on the entire district; and great as the relief granted was, this was made greater by the introduction of progressive demands throughout. The total reduction over the district from the demand of Mr. Waring amounted to five and a quarter lakhs of rupees, or nearly 24 per cent. This settlement was concluded for fifteen years for the resigned estates, while the *jamas* of other villages were to run till the settlement proposed under Regulation IX of 1833 was completed; and even for the resigned estates only the total jamas were sanctioned leaving the distribution over village areas, with the investigation into the record-of-rights, to be carried out during the new settlement already contemplated.

Settlement of 1842.

The settlement of 1842 was the first scientific settlement undertaken. The survey began in 1836. The entries of the settlement *khasras* were to give the different soils; to them were to be applied approved rates and the result was to be the assumed

value at deduced revenue rates: this was to furnish the immediate basis of the new assessments. The work was entrusted to Mr. Wright, deputy collector. To ensure a satisfactory result from the new system it was essential that the soils should be accurately demarcated, but the settlement officer had not time to visit a moiety of the estates in his charge, with the result that his soil entries were on the whole against the people, and in not a few cases glaringly incorrect. Moreover a system of rates was fixed by Mr. R. M. Bird of the Board of Revenue, as average rent rates applicable to all the main soils throughout Bundelkhand; but these as a matter of fact were inapplicable to the inferior estates of the best parganas, and to nearly all estates in most parganas. Mr. Wright was, on the other hand, limited by instructions to the effect that Mr. Begbie's demand was not to be exceeded, and that the deduced revenue was to be obtained by deducting, not one-third as elsewhere, but about 44 per cent. from the assumed assets. The ultimate enhancement proposed by Mr. Wright over Mr. Begbie's demand on the same number of villages did not amount to more than Rs. 76,865, but a certain number of estates had been resumed and the total revenue assessed by him amounted to Rs. 16,29,264. This demand, however, owing in part to two bad harvests in 1843-44, became unrealizable, and the impossibility of maintaining it was soon seen in numerous farms and sales for arrears, and in the transfer by sale and mortgage of large areas at very low prices. Reductions amounting in all to Rs. 57,121 were made by Messrs. Rose and Edgworth in 1847 and 1848; but the difficulties of administration owing to arrears and transfers continued to increase, and the necessity for eventual reduction of the revenue again forced itself on the notice of the authorities. Between 1855 and 1856 Mr. Mayne, the Collector, proposed a large number of reductions owing to the impossibility of realising the existing demand; and in 1857 the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned liberal revisions of the demand and a resurvey and collection of new statistics for the district. Then the mutiny burst and put an end not only to the work, but temporarily to the British power in Bundelkhand.

On the restoration of order in 1858 the subject of reductions was again taken up by Mr. Mayne; but a great additional burden Mr. Mayne's reductions.

was thrown on him in the disposal of the large number of confiscated estates. The work was carried through by 1859-60, and the total demand on the district was reduced to Rs. 13,08,945, or a reduction of 19 per cent. on the demand fixed by Mr. Wright: this included the demand on four resumed estates. The administration of this period was much marred by the disposal of confiscated estates to a number of speculators at haphazard prices, much to the loss of the Government and of the district. If the occasion had been seized to restore villages to the old proprietary bodies, much might have been achieved for their happiness. As it was, prosperity rapidly followed Mr. Mayne's reductions, and land ceased to be the worthless commodity it once was. During the succeeding decade the transfers of land were much fewer and the prices obtained much higher than in the period from 1843 to 1860. Bad times, however, came again in 1864, 1865, and 1868, with an annual increase in balances and number of transfers; and in 1869-70 the cultivated area fell by 110,228 acres or over 16 per cent. in the five westerly tahsils alone.

Settlement of 1874–1881.

The period of the old settlement having expired operations with a view to reassessment commenced in 1874-75, and the deteriorated condition of the district was found to be most serious. Large areas were under *kans*; much of the most fertile land in the district had been abandoned, making the fall in the assets all the more serious; and there had been a great loss in population. In addition to an unrealizable revenue, the ten per cent. cess was first imposed in 1874 and added further to the burdens of the district. Mr. Cadell took charge of the settlement on December 10th, 1874, but was preceded by Mr. Finlay as assistant settlement officer on January 31st of the same year; these two officers conducted to a conclusion the resettlement of the five westerly parganas. The Karwi subdivision did not come under operations till 1877, and was put in charge of Mr. A. B. Patterson, who completed the settlement in 1881. The two parts of the district thus received somewhat different treatment which necessitates separate description.

Banda proper.

In Banda proper a most thorough soil classification was first made; it was checked first by the sadar munsarim and afterwards by the settlement officer himself. Both distinct classes of soil and clearly-defined varieties of these were demarcated. Each of the former,

viz. mar, *kabar* and *parua* was subdivided into three varieties called respectively A, B, and C *mar*, D, E and F, *kabar*, K, L and N, *parua*. As regards *rakar* the natural division *moti* and *patli* was kept. River *kachhar*, *nala kachhar* and *tari*—the alluvial soils—were also graded into three classes; and *goind* land had as many subdivisions as there were varieties of soils, partaking of the characteristics of that land. Besides these, soils which did not fit into any class were separately demarcated in the villages in which they happened to exist. While the *khasras* were being compiled, *jamabandi* slips or *parchas* were made out; and against each field was entered the class of soil. The areas and rentals of each class and subclass of soil were totalled and the rates worked out; and these were first used to check the soil classification of the village, and then utilized to complete the classification of villages into circles. This classification was made with reference to the particular soil which predominated in each village. The village ascertained rates were then compiled for the whole circle, and average ascertained circle rates for each soil were obtained. These were tested by an investigation of the lump-rented area and by the rates which the settlement officers had held to be *primâ facie* suitable at inspection of the villages; and on this basis assumed or standard rates were built up. Suitable rates were then again fixed for each village in every soil and subsoil to form the basis of a revised rent-roll; and the assets of the tahsil were ascertained by the application per village of each kind of rate to all the cultivated areas. This gave an exhaustive calculation on the areas actually under cultivation by five different methods, but the most important principle of the settlement lay in the method of allowing for fluctuations of cultivation. The period of settlement being the ordinary one in vogue at the time, *viz.* twenty years, it was necessary to obtain a revenue which would be payable alike in good and bad years as reflected in the extension or diminution of cultivation. For this purpose it was proposed to assume a standard of cultivation, which was arrived at by allowing a margin for fallow, one-fourth in *mar*, one-third in *kabar* and *parua*, and one-half in *rakar*. In *kachhwarah*, *goind* and alluvial soils, the areas recorded were accepted. The principle was not entirely a new one, as some such allowance,

though less liberal, had been proposed by Mr. Ainslie forty years before in Hamirpur. It was however received with some doubt and suspicion, though ultimately sanctioned. In many cases of course it could not be absolutely followed as the peculiarities of villages had to be taken into account. Although the assessment based on it was in some cases undoubtedly inappropriate, it was on the whole justified both by previous statistics and subsequent experience, and marked a distinct advance in the effort to deal with the fluctuations to which Bundelkhand is liable. The ultimate demand fixed on tahsils Banda, Pailani, Baberu, Sihonda and Badausa, including four resumed estates was Rs. 7,88,845, forming a reduction of 17 per cent. on Mr. Mayne's demand as it stood in 1874-75 and of 31 per cent. on that of Mr. Wright as it existed in 1858-59.

Character of settlement.

The accuracy, energy and industry with which the settlement was carried out by Mr. Cadell were fully acknowledged by Government, and the best verdict on the fairness and completeness of it is that of the people themselves. To this day in most villages the soils are known by the names applied to them by Mr. Cadell; and the rates he fixed are universally regarded as fair rates. The settlement was unquestionably a moderate one, but the experience gained by an exhaustive study of the past fiscal history of Bundelkhand had shown conclusively that moderation was necessary. The methods of arriving at assets were too complete to admit of any great criticism. The lowness of the assumed rates caused at first some misgivings, but it was conclusively pointed out by the settlement officer that a large number of anomalies existed in the ascertained village rates, resulting from the distressful seasons preceding the settlement, previous high assessments and other causes. Moderation was aimed at always, and standard rates were generally though not always less than those ascertained. The soil classification was one specially favourable to the people. Considerable discussion however took place over the suitability of the assumed standard of cultivation on which the assessments were based; and, in cases where this largely exceeded the area under actual cultivation, over the necessity for progressive jamas. This was particularly the case in Augasi or Baberu. It must be remembered that cultivation at settlement

had seriously decreased, and that had the demand been based upon it, this would have entailed an enormous loss to Government. There was no reason to suppose, however, as was tacitly assumed, that most if not all the villages would not recover themselves, as they had done repeatedly before; and the settlement officer protested both on general and particular grounds against the imposition of progressive assessments. The demand fixed in every case, with a few unimportant exceptions, was bringing relief and it was feared that proprietors who engaged for a demand fixed on the actually cultivated area, would devote themselves less energetically to the extension of cultivation if they knew that the demand would rise with it. Moreover every year showed that cultivation in the parganas first settled was extending rapidly, and it was pointed out that progressive assessments would have been more necessary in Banda, the most distressed pargana, than in Augasi; but that the rise in cultivation in the former tract had, by the time the question of progressive assessments had been seriously taken up, rendered them inadvisable, and there was little reason to suppose that the same would not be the case in Augasi. In this last pargana it was found that in 69 estates the proposed demand was fully justified by the assets of 1877-78: in 51 others it was fully justified by those of 1878-79 owing to the interim improvement, and of the remaining 35 villages progressive assessments were not recommended in six. Only twelve villages were finally selected out of the remaining 29 and these were ultimately reduced to seven. Later, in Badausa five villages and one in Sihonda were added to the list in which the proposed demand should be postponed till the area under cultivation warranted it. As a matter of fact, over the whole five parganas the area under cultivation in 1879-80 exceeded the assumed standard in three, Pailani, Augasi and Sihonda, and fell short in two tahsils, *viz.* Banda and Badausa, by three and six per cent. respectively. The controversy was to a certain extent an useless one, because the settlement officer had, in assessing individual estates, allowed for individual peculiarities, and whereas the assumed standard by assumed circle rates, with the addition of *siwai*, would have justified a *jama* of Rs. 8,61,832, the revenue actually assessed was only Rs. 7,88,845. This was sanctioned by Government in 1884; and the assessments

were to run for twenty years from July 1st, 1878 in Banda, 1879 in Pailani and Augasi, and 1880 in Badausa and Sihonda. The all-round revenue rate fell at Rs. 1-6-10 per cultivated acre and Rs. 1-3-4 per acre of assumed standard, compared with Rs. 1-7-3 and Rs. 1-6-1½ in Hamirpur. The total expenditure amounted to the large sum of Rs. 8,64,009, of which the survey cost Rs. 1,18,172, and assessment and records Rs. 7,45,837.

Settlement of the Karwi subdivisions.

Meanwhile Mr. Patterson commenced the resettlement of the Karwi subdivision in the cold weather of 1877-78. The system adopted by that officer was similar to the one pursued by him in the settlement of the Fatehpur district. Trained officers were appointed to mark off the various soils, and these were tested by the Settlement officer. During inspection holdings of single soils were examined and rates decided; for lump-rented holdings, leases were analysed and resultant rates compared with those of single soil holdings. In fixing average rates, however, the previous deterioration resulting from *kans*, and the large areas of fallow in light lands were taken into account. An accurate and exhaustive classification of soils for the whole pargana was aimed at and no circles were formed with separate rates for each soil as this was deemed superfluous. *Mar* was divided into two classes, *kabar* and *parua* into three, *rakar* into two. Alluvial soils were divided into Jumna *tarai*, subdivided into two classes, and *kachhar* subdivided into three. *Gauhan* was not classed separately according to natural soils, but was demarcated as a separate class as dry and wet. In parganas Chibun and Tarahuwan, corresponding to Mau and Karwi, the same general classification was kept, but *parua* was called *sigaun*, and in the latter pargana another class was formed of *wet sigaun*. Besides these a separate soil called *bhota* was demarcated for the crumbled red sandstone lying near or on the *patha* tract. For each soil an average pargana rate was assumed, and in Chibun and Tarahuwan different scales were made out for the plain and the hill tracts separately. To deal with the difficult question of fluctuations of cultivation, the settlement officer fixed no standard based on a calculation of fallows, but took into consideration the statistics of each village in making individual assessments and pitched his revenue accordingly. "The Bundelkhand question," he said, "is in my opinion, simply one of intelligent and vigilant revenue

administration. I would fix a full revenue which would suit all ordinary years, and of which the pressure would be sufficient to prevent *zamindars* and tenants from allowing too much land to fall out of cultivation from indolence. But I would have it admitted that this revenue is an uncertain one, and depends on the continuance of fair seasons." The existing revenue in 1876 was Rs. 3,57,842, and the demand proposed by Mr. Patterson amounted to Rs. 3,45,105, a reduction of 3·6 per cent. The rate on the cultivation was Rs. 1-3-1 and the total cost of operations was Rs. 3,15,320. The reduction was much less than in Banda proper, but it was generally admitted at the time that Mr. Mayne's reductions in the subdivision had been liberal, and no further great reduction was expected. Compared with the methods of Mr. Cadell, however, the system pursued was much less laborious and much less accurate. The soil classification was inferior, and the system of pargana rates instead of circle led rates to inequalities of assessments. The important question of provision for fluctuations was dealt with by round additions to the rental when cultivation was considered to have diminished but not permanently. Considering the large area of light soil in the Karwi subdivision including the *patha*, and the relative inferiority of the soils in general, it is probable that the assessment was relatively higher in Karwi than in Banda.

Working of the settlement.

The settlements over the whole district were sanctioned for a period of twenty years, to conclude for the sake of uniformity in 1900. The succeeding years were years of great prosperity. The demand fixed by Messrs. Cadell and Patterson which was calculated to leave the extra profits of bumper years to the people, brought great relief and was realised without difficulty. A turning point came in 1888, but still the revenue did not press. The following seasons, however, were not generally so good; and larger balances than in the first period were outstanding. In 1893 began a series of calamities which absolutely crippled the district. Population died off or fled, and general bankruptcy resulted. So great was the deterioration that the demand fixed at settlement became unrealizable, and in 1896 partial revision was carried out by Mr. Fremantle resulting in reduction of the revenue to Rs. 10,56,995. The breakdown of the assessments was not, however; the fault of the settlement; and under the rules for long-term settlements as they existed in

1880 it is hard to see how any fairer demand could have been assessed: and its justification can be found in the fact that for some 15 years, during which no calamity came over the district, it was without difficulty realized.

Subsequent changes.

In 1900 however the period of settlement expired and the question of a resettlement was opened. In sanctioning the settlements of 1881 the Government of India had expressed a wish that some system of fluctuating settlement should be introduced into Bundelkhand, and the calamities of the years immediately preceding 1900 rendered the question more important than ever. Pending the decision how such a system could be best applied, the period of the old settlement was extended for ten years; and in 1901-02 a a liberal reduction of the existing demand was carried out, under the orders of Government, by Mr. Pim who was specially deputed to the Bundelkhand districts for the purpose. In consultation with the collector and his subordinates, a rough computation was made of the assets on the basis of the old settlement rates and a fifty per cent. demand assessed thereon. Liberal allowances were made for the areas newly broken up after the large fall in cultivated area in 1304 *fasli*, for proprietary allowances and for short collections. In this way the revenue of the district was reduced to Rs. 9,49,995. In addition to this, and at the same time, certain estates, mainly large *pattidari* communities, which had been particularly distressed, were given further "special" reductions to the amount of Rs. 48,835 for five years to compensate them for the great losses they had undergone. The revenue on the roll was considered to be the demand as "ordinarily" reduced; and the amount of the special reduction was annually written off as a nominal balance.

The Encumbered Estates Act.

The last decade of the old settlement has also seen the enactment of legislation which should have a far-reaching effect on the revenue-payers of the district. In 1903 two Acts were passed in the Legislative Council of these Provinces, the one providing for the paying off of the debts incurred by proprietors under the name of the Encumbered Estates Act,* and the other restricting the alienation of land. Under the provisions of the former a systematic inquiry into the nature of the encumbrances on landed property, followed where possible by liquidation, took place The operations fell into three

* Act I of 1903.

stages. Applications to be admitted to relief under the Act were submitted by proprietors to the collector and were subjected by him to a preliminary weeding: those that were held to be admissible were submitted by him to the commissioner appointed under the Act They were then examined by the commissioner in the light of rules issued by Government, and those that were considered suitable for inquiry were sent to a special judge appointed for this sole purpose. The second stage was the investigation into the nature and extent of the proprietors' debts and the determination on an equitable basis of the amount due to the creditors. This proceeding was of a judicial character and conducted by the special judge. The final stage was the liquidation by the Collector of the awards in the various ways specified by the Act. In this district 7,578 applications were filed before the collector, of which 3,368 were sent by him to the commissioner, who in the case of Banda was the commissioner of the Allahabad division. Out of this number 2,710 applications were referred by the commissioner to the special judge: the amount claimed on these was Rs. 10,12,047. Of the total number of claims made before him by creditors, the special judge allowed 8,080, on which he gave an award of Rs. 6,79,465 only. In the final stage, *viz.* liquidation of the adjudicated debts by the collector, in 125 of the cases decided by the special judge liquidation was found impossible; in 88 others the award was satisfied in part only and the balance was deemed to be discharged; while in 1855 the award was discharged in full either by the debtor personally or with the help of a loan from Government. For this purpose Rs. 4,02,960 were advanced from the public treasury to be recovered with interest at the rate of 5 per cent., by instalments, within a term not exceeding 15 years.

Alienation of Land Act.

The Act was accompanied by an Alienation of Land Act.* Under its provisions permanent alienations of land are permitted only when the alienor is not a member of an agricultural tribe, or the alienor and alienee are both members of the same agricultural tribe or members of any agricultural tribe and residents of the district in which the land is situated. Agricultural tribes are defined by notification for the purposes of the Act and limited to Brahmans (except Marwaris) Rajputs, Kurmis, Ahirs, Kachhis,

* Act II of 1903.

Malis, Muraos, Gadariyas, Lodhis and Musalman Rajputs. Certain large money-lending families, however, are excluded by a special notification in the gazette. Temporary alienations of land by agricultural tribes to non-agricultural tribes or residents of other districts are permitted only in certain definite forms laid down by the Act, but mortgages with any conditions intended to act by way of conditional sale are expressly forbidden, and for usufructuary mortgages and leases a period of twenty years is laid down as a maximum. Lastly sales of land belonging to members of agricultural tribes by an order of civil and revenue courts are forbidden; and transfers of land which require the sanction of the Collector to be valid are prohibited from being entered in the record-of-rights.

Settlement of 1905-08.

Meanwhile rules for assessment on a fluctuating system had been elaborated in connection with the resettlement of the Jalaun district, and a resettlement of Banda was decided on, without waiting for the expiration of the extended period of settlement. The cadastral survey on what is known as the one year's system began under the management of Mr. F. B. Powell in November 1904 and was completed in January 1908. Mr. Humphries was appointed settlement officer and Mr. Drake-Brockman assistant settlement officer in October 1905. The following principles were observed under the new rules. All cultivated land in the year for which new records were prepared, was divided into established and *nautor*. In the latter class is included all land which has not been continuously under cultivation for four consecutive years, fallows of one year only being disregarded. *Nautor* is treated and valued separately according to the merits of each case, and its valuation is added to the assets of the village as *siwai*. In the second place all fallow in holdings together with its rental has been extracted and the rental discarded in computing the assets of the village. The demand fixed on the resultant net assets, after deductions for proprietary cultivation and other reasons, is liable to revision every fifth year, if the area of established cultivation increases or decreases ten per cent., and intermediate revisions are allowed on application by the *zamindars* before December 1st in any year, if the area of established cultivation has decreased 15 per cent. For future revisions a yearly record of both established and *nautor* cultivation is kept up, and revenue rates for application

at the periodical revisions to both kinds of land have been fixed by the settlement officers. The soil classification of Mr. Cadell's settlement has been followed with the omission of some minor subdivisions, and the nomenclature of the different soils in the Karwi subdivision has been assimilated to that of the rest of the district. Villages have been formed into circles throughout according to physical characteristics and circle rates framed on the basis of ascertained rates modified by the knowledge of the inspecting officers. In this respect there was an important departure from the methods pursued at the previous settlement in the Karwi subdivision. *Nantor* has been leniently valued, generally at rates which approximate to one-third of that on established cultivation, and *siwai* income has been treated very lightly. The total demand fixed for the entire district amounts to Rs. 9,64,402—a reduction of 15 per cent. on that of the previous settlement.

Cesses.

In addition to the regular revenue demand, the usual cesses are levied. Since the abolition of the famine rate in 1905 and that of the patwari rate in 1906, the only rate levied is the consolidated ten per cent. local rate which dates from 1871, and is applied to the maintenance of the village police and to the district board fund. The amount thus imposed in 1907-08 is shown in the appendix.*

Police-stations.

With the introduction of British rule, Regulation XXXV of 1803, under which tahsildars were required to maintain a police force in their respective charges out of a percentage of 11½ on their revenue collections, was extended to the conquered provinces and Bundelkhand by Regulation IX of 1804. Under this system the tahsildar and *zamindars* within his charge were responsible directly to the magistrate for the apprehension of offenders. It was soon, however, found inefficient for the purposes intended, and Regulation XIV of 1807 was passed. This provided that the charge of the police of the country should be vested, subject to the control of the *zila* and city magistrates, in special officers to be appointed by the Government to superintend it, and subordinately to them in the landholders and farmers of land. Districts were then first divided into compact police jurisdictions. Establishments were set up at the place where *zila* or city courts were held, and "at considerable places or *ganjes*" in the *mofussil*. At these the

*Appendix table X.

superintendent of the jurisdiction was stationed, who had control of "such part of the adjacent country as it was deemed advisable to place under the superintendence of a *darogha* with an establishment of *jamadars, barkandazes* and *chaukidars* or other watchmen, proportionate to the extent and population of each jurisdiction." Regulation XX of 1817 first laid down rules and orders governing the conduct of officers in charge of *thanas* and their subordinates, and their powers and duties in respect of offences committed within the limits of their jurisdiction. On these regulations has been built up the system now in force. The most general arrangement of *thanas* was to make them correspond with pargana or other revenue subdivisions. The large size of the tahsils in Banda precluded such an arrangement, though the reallocation in 1844 followed roughly the subordinate *pargana* formation. In 1858 there were 25 police-stations situated at Banda, Mataundh, Khannah, Paprenda, Pailani, Tindwari, Baberu, Murwal, Marka, Bisanda, Oran, Khurhand, Atarra Buzurg, Girwan, Pangara, Kalinjar, Kartal, Badausa, Karwi, Pahari Buzurg, Kamasin, Rajapur, Mau, Bhaunri and Manikpur. There were also outposts at Chilla, Godharampur and Ragauli (*tahsil* Karwi). In 1885, *thanas* were established at Itwan Dundaila on the *patha*, and at Raipura in Karwi *tahsil*, the post at Bhaunri being at the same time abolished. A *thana* was also opened about the same time at Bargarh on the Mau *patha*. These changes were confined to the Karwi subdivision, where the police circles were very extensive. In 1889 the station at Atarra Buzurg, and in 1903 those at Murwal and Oran were abolished, and about 1893 the work in Pailani was redistributed by the abolition of Paprenda and the establishment of a new *thana* at Jaspura in the *trans*-Ken portion of that *tahsil*. There are at present 20 police-stations and two outposts, none of the circles correspond with revenue sub-divisions and extend sometimes even into three of the latter. Under the latest scheme the stations at Jaspura, Bargarh, Kalinjar and Khurhand have been reduced. That of Itwan Dundaila will be removed to Markundi, and that at Pangara to Naraini, and outposts will be retained at Kalinjar and Sitapur.

Police force.

The police force of the district is under the charge of a Superintendent of Police, who ordinarily has under him an assistant superintendent stationed at Karwi, and a reserve inspector at

Banda. There are also two circle inspectors, one of whom is also ordinarily attached to the Karwi subdivision. The civil police force contains 36 sub-inspectors, 60 head constables and 393 men distributed among the various stations or held in reserve at Banda. In addition there is a force of armed police comprising one sub-inspector, 17 head constables and 77 constables. The municipal police force at Banda has been recently disbanded, but 14 men of the provincial *chaukidari* force and 5 town police are maintained at Karwi Tarahuwan, and 10 of the latter class at Rajapur. There are 88 road police, who patrol the Banda-Fatehpur, Banda-Mahoba, Banda—Manikpur and other roads and 1,648 village *chaukidars.*

Statistics of criminal justice and cognizable crime for each year since 1896 will be found in the appendix.* From these it will be seen that the criminal work of the district in ordinary years is light. On the other hand in Banda, as elsewhere, crimes against property, both petty and of more serious forms, multiply very greatly in times of scarcity and stress such as the years 1896 and 1897. The district is not troubled with any resident criminal tribes and the number of cases instituted under the bad livelihood sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898) is small. Offences against public tranquillity are frequent and numerous, the Rajput communities being now, as formerly, turbulent and quick to use their *lathis*. Faction fights still occur in the course of which deaths are often caused. A sign of the unruly character of many of the inhabitants is found in the large number of persons bound over to keep the peace. Burglary is commonest in the Banda, Badausa, Karwi and Kamasin circles; theft in those of Kalinjar, Bisanda and Mau. The district is not afflicted with dacoity, although material for this form of violence exists in almost every village. Nor is cattle theft a very prevalent form of offence; it exists most largely in the northern circles towards the Jumna, especially in Baberu. The interlacing of the district boundaries with those of native states, though inconvenient, has not given rise to or encouraged much border crime; and taken as a whole the inhabitants of the district may be regarded as orderly and law-abiding. Crime.

The practice of infanticide was probably never very prevalent in the district, but in former years it was found necessary to take Infanticide.

* Appendix, tables VII and VIII.

action against some selected Rajput clans under Act VIII of 1870. The first repressive measures were taken in 1873, when eleven villages scattered over the district were proclaimed. Four more villages were added in the following year, and in 1881 there were some forty-four villages under the provisions of the Act. The chief offenders appear to have been the Bais Rajputs of Banda and Pailani. One village was exempted in 1880, 15 in 1881, and 13 more in the following year. The last was exempted in 1883 after the Act had been in force in the district just ten years. Since then nothing has come to light to show that the practice is again prevalent though one solitary case was reported in 1904. The statistics relating to the proportion of Rajput females to males are misleading, but the general spread of saner ideas, the growth of institutions to help the poorer Rajputs to marry their daughters in fitting style, and the tendency towards a less costly display at ceremonies are gradually removing the causes which formerly existed for the practice.

Jails.

There are two jails in the district, one situated at Banda, the other at Karwi. The original Banda jail was destroyed at the Mutiny and the present building was erected in 1860 from the ruins, additions being made in 1867, 1872, 1876, 1886 and 1895. It is a third class jail, capable of accommodating some 300 prisoners, and is under the charge of the civil surgeon of the district, who is superintendent. Convicts sentenced to terms not exceeding two years are kept within the jail; long-term prisoners are drafted to the central prison at Naini. The average number of prisoners is about 260.

The Karwi jail is of the 5th class and was established in 1894. It has accommodation for 24 male and 4 female convicts, and for 8 under-trial prisoners. Short-term convicts, sentenced to three months' incarceration or under, are retained in the jail; others are drafted to Naini central prison or the district jail. The daily average of prisoners is from 25 to 30. The jail was formerly under the direct superintendence of the joint magistrate, but since 1898 the assistant surgeon in charge of the dispensary has been *ex officio* superintendent.

Excise.

Excise appears to have formed part of the Government revenue from the introduction of British rule. The system adopted was that

of farming tracts of varying extent to native contractors, but from time to time some of these were brought under *kham* management, by which the Government dealt directly with the distillers who were also retail vendors of liquor. The highest number of shops ever established under this system was 372. The distillery system was introduced throughout the district from May 1st, 1863, seven distilleries, which took the shape of potstills of the usual type, small in capacity and producing very poor liquor, being set up by Kalwars at their own expense at the headquarters of tahsils. The right to distill liquor at these and to sell it at outlying shops was sold by auction subject to minimum and maximum fees, but the number of shops fell very quickly and never rose beyond 110 while the system continued. The liquor manufactured at the distilleries paid a duty according to its strength; after some changes the uniform rate of Re. 1-8-0 per imperial gallon was imposed and remained in force till the system ceased on the 31st March 1871. From 1st April of that year the farming system was reintroduced in tahsils Badausa and Karwi, and it was extended to the rest of the district on April 1st, 1872. The reason for this change was that extensive smuggling of liquor, which had paid no duty, took place from the native states, and it was found impossible to check the traffic by any government agency. The farming system continued till the year 1881-82, the right to distill and sell country liquor over a pargana or other subdivision being put up to auction and sold. In 1882 the outstill system was introduced into the five tahsils Banda, Pailani, Baberu, Girwan and Badausa, the Karwi sub-division remaining in the hands of farmers: and it was not till 1889-90 that the system in the tract was assimilated to the rest of the district. The only subsequent change that was made in the excise arrangements before 1907, was to farm the right of manufacture and vend of country liquor in the Banda tahsil, containing 25 shops, to an *abkar* who worked all the outstills in 1891-92; this arrangement continued till 1901-02, and was then abolished. From April 1st, 1907, the distillery system was again introduced. No distillery, however, has been established within the district. The liquor for consumption is brought from Allahabad and Cawnpore on payment of still-head duty. It is also distinctively coloured yellow. Since

April 1st, 1908, the issue of proof liquor has been discontinued and that of liquor 50 per cent. under proof alone permitted. Wholesale shops have been established at suitable centres for the supply of liquor to retail vendors. There are at present 127 shops in the district, licensed to sell liquor wholesale or retail, as the case may be, chiefly held by Kalwars.

Revenue. Statistics of excise revenue since 1890 will be found in the appendix.* The revenue from country spirits previous to the introduction of the distillery system in 1863 stood at Rs. 48,773. Under the first distillery system it did not rise beyond Rs. 6,002. Under the farming or combined farming and outstill systems that obtained in some form or other till 1900, the highest revenue ever gained was Rs. 63,235, the average receipts approximating to Rs. 33,000 only. From 1901, the outstill system was in force throughout the district and the average revenue amounted to Rs. 46,600. The reintroduction of the distillery system in 1907 brought down the income at once to Rs. 25,932. The consumption of liquor has in 1908 been affected by famine, but apart from this, it has decreased owing to the change of system, and the smuggling from outstill tracts and native states. As *mahua* grows abundantly in every village, liquor can be very easily and cheaply manufactured by those who care to risk the chance of detection and prosecution. There is no income in the district from *sendhi* or *tari*.

Hemp drugs. No hemp drugs are manufactured in Banda. The chief articles of consumption are *bhang* and *charas* which, with *ganja*, are imported. Supplies used formerly to be obtained from Bengal and Central India; but here, as in other districts, the increased price of *ganja*, due to the heightening of the duty, led to the abandonment of that drug in favour of *charas*, which is mainly obtained from wholesale dealers at Hoshiarpur in the Punjab. The average consumption of *ganja* from 1892 to 1896 was 96½ maunds, and that of *charas* only one maund. From 1897 to 1907 the consumption of the former drug has dwindled to insignificant proportions, while that of the latter has risen to over ten maunds. There is a considerable demand for hemp in the form of *bhang* which is imported by licensed vendors from other districts in the province:

* Appendix, table XI.

the consumption has averaged in the last decade nearly 74 maunds annually. There are 75 shops in all licensed for the retail sale of drugs throughout the district. Prior to 1897 drugs were imported by licensees direct, but this is now prohibited and they can only import for deposit in one of the bonded houses instituted at various centres in the province for the storage of drugs. For greater convenience, however, a modification of this system has been permitted for Banda. Farmers are permitted to import, in bond, *ganja* and *charas* from the sources of supply direct into the district on condition that the drug is consigned to the Collector and is taken delivery of within 24 hours of its receipt by the Collector, on payment of the duty on the total quantity of drugs despatched. The license fees, which are practically the only source of revenue in this district, averaged in 1886 Rs. 6,110 and in 1896 Rs. 5,377. There has been a very brisk rise in the last three years; and in 1906-07 the income from fees and duty rose to Rs. 13,529. For two years 1879—1881 drugs were farmed in four tahsils and kept under direct management in the remaining four, and the experiment was tried in the latter of purchasing *ganja* and *bhang* with Government money and retailing it. In 1884-85 the farm was leased by tahsils; but the practice of farming the contract of the entire district to a single person or firm is that now adopted.

The amount of opium consumed in the district is small but constant. It averages throughout some twenty maunds per annum, and it has never reached quite as high as 30 maunds. The shops licensed for its retail vend are annually put up to auction and have never exceeded 26. The income derived from the sale of this drug averaged Rs. 7,175 from 1877 to 1886, and Rs. 9,565 from 1887 to 1896. Since the abolition of the official vend of opium* in 1900, there has been a slight but not very marked improvement in the receipts. Opium is now purchased by licensed vendors from Government treasuries and sub-treasuries at Rs. 18 per ser and retailed by them at four or five annas per *tola*. The poppy, however, is grown in the district with the help of advances from the Opium Department, and the acreage averages approximately one thousand acres. Opium.

* Official vend, however, in this district was only abolished at the head-quarters: it is still permitted at the tahsils.

Offences under the Opium Act average some nine annually, but the number is variable, and there is no reason to believe that any extensive smuggling takes place.

Income-tax.

In 1870-71 the actual assessment calculated on all incomes above Rs. 500 per annum at six pies in the rupee, under the Income Tax Act of 1870, amounted to Rs. 34,749 distributed among 1,102 persons. Of this number 776 persons were reckoned to have an income ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750 per annum, and only four to have one above Rs. 10,000. Act II of 1886 introduced different definitions of taxable income, excluding from assessment incomes derived from agriculture; the only important modification that has since taken place is the exemption of incomes of Rs. 1,000 and under, according to the law of 1904. Statistics of assessees and receipts will be found in the appendix* for both the whole district and the various tahsils. The average receipts for the ten years preceding 1904 were Rs. 17,978 paid by 687 assessees, while after that year the former fell to Rs. 11,081 and the number of persons assessed to 187. Banda tahsil, of course, which includes the city, contributes the bulk of the tax and Karwi follows it. Girwan comes next, and Baberu, Kamasin and Badausa contribute least. The last named is the only tahsil which has no assessee with income exceeding Rs. 2,000 per annum.

Registration.

The District Judge holds the office of registrar, while subordinate to him are eight sub-registrars, one at each tahsil headquarters. In this district the office of sub-registrar is filled in all cases except that of Banda itself by the tahsildar. The area in charge of the registrar includes the whole of Hamirpur in addition to Banda. In 1871-72 fees to the amount of Rs. 3,590 were collected on 1,538 documents registered under Act VIII of 1871. There never has been any increase on these figures, and during the last few years, due no doubt largely to restrictions on the transfer of landed property imposed by the Alienation of Land Act of 1903, the number of documents registered and the fees obtained have very much decreased. In 1900-01 there were 1,244 documents registered under Act III of 1877, on which fees to the amount of Rs. 2,430 were collected, the expense of establishment amounting to Rs. 2,784. For the years 1905-07 the net receipts averaged less

* Appendix, tables XIII and XIV.

than Rs. 1,850, while the expenditure has been over Rs. 3,050. The average number of documents registered during the same years has been 933. As might be expected the heaviest work is done at the sub-registrar's offices at Banda and Karwi.

Stamps

A table in the appendix shows the annual income derived from stamps since 1891.* Stamp duties are collected under the Indian Stamp Act (II of 1899) and the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870). In 1870-71 the total net receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 35,239. Twenty years later this sum had risen to Rs. 61,336. From 1900-01 to 1905-06 the average has been Rs. 56,565; and of this 29 per cent. was derived from non-judicial stamps and 71 per cent. from the sale of court fee stamps, including copies. The average annual charges for the same years were Rs. 1,006. During the last few years the income from this source has fallen owing to restrictions on the transfer of landed property imposed by the Alienation of Land Act of 1903.

Postal arrangements.

It was not till 1838 that the "disbursing officers" and subordinate establishments entertained throughout the province for the conveyance of the mails were formed into a separate division and placed under the control of a Postmaster-General. The funds were supplied by a postal cess levied under Regulation IX of 1833. *Harkaras* or runners were maintained along the grand trunk road who conveyed the mails to the post offices established at the headquarters of each district. The method of locomotion was subsequently improved by the introduction of a horse mail for letters and a bullock train for heavier luggage and parcels. It seems probable that Banda was served then, as many years later, by the road leading from Fatehpur, and possibly by that from Allahabad over Rajapur Ghat. The district dak was managed by the Collector, in some cases the expenses of maintaining runners being defrayed by a dak cess, and in others the zamindars being responsible for both the supply of runners and the custody of the mails. But, however conveyed, it was at first confined to the transmission of official communications only between headquarters and outlying tahsils and *thanas*. In 1845 it was thown open to private correspondence, the letters for villages or places in the district being handed over to the nazir or dak muharrir of the Collector's court for despatch

* Appendix, table XII.

to the tahsils and *thanas.* Letters were delivered either by *chaukidars*, constables or revenue peons. The arrangement was inconvenient and gave rise to abuses of all sorts. In 1864 the arrangements for the district dak were taken over by the Postal Department, which established regular offices where these were considered necessary and attached postmen to each office for the regular delivery of letters. These latter were subsequently converted into branch post-offices, and in 1906 became imperial post-offices. They are situated at Bhaunri, Chibun, Chilla, Inchauli, Itwan, Jaspura, Jarohi, Khannah, Khurhand, Marka, Oran, Palra, Piprenda, Raipura, Sardhua and Sindhan Kalan. The older imperial post-offices are situated at Banda, Karwi, Rajapur, Mau, Kamasin, Manikpur, Baberu, Pailani, Kalinjar, Badausa, Girwan, Mataundh, Pahari, Atarra, Bargarh, Chitrakot, Tindwari, Murwal, and Pangara.

Telegraph.

The chief telegraph lines in the district are those running alongside the Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian railways. There are through lines from Banda to Allahabad, Karwi, Mahoba, and Jhansi; and there is a branch wire from Karwi to Rajapur. Besides these, the canal has a private telegraph from the headworks of the Ken canal at Bariarpur to Banda, There are combined post and telegraph offices at Banda, Karwi, and Rajapur.

Municipalities.

Local Government is represented in the district by the Banda Municipality, the Act XX towns of Sitapur and Rajapur, the notified area of Karwi Tarahuwan, and the district board.

Banda.

The town of Banda was constituted a municipality in the year 1865. The constitution of the board was modified by Act II of 1868, and Act XV of 1873. Act XV of 1883 established the system of election for all save the few official members, and this Act was replaced by Act I of 1900 which is at present in force. The municipal board, of which the district magistrate is usually chairman, consists of 15 members, one holding his seat by election of the board, namely the chairman, two being nominated by the Government, namely the senior subordinate magistrate and the tahsildar of Banda, and twelve members being elected. Up till July 1908 the secretary's work was done by an honorary secretary, but since that date a paid secretary has been appointed. The income is mainly derived from an octroi tax on imports. Other

sources are a tax on weighmen, fees levied at slaughter-houses, fees for the registration of cattle, licenses for petroleum, *nazul* rents and the pound. The details of expenditure and income since 1891 will be found in the appendix.* The average income for the last fifteen years has been Rs. 26,290 and the expenditure for the same period Rs. 25,391. There has been a small and gradual increase during the last few years: but Banda is not a rapidly advancing town, and no great expansion under either head is to be expected. The city area now excludes nearly the whole of the old cantonments, where the residences of the civil officers are situated. The largest expenditure is under the head of conservancy, while administration and collection of taxes together with public works absorb nearly one-half of the total receipts. Grants-in aid to schools and dispensaries are also made.

Karwi Tarahuwan.

The old Act XX towns of Karwi and Tarahuwan are now formed into one union as a notified area. This arrangement has only been in force since 1907. The committee which regulates the affairs of the union consists of the joint magistrate at Karwi, as president, and two nominated members chosen from the citizens of the towns. Income is raised by a direct tax on property and income according to circumstances, and supplemented by miscellaneous receipts such as fines, *nazul* and pounds. The income during the only year that has elapsed since the town has been constituted a notified area amounted to Rs. 3,207 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,621. Tarahuwan still contains a few town police which are to be abolished at an early date.

Act XX Towns.

Since the abolition of Kalinjar in 1904, only two places are administered under the provisions of Act XX of 1856: these are Rajapur and Sitapur. The Act was extended to the former in 1860 and to the latter in 1865. The income is in both cases derived from a house tax, assessed by a *panchayat*, and is primarily applied to watch and ward, though there is usually a surplus for elementary sanitation and local improvements. The Village Sanitation Act (II of 1892) is in force in these towns and 22 others.

District Board.

Local affairs are administered beyond the limits of the municipalities by the district board, which dates from 1884, when it took the place of the old local committees. It originally consisted

* Appendix, table XVI.

of 29 members, of whom 24 were elected, three from each tahsil. Under the District Boards Act (Act III of 1906) the number of elected members has been reduced to 18, and the local or tahsil boards have been abolished. Banda and Karwi tahsils are now represented by three members each, and the remaining tahsils by two members each. The district magistrate is chairman, and the subdivisional magistrates are *ex officio* members, one of them being entrusted with the secretary's work. Since April 1st 1907 a sub-committee has been established at Karwi with the subdivisional officer as chairman and the representatives of tahsils Karwi, Kamasin and Mau as members. This subcommittee is authorized to exercise all the functions of the district board, except the sanctioning of establishment and recurring charges, subject to the general control of the district board at Banda. The work entrusted to the board is of the usual description, and comprises the management of the educational, medical, and veterinary establishments, supervision and repair of communications including local roads, bungalows, ferries and the like and several other miscellaneous duties. The income and expenditure under the main heads will be found in the appendix.*

Education.

The history of education in the district cannot be traced clearly before the year 1850. In that year there appear to have been 135 private or indigenous institutions teaching Arabic, Sanskrit, and Persian with an attendance of 1,100 scholars. There was no government institution even in the city previous to the mutiny. In 1856 the American Presbyterian Mission opened a school under the management of a Mr. Paul in a hired house. After the restoration of order this school was removed to the mission building and converted through the influence of Mr. Mayne into a tahsili school. In that same year tahsili schools were established at Tindwari, Sihonda, Kalinjar, Tarahuwan, Sindhan Kalan and Kamasin, and in the following year at Baberu and Mau. The total attendance for the first few years did not exceed 500 scholars. In 1863 the school at headquarters was made an anglo-vernacular school, and became a *zila* school of the third class in 1867. Soon after, in 1874, it became a superior *zila* school and its staff was subsequently strengthened in 1901 and 1906.

* Appendix, table XV.

The school can now send up schalars for the matriculation examination, and for some years it has been showing good results. The history of education in the district shows considerable vicissitudes. During the decade from 1871 to 1880 the tahsili schools were reduced to seven, while the average attendance fell to 271; and during the same period the 180 village schools of the previous ten years were reduced to 156, attended by 3,694 scholars as against 3,972. From 1881 to 1890 the tahsili schools increased again to 8 and the attendance rose to 525; and though in the following decade the number of schools was again reduced to seven, the average attendance of scholars increased to 626, and during the last seven years has stood at 657. Meanwhile the village schools declined to 120 between 1881 and 1890 and the scholars to 3,226. In the following decennial period the decrease of schools continued to 115, but some revival of interest took place and the attendance rose, between 1890 and 1900, to 3,621. Since the latter year it has stood at 4,156, and the number of schools has been increased to 128. The aided schools have had an even more fitful career, but since 1900 there have been some forty of this class providing for over 1,000 pupils.

Town schools and training classes.

There are six town schools established at Banda, Baberu Karwi, Kamasin, Mau, and Rajapur: and three training classes have been opened to train teachers for lower primary schools. These have been attached to the town schools at Banda, Karwi, and Rajapur.

Primary schools.

There are at present 38 upper primary and 87 lower primary schools in the district. This number is not large and has been practically stationary for some years, but it has been thought advisable to have a limited number of good and useful board schools, and to award grants-in-aid to deserving indigenous institutions till they are capable of being converted into board schools: the number of aided schools stood in 1908 at 61. Only two of the primary schools are housed in other than district board's buildings, and the work of constructing suitable accommodation has been vigorously pushed on.

Female educati[on].

As early as 1866 seven Government schools for girls were started in four tahsils, and had a recorded roll of 92 pupils, all of whom were Muhammadans. The number was increased subsequently to 8, but reduced soon after to 7, and unfortunately

their history between 1880 and 1900 cannot betraced. Since the latter year however there have been four such schools with an attendance of 60 pupils, maintained by the district board at Banda, Baberu, Sardhua and Bhaunri. Besides these there are model girls' schools at Banda and Karwi, both of which are at present handicapped by want of qualified teachers.

Mission schools.

The Mission of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel maintains town schools at Banda and Karwi, the former of which is aided with a grant from the district and municipal boards. It also supports two girls' schools, which are aided by the municipality, and a private mission school; the latter as well as one of the aided schools, is attended by Muhammadans, while the other is attended by Hindus.

Literacy.

There is a great lack of interest in education among the mass of the people, especially the Rajput and Brahman portion of the population. On the other hand an unusual number of them can write, though this often does not imply more than the ability to sign their own names. The returns of literacy at the successive censuses will give some idea of the progress of the district in the matter of education. In 1872 there were 12,775 persons who were recorded as being able to read and write. This number formed 1·8 per cent. of the entire population; but it contained only three women, and in the case of males alone the percentage rises to 3·5. In 1881, there were 4·8 per cent of the males and ·04 of the females returned as literate, and in 1891 these figures had risen to 5·8 and ·08 respectively. At the enumeration in 1901 a further improvement was found. The percentage of literate males had increased to 6·1 per cent. and that of females to ·11 per cent., figures which show that Banda excels the provincial average in the matter of male, but falls far short of the same standard in that of female education. While of the total population 3·11 were able to read and write, the proportion of 4·59 among Muhammadans considerably exceeded that of 2·99 among Hindus. This is no doubt accounted for by the fact that much of the Mussalman population lives in the towns and holds positions in which education is essential. The character almost universally used is Nagri. English education has made but little progress.

Medical institutions.

The medical institutions maintained from local funds comprise the sadr and four local dispensaries. The former which is called the district hospital was in existence some time before the Mutiny. After the Mutiny it was located in its present building called the "*Baradari*," formerly the palace of the Nawab of Banda. The upper story is used as quarters for the assistant surgeon in charge, and female patients are treated in a separate building known as the "*kankar mahal.*" There is accommodation for 40 men and 20 women. The dispensary at Karwi was supported originally as a private institution by Narayan Rao and Madho Rao of Karwi. It was taken over by the Government as a 2nd class dispensary in 1859, and raised in 1890 to the first class standard, and is in charge of an assistant surgeon. The remaining dispensaries are situated at Kalinjar, Rajapur and Baberu, and were opened in 1866, 1890 and 1893 respectively. They are in the charge of hospital assistants only, and that at Kalinjar, where the attendance is not great, will shortly be removed to Naraini. Other special establishments are the police hospital at Banda, and the Ken canal dispensary at Pangara under a hospital assictant.

Cattle-pounds.

The management of the cattle pounds in the district, except those in Banda and at Karwi, has been vested in the district board since 1899. There are at present 37 in the district. Four are situated in Banda tahsil at Mataundh, Khannah, Naikpurwa and Khaddi; six in Pailani, at Pailani itself, Tindwari, Shekhupur, Jaspura, Chilla and Paprenda; five in Baberu, at Baberu, Augasi, Marka, Murwal and Pawaiya; three in Badausa, at Badausa, Oran and Bisanda; and five in Girwan, at Girwan Pangara, Kartal, Kalinjar and Khurhand. In the Karwi subdivision they are located at Bhaunri, Raipura, Mau, Rajapur, Kamasin, Pahari, Sardhua, Baryari Kalan, Chibun and Khandeha; and at Itwan, Kihunian, Manikpur and Bargarh on the *patha*. The district board derives an annual income of some Rs. 2,700 from this source.

Nazul.

The lands classified as *nazul* property in the district cover a considerable area, and consist for the most part of land taken up by the Government for public purposes. The total area is 6,751 acres, exclusive of that which falls within the municipal limits of Banda. The most important portion comprises 4,443

acres of public roads, 1,858 acres occupied by old forts and *garhis*, including Kalinjar and Marfa, of which a great many lie scattered about the district, and 304 acres covered by buildings or with buildings attached: encamping-grounds and other waste and miscellaneous plots account for 146 acres. This property is administered in various ways. Some such as the provincial roads, post-office and tahsil buildings and the like are under the control of the Public Works department, while police-stations are under that of the Police authorities; pounds, bungalows, sarais, and local roads come under the administration of the district board, while miscellaneous plots, forts, buildings and similar property are under the direct management of the collector. There are 894·17 acres of *nazul* land, consisting for the most part of roads and open spaces, the control of which is entrusted to the municipal board of Banda.

CHAPTER V.

HISTORY.

Early History.

The first glimpse of the early history of Banda is obtained from the stone arrowheads and other implements discovered in 1882 at various places in the district.* A long interval separates the period indicated by these primitive instruments from the next, when the celebrated hill of Kalinjar, which occupies so prominent a position in the subsequent history of Bundelkhand, is mentioned in the Vedas as one of the *tapasyasthanas* or "spots adapted to practices of austere devotion." In the Mahabharata it is stated that whoever bathes in the lake of the Gods at Kalinjar acquires the same merit as if he had made a gift of one thousand cows. In the east of the district the sacred hill of Chitrakot and many places in its neighbourhood are associated with episodes in the exile of Rama, Sita and Lakhsman, and eight miles beyond Karwi the hill of Lalapur at Bagrehi is still venerated as the residence of the sage, Valmiki, who has himself sung the beauties of Kamta Nath. Whatever doubts exist as to the identification of the places mentioned by the poet, it is certain that the spots frequented by pilgrims round Chitrakot fit the description given most closely; and the story of Rama and his exile is probably as old as the second century before Christ. The bulk of the district, however, was at that time and many years later covered with jungle, and all traditions point to it as having been inhabited by Kols, Bhils, and other aboriginal tribes, who maintained their position till far on in historical times.

Pre-Chandel period.

That Banda was part of the Maurya empire till Asoka's death about 232 B.C. there can be little doubt, though the wild tribes in the neighbourhood of the Vindhyan hills appear to have enjoyed a limited autonomy. After the extinction of the Maurya empire, the plain country was probably overrun by Pushya Mitra, the founder of the Sunga dynasty, whose son fought a battle with the Yavanas on the banks of the Sindh river in Gwalior and to the south on the banks of the Narbadda. The same period saw the rise to power

* J. A. S. B. LII, p. 221.

of the Haiyaha or Kulachuri race, who founded the Chedi empire and are believed to have captured Kalinjar in 249 A.D. The district was certainly conquered by Samudragupta between 326 and 336 A.D. Inscriptions of Chandra Gupta II have been found at Garhwa in the Allahabad district within eight miles of the eastern border, and Kosambhi on the Jumna bank is full of Gupta remains, while two small inscriptions, the earliest that have been discovered at Kalinjar, are in the Gupta character. The district no doubt remained a portion of the Gupta empire till 525 A.D., and was probably included in the dominions of Harsha Vardhana, who died in 648-49 A.D. It is during this period that we get our first historical notice of Bundelkhand. The Chinese traveller, Huen Tsang, mentions the tract of country as Chichito, and tells us that its capital was at the modern Khujarahu,* now in the Chhatarpur state, 34 miles south-east of Mahoba, and that in 641 A.D. it was ruled over by a Brahman. What this dynasty was and how long it lasted, cannot now be determined, but of its immediate successor sufficient epigraphic and historical notices remain to fix the landmarks of history with some degree of certainty.

The rise of the Chandels.

Presumably the Brahman princes of Chichito were vassals of Harsha Vardhana, but from his death the history of northern India becomes the history of a number of petty states governed by local Rajas. Those that ruled in Bundelkhand are known to history as the Chandels.† Inscriptions enable us to fix their first appearance as a great power at the beginning of the ninth century A.D., for their earliest known king, by name Nannuka Deva, was ruling at Khajurahu about 825 A.D.; but it is impossible to disentangle the true facts of their origin from tradition. There is at least some evidence to connect them with the Gaharwar clan of Rajputs. On the other hand proof is not lacking that they were themselves Gonds, or at any rate that they had some intimate alliance with that tribe. During the ninth and tenth centuries they consolidated their power to the east and west and intermarried with the Kulachuris. It was probably by the latter means

* E. H. I. I., p. 384.

† A general history of the Chandels may be found in Cunningham Arch. Rep., Vol. XXI: but after the above account was written, a fuller history was published by Mr. Vincent Smith in the Indian Antiquary for May 1908.

that they obtained possession of the great fortress of Kalinjar. Dhanga Raja, the eighth king in succession from Nannuka, is known from an inscription dated 954 A.D.; and a similar record, 162 years later, doubtless with much exaggeration speaks of him as ruling a country which stretched from Oudh to Ceylon along the eastern side of India. Abu Rihan Al Biruni mentions the country of Jajhoti as containing the cities of Kalinjar and Gwalior, towards the end of the tenth century.

Banda under the Chandels

There is enough evidence thus to show that some of the Banda district was under the sway of the Chandels before A.D. 1000. The next in succession to Raja Dhanga is known as Ganda Devá, Nanda Deva or Nanda Rai.* He is said to have attacked and killed the king of Kanauj for yielding to Mahmud of Ghazni, but was himself attacked and shut up in the fort of Kalinjar by that prince in A.D. 1022, and forced to sue for peace. We read that Mahmud of Ghazni was much pleased with him and the gifts he sent, and "conferred on him the government of fifteen forts." Meanwhile the eastern portions of the district, at any rate the hill tracts, were undoubtedly in the hands of the Kulachuris of Chedi, and shortly after Mahmud's retreat Gangeya Deva, king of Chedi, overran all Bundelkhand and Kanauj. That he effected a permanent occupation is improbable, for his son, Karna Deva, was some twenty years later decisively defeated by Kirtti Varmma Chandel, who thoroughly established the dominion of his house. Under Madan Varmma, the sixth in succession from Kirtti Varmma, the Chandel power reached its zenith, and copperplates recording grants of land by that king at Pindaran† in the north of Baberu tahsil and again at Inchawar‡ on the Jumna bank in Pailani tahsil sufficiently show that their rule extended as far as that river on the north and over the Banda district, with the exception probably of the *patha* and perhaps also of that of the plains country that now forms the Karwi subdivision east of the Paisuni river.

Parmal.

Of all the Chandel Rajas the best known and the one round whom most legends cling, is Raja Parmal or Paramarddhi Deva. Every Chandel Raja had in his service trusted heroes of the Banaphar clan: those in the service of Parmal were known as Alha and

* E. H. I. II., p. 463. | † J. A. S. B. XLVII., 1878., p. 73.
‡ J. A. S. B. LXIV., 1896., p. 155.

Udal, and the poems of Chand Bardai have invested them with all the virtues of the heroes of antiquity. Parmal was attacked and defeated in 1182 A.D. at the battle of Sirswagarh* near Orai in the Jalaun district by Prithvi Raj or Rai Pithaura, the Chauhan king of Dehli. An inscription found at Madanpur in the Lalitpur sub-division of Jhansi proclaims this victory on the part of Pirthvi Raj and informs us that the country he conquered was known as Jejaka Bhukti or Jejaka Sukti.

Downfall of the Chandel kingdom.

The Chauhan prince, however, soon abandoned the dominions of his conquered foe without apparently leaving many traces of his victory. A greater danger was threatening from the west and Prithvi Raj lost his life in attempting to defend his country against the invasion of Muhammad bin Sam Shahab-ud-din Ghori. Parmal was left in possession of his hereditary dominions, but the Chandel power never recovered the shock of his defeat, and the beginning of the thirteenth century saw the final collapse of the Chandels as a great nation. In 1203 A.D. Parmal, who still retained possession of Kalinjar, was shut up and besieged in that fortress by Kutb-ud-din Aibak, the general of Shahab-ud-din, who, after encountering a stout resistance, captured it. To quote the words of the historian "on Monday, the 20th of Rajab, the garrison in an extreme state of weakness and distraction, came out of the fort and by compulsion left their native place empty, and the fort of Kalinjar, which was celebrated throughout the world for being as strong as the wall of Alexander, was taken. The temples were converted into mosques and abodes of goodness . . . . fifty thousand men came under the collar of slavery and the plain became black as pitch with Hindus. Elephants and cattle and countless arms also became the spoils of the victors." The government of Kalinjar was entrusted to Hazabbar-ud-din Hasan Arnal, and the fort thus became a part of the Muhammadan kingdom of Dehli.†

Advent of the Baghels.

The Muhammadan occupation on this occasion was not, however, a lasting one. Kalinjar soon fell into the hands of the Hindus again, probably in the weak reign of Aram Shah in A.D. 1209. With the exception of those tribes who ascribe their advent in the district to invitations or gifts from the great Chandel Rajas

* Others locate it in Gwalior territory, west of the Pahuj.

† E. H. I. II., 31.

or to the fact that they accompanied the army of Prithvi Raj, it is probably to this period that the irruption of the various Rajput tribes is to be ascribed. The most important of these settlements was that of the Baghels in the eastern portion of the district. It is related of this clan that they left their home in Gujerat under the leadership of Vyaghra Deo, son of Siddh Rai Jey Singh, after the destruction of Anhulwarra Patan. They first fixed their home at Marfa, and their chroniclers assert that they succeeded in making themselves masters of most of the country from Kalpi to Chunar. Karna Deva, son of Vyaghra Deva, is said to have married the daughter of the Raja of Mandla and to have added, by this means, the valley of the Tons River to his possessions, including the famous fort of Bandhogarh. This tradition much exaggerates the early power of the Baghels. There is a very strong tradition that the more easterly portions of the Karwi sub-division were occupied by Bhars, and if there is any foundation for it, their occupation must have taken place about this date, and have continued after the Baghel settlement.

Pre-Moslem History.

It is impossible to disentangle the history of this period with any certainty but the probable course of the events can generally be traced. The capture of Kalinjar broke and scattered the Chandel power from its old home at Khujarahu and Kalinjar and drove it eastward. In this movement it first encountered the Baghel settlement at Marfa, drove it out, and then spread itself over the eastern portions of Banda and the districts beyond, where the signs of its occupation are far more frequent and far better preserved to this day than in the more western portions of the district. The defeated Baghel chieftain sought refuge with his father-in-law, who is probably to be identified with the king of Chedi, and established his clan round Bandhogarh and Sohagpur, where it is found to the present day. The disappearance of Kulachuri inscriptions synchronizes with the advent of the Baghels, and thus at the beginning of the thirtieth century we have weakened Chandel predominance in the west coupled with a Bhar occupation of the east, the latter giving way before the former as time went on, and never rising into great prominence. Neither were left long in peace.

Muhammadan invasions.

In 1234 A.D. the Dehli monarch collected a large force and marched against Kalinjar and Jamu.* The former was still

* E. H. I. II., 369.

occupied by Chandels, and must have been a place of importance to justify an expedition on so large a scale; but the latter has not been identified, and may possibly be the place of that name in Kamasin *tahsil*, which is not otherwise known to fame. This expedition was followed by another* in A.D. 1247, when Ulugh Khan, the lieutenant of Nasir-ud-din, advanced at the head of the imperial army "against a Rana over whom the Rais of Kalinjar and Malwa had no authority." This chieftain bore the strange name of "Dalaki-wa Malaki." He has been identified by various authorities with the Bhar† chiefs called Tiloki and Biloki, and with the two Baghel Rajas Dalakeswar and Malakeswar,‡ whose names appear among the Rewah princes. This monarch is said to have had a fort "in the vicinity of the Jumna between Kalinjar and Karra," which cannot be located, but must obviously fall somewhere within the Banda district. He also fled before the imperial forces "to a more secure place, an inaccessible spot impossible to reach except by stratagem and the use of ropes and ladders." The spot indicated has been identified by one authority with the famous fortress of Bandhogarh, but the historian's description would apply equally well to the rugged and abrupt hills in the south of the Karwi *tahsil*. Great booty fell into the hands of the army, which appears to have retired without effecting any occupation. The territories of Kalinjar were again ravaged by the Muhammadans in A.D. 1251, and in 1255 Malik Katlugh§ Khan, who had married Nasir-ud-din's mother, rebelled and took refuge in Kalinjar. During all this time, the fortress and apparently extensive territory north of it remained in possession of the Chandels, and we hear of no attempts to take it for nearly three centuries.

History during the period of the Jaunpur kingdom.

The hill country to the south was in any case without the pale of Muhammadan power, and the plains seem to have owed only nominal allegiance to Dehli, while no attempt to incorporate the tract with the empire was made till the reign of Firoz Shah. During the latter half of the fourteenth century, "on the Bengal frontier, the feoff of Karra and Mahoba and the *shikk* of Dalamau were placed in charge of Malik-us-Shark (Prince of the east) Nasir-ul-

* E. H. I. II., 366. | † J. A. S. B. L., 1831, p. 35 *et seq.*
‡ Cunningham Arch. Rep., Vol. XXI, 105.
§ E. H. I. II., 355.

Mulk, one of the chiefs who showed no laxity in putting down the plots of the infidels and in making their territories secure."* This officer, however, was soon after recalled and sent to the north-west frontier to beat off the attacks of the Moghals, and "the feoff of Hindostan, that is to say Karra and Mahoba, was ordered to be conferred on Malik-us-Shark Shams-ud-din Sulaiman, son of Malik Mardan Daulat." The westerly portion of the Banda district unquestionably fell within this feoff, but from architectural and epigraphical remains the easterly portion below the hills would appear to have remained in the unmolested power of the Chandels, while the *patha* was in the hands of the Baghel Rajas. At the accession of Sultan Mahmud Shah in A.D. 1392, "through the turbulence of the base infidels, the affairs of the feoffs of Hindostan had fallen into confusion, so Khwaja-i-Jahan Wazir received the title of Malik-us-Shark, and the administration of all Hindostan from Kanauj to Bihar was placed in his charge.† He succeeded in subjecting the feoffs of Kanauj, Karra, Oudh, Sandila, Dalamau, Bahraich, Bihar and Tirhut, but apparently did not push his arms south of the Jumna. Meanwhile Timur invaded India, and the Dehli kingdom was split up among a large number of chiefs; and in 1399 A.D. the *shikk* of Mahoba and Kalpi fell into the hands of Mahmud Khan, son of Malikzada Firoz.‡ But it remains uncertain whether the Banda district came under the power of the Kalpi or the Jaunpur chief. It appears probable, however, that it was not troubled by either, for it was not till after the fall of Kalpi in 1426 A.D. that Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur extended and consolidated his power to the south of the Jumna, and his successors, Mahmud and Husain, continued the same policy. And the extreme east of the district seems to have been left in the power of the Baghels who remained independent, if they were not actually raised to the position of allies of the Jaunpur kingdom. With the fall of Jaunpur in 1479, the Lodi Sultans overran the whole country and set up their own governors. In 1492 we find the Baghel Raja Bhira or Bhid seizing Mubarak Khan, governor of Jaunpur, a step probably dictated by his friendship for Husain, the last chief of Jaunpur, who was still in arms and causing Sikandar Lodi much anxiety.§

* E. H. I. IV., 13. | † E. H. I. IV., 28, 29. | ‡ E. H. I. IV., 37.
§ *Loc. cit.* V., 93, 95.

Accordingly Sikandar invaded* his country in 1494-95, and fought a battle with the Raja's troops near one of the Vindhyan passes to the Rewah plateau, but was forced to retire before reaching Bandhogarh. In 1498-99 Rewah† was again invaded by the same monarch, who devastated it; but it is not clear if either of these expeditions affected more than the fringe of the Banda district.

Kalinjar captured by Sher Shah.

In the sixteenth century both the rivals for the imperial throne marched in succession upon Kalinjar. In 1530 A.D. Humayun invested the fort, but gave up the siege on the Raja swearing his fealty. Fifteen years later Sher Shah‡ beleaguered it, the reason for the attack apparently being that the Raja had harboured a political malcontent. Sher Shah, who was mortally wounded while superintending some operations, by the fragments of an accidentally exploded shell, gave orders for an immediate assault before his death. The fortress was captured, and Raja Kirat Singh, the last Chandel Raja of whom we have mention, was taken alive on the following day: he and many of his followers were put to the sword. Sher Shah died from the effects of his wound immediately after, and his son formally ascended the Dehli throne at Kalinjar a few weeks later under the name of Islam Shah. Soon after the fall of the fortress, Kalinjar appears to have been purchased by Ram Chand, Raja of Bhatta or Rewah, from the *qiladar*—another indication of the extensive and semi-independent power of the Baghels. He retained his possession till A.D. 1569, when he handed it over to Akbar, and "became a servant" of that king.§ The fort and the district thus became an integral portion of the imperial dominions, and so remained for a period of more than 120 years.

Imperial administration.

The tendency of Akbar's administration seems to have been like our own, towards large sub-divisions. The district fell into two *sarkars*, those of Kalinjar and Bhatghora, in the *subah* of Allahabad. The former of these contained ten *mahals*, eight of which, namely Augasi, Sihonda, Simauni, Shadipur, Rasan, Kalinjar, Maudaha and Khandeh, covered the greater part of the westerly portions of the present district of Banda proper, while one, namely Ajaigarh, lay entirely outside. The present tahsils of Pailani, Baberu

* *Loc. cit.* IV., 462. | † *Loc. cit.* V., 94. | ‡ *Loc. cit.* IV., 407 foll.
§ E. H. I. V., 159 and 333.

and a part of Banda were no doubt included in the mahals of Shadipur, Simauni and Augasi. Shadipur, which had an estimated cultivation of 62,756 *bighas*, assessed to a revenue of 27,98,329½ *dams*, extended to the west probably quite as far as the present *tahsil* of Pailani. Augasi, on the other hand, with a cultivated area of 53,963 *bighas* and a revenue of 25,02,893 *dams*, comprised the country now lying east of Augasi village in Baberu and the west of Kamasin probably as far as the Bagain river, while Simauni, with an area of 48,866 *bighas* paying a revenue of 22,47,346 *dams*, occupied the intermediate tract on either side of the Garara *nala*. All three extended further to the south than the present boundaries of Pailani and Baberu. The largest *mahal* was Sihonda, which to the east of the Ken covered the southern part of Banda, the northern portion of Girwan together with some villages in the west of Badausa, and perhaps extended over some of the country to the west of the Ken which is now in native territory. It had a cultivated area of 138,468 *bighas* and paid a revenue of 62,62,833½ *dams*. South of Sihonda lay the comparatively small mahal of Kalinjar *cum* Haveli, and to the east of it that of Rasan, which comprised most of the southern portion of the present tahsil of Badausa and the lands which were handed over to the Kalinjar Châubes in 1812, as far as the Paisuni river. The former had an area of 22,494 and the latter of only 11,988 *bighas* and while Kalinjar paid a revenue of 9,70,259 *dams*, Rasan paid one of 5,12,026, and contained no doubt then as in more recent times much jungle: possibly a considerable grant out of it was made to Raghubansi Rajputs near Rasan itself. The *trans*-Ken portion of Banda was probably divided between the *mahals* of Maudaha and Khandeh, both of which were large sub-divisions paying a proportionately large revenue. The chief seat of civil authority was at Sihonda, while the military head quarters remained at Kalinjar, where the fortifications as they now exist were constructed out of the plentiful materials obtained from the old Hindu buildings existing there. The pargana capitals lay for the most part on the main lines of communication. Thus Shadipur commanded the most important crossing on the Jumna to the west, as Augasi did to the east, and Rasan was on the direct road from Kalinjar to Allahabad. Augasi sent the largest military contingent with 5,000 foot and 400 horse to the imperial army, and was probably

the best populated pargana. Sihonda and Simauni contributed 3,000 infantry apiece, and 20 and 300 cavalry respectively, while from Rasan came only 100 of the former and 50 of the latter arm. Shadipur and Kalinjar held an intermediate position with a contingent of 700 and 500 infantry, and 40 and 20 horsemen, but Rasan provided 20 elephants, Sihonda 25, Kalinjar 7 and Augasi 10, Shadipur and Simauni contributing none. The monuments of imperial rule in the district are singularly few. The extensive fortifications at Kalinjar, and the houses of officers and the fort with some well-built residences within it at Sihonda, are the only works of any importance which date from the period of the empire. Even mosques and praying-places are few in number, except around Sihonda. In Augasi a mosque was erected by Nazim Shah Quli Sultan in 1572 A.D. and to the piety of the same officer is due another mosque at Simauni.

Sarkar Bhatghora.

The Karwi sub-division for the most part lay in the *sarkar* of Bhatghora. This tract contained 39 *mahals* paying a total revenue of 72,62,780 *dams*, and provided a force of 57,000 infantry, 4,304 cavalry and 200 elephants for the imperial armies. But though the total area must have been relatively as large as the revenue and population were low, the names of the constituent *mahals* are not given in the *Ain-i-Akbari*. The name of the *sarkar* is indifferently written Buhtgorah, Bhatighor, Bhathkhora, Bhatghorah, and even Pattah Ghora Ghat. Now we know that the country occupied by the Rewah Raja was called Bhatta or Bhath. Its north-eastern limit is given as Kantit on the Ganges, and it is stated that Bandhu lies to the south. The *sarkar* thus stretched from the Jumna and Ganges rivers on the north to the Rewah plateau and Tons valley on the south, and from the boundaries of mahal Khairagarh in the *sarkar* of Allahabad on the east to those of *mahal* Augasi or roughly the Bagain river in the west. The southern portion of this tract remained without doubt under the jurisdiction of the Baghel princes of Rewah, who were vassals of the Dehli court, but the northern portion may have been directly administered by an imperial officer, though there is no indication where the headquarters of the *sarkar* itself lay. The word Bhatt or Bhatta is probably the same as *Patha*, corrupted in one of the appellations of the tract to Pattah, and signifies the hill country of

this locality. The second half of the name was perhaps corrupted from Gahora, and there is still a village of that name which possesses the ruins of a fort.* The place was undoubtedly an important one in former times, but its importance is ascribed to the Baghels, not to the Muhammadan power, and under these rulers its site became merged in that of Raipura. Apart from the name of the town, the entire tract of country lying below the *patha* as far as the Paisuni river was known as Gahora and is still so known. There is a strong tradition that it was occupied by Surki Rajputs. Now the Baghels are themselves of the Surki clan, and if tradition is to be believed the country was divided by the Surkis and Baghels among themselves, the former taking the lowland and the latter retaining the upland. The Baghels were certainly vassals of the Emperor and their Surki brethren probably held a similar position. Thus the upland and the lowland came to be known as *Patha* and Gahora, corrupted to Bhathghora; and remained at any rate for some time under the rule of their own chiefs who signified their allegiance to the throne by contributing to the Mughal armies and the imperial exchequer.

The rise of the Bundelas.

Little is known of the history of the district from the time of Akbar till the beginning of the eighteenth century. Nothing, however, occurred to shake the undisputed sway of the Muhammadans and the only occurrence connected with the district that deserves a passing mention is the tragic death of the rebel, Khan Jahan Lodi, near Sihonda in A.D. 1630, after his long flight before the armies of the Emperor.† The period, however, witnessed the slow rise to power of the Bundelas. Their early history would be foreign to an account of the Banda district and is treated elsewhere. Suffice it to say that in the immediate neighbourhood of their original settlement at Orchha, they had become a power as early as the days of Akbar, and gradually overran the country to the west of the Dhasan river as far as the boundaries of Malwa. Later, when the long absence of Aurangzeb in the Deccan after A.D. 1681 had withdrawn attention from this locality, they began those depredations which ultimately brought the whole tract of country south of the Jumna into their hands. Under the successful leadership of Champat Rai, they occupied the southern portion of Hamirpur

* 13 miles east of Karwi. | † E. H. I. VII, 18 to 22.

including Mahoba, and from this period may be dated the encroachments of Chhatarsal, his more famous son, on the district of Banda. The Hindu chroniclers represent father and son as champions of Hindu independence and assert that the latter, disgusted with the paltriness of his reward for signal bravery at the siege of Deogarh with the imperial forces, sought to unite the Hindu princes of Malwa and Bundelkhand in a league to resist the proselytizing efforts of Aurangzeb. The Muhammadan historians on the other hand with greater probability represent him and his father as mere raiders, whose ambition it was to carve out a principality for themselves. However that may be, Chhatarsal, being chosen principal leader and chief of the Bundelas, commenced operations in 1691 A.D. by the reduction of the forts in the hills towards Panna, where he established his capital. Plundering excursions were undertaken on all sides, the imperial forces being almost on every occasion defeated when they attempted to oppose them, and resulted in the whole of the south of the Banda district including the fortress of Kalinjar falling into their hands. The imperial authority in fact became restricted to the northern parganas along the Jumna, and even these were at the mercy of the marauders. During the reign of Bahadur Shah Chhatarsal was favourably received at court and confirmed in possession of all his acquisitions which were said to yield a revenue of close on £1,000,000 per annum, and were known as the principality of Dangaia.

Bundelkhand is given in feoff to Muhammad Khan Bangash.

When Farrukhsiyar ascended the throne in 1713, a part of this district included in the parganas of Sihonda and Maudaha was assigned in *jagir* to Muhammad Khan Bangash,* better known as the Nawab of Farrukhabad, for the support of his troops. One Daler Khan, a Bundela Rajput who had been converted to Muhammadanism by the Nawab, was deputed to manage on his behalf Konch, Sihonda and Maudaha, and fought various actions with the Bundelas beyond the boundaries of this district. Seven years later in 1720, Muhammad Khan was appointed Governor of Allahabad with all its subordinate *sarkars*, but neither as *subahdar* nor as *jagirdar* was he allowed to retain easy possession of the territory assigned to him, and indeed he was himself employed in military duties in Malwa till 1725. The Bundelas overran the whole of the Banda

* J. A. S. B. XLVII., 1878, p. 284 foll.

district and in 1719-20 plundered Kalpi in the west. In the latter direction, however, they were defeated by Daler Khan, who ejected their *thanas*. Meanwhile Kaim Khan, the Nawab's son, who had been appointed *faujdar* of Sarkar Ghora, shut up Pahar Singh, son of Chhatarsal, in Tarahuwan and besieged him there for over a year. He succeeded in reducing the fort and in establishing his own authority, but he was too late to render assistance to Daler Khan who was attacked, defeated, and killed in a battle with the Bundelas near Maudaha in 1721 A.D. The result was that Sihonda and Maudaha fell into their possession.

It was not till 1725 that Muhammad Khan, under orders from court, took the field in person. After a two months' stay in Allahabad, he collected an army of fifteen thousand men, crossed the Jumna at Bhognipur, and after six months' desultory fighting, penetrated as far as Sihonda. The Bundelas had nearly succumbed, when orders came from Dehli postponing the campaign against them owing to a threatened Maratha invasion of Malwa, and the Nawab was reluctantly compelled to forego his advantage. Binding the enemy by the most solemn oaths not to re-enter his *jagirs*, he placed his *thanas* in the country and proceeded on duty to Gwalior. The Bundelas, however, taking advantage of his absence, in the most faithless manner broke their oath, set aside the treaty, and prevented the collection of any revenue. Hardi Narayan and other sons of Chhatarsal again overran the Banda district and Baghelkhand, penetrating to the east as far as the Shahabad district of Bengal, and raising disturbances even in the immediate neighbourhood of Allahabad. First campaign.

In 1727 A.D. Muhammad Khan received orders directing him to proceed to his *subah* and restore order. An army having been raised with some difficulty and at a high rate of pay, the Nawab's third son, Akbar Khan, crossed the Jumna with the van on January 24th, 1727, and Muhammad Khan soon followed with fifteen to sixteen thousand horse and the same number of infantry. At this time the Bundelas are said to have held the whole of Baghelkhand up to Patna, the country of Sankrat, and Mandho as far as Haldi. They had thus overrun the whole of the *Patha* of Mau and Karwi, and the Allahabad district as far as Mirzapur, and occupied the contiguous portion of Rewah roughly corresponding to Second campaign.

pargana Birsingpur of the Panna state, and further south part of pargana Madhogarh in Rewah. The only fort remaining uncaptured is called Bewand,* but even this had been closely invested by Jagat Rae and Hardi Sah with a force of 30,000 horse and 50,000 foot. To meet this powerful confederacy Muhammad Khan urged the Wazir to aid him with contingents from Udit Singh, Raja of Orchha, Rao Ram Chand, Raja of Datia, and other chiefs and imperial *faujdars;* but none of them except Jai Singh of Maudaha appear to have obeyed the orders issued to them from Dehli. The first operations were directed towards clearing the eastern part of Bundelkhand. The forts of Luk,† Chaukandi, ‡ Garh Kakareri § and Mau ‖ were reduced, and one hundred *kos* of the country belonging to Mandho and Banda were captured, including Ramnagar,¶ and the forts of Katauli,** Sahra,†† and Kalyanpur.‡‡ For a time the enemy hung about the hills near Tarahuwan, after which they entered the fort, Chhatarsal himself taking to flight. Leaving Kaim Khan to invest Tarahuwan, Muhammad Khan himself advanced

* Bewand is untraceable. Haldi may be the place near Rewah. The general line of the operations of the Nawab is clear. He advanced south from Allahabad, captured the forts of Luk, &c., south of that district and then ascended the Rewah plateau by the Alha ghat or Bardaha ghat. After some operations there he descended into the Banda district by the Kathauta Mamaniyan pass, which is the main pass, and proceeded towards Tarahuwan. The country of Mandho must be Rewah proper, *i.e.* the country round the fort of Madhogarh 24 miles east of Rewah. What is exactly meant by the country of Sankrat it is difficult to say. It seems possible that the Patna mentioned here is not the Bihar Patna, but the Patna near Raipur in the Central Provinces, and that all that is meant is an indefinite stretch of country to the south. There is no evidence that the Bundelas ever penetrated further east than the longitude of Allahabad, whereas they did push a considerable distance to the south. We know that the contemporary Rewah Raja was a minor, and that on the Bundela invasion he simply retired to the hills. Perhaps he co-operated with the Nawab.

† Rewah State, 24° 55′ N. and 81° 28′ E.

‡ Outlying village of Allahabad, 25° N., 81° 26′ E.

§ At the top of the Kathauta Mamaniyan pass near Ranipur, 24° 55′ N., 81° 16′ E.

‖ Rewah State, 24° 47′ N., 81° 24′ E.

¶ Rewah, 24° 12′ N., and 81° 15′ E.

** Near the Mamaniyan pass.

†† Untraceable.

‡‡ Kalyanpur, 6 miles from Manikpur, 25° N., 81° 6′ E.

westwards to within four *kos* of Sihonda, but the enemy again gave way and fled. The parganas of Maudaha, Pailani, Augasi and Simauni with the ferries were cleared. Meanwhile the garrison at Tarahuwan, the headquarters of Pahar Singh, commanded by Sobha Singh, son of Harde Narayan aided by Har Bans, *zamindar* of Bargarh, and a number of Marathas, were offering a stubborn resistance, and it was not till December 12th, 1727, that Kaim Khan after a six months' siege succeeded in capturing the fort. He then reduced the forts of Kalyanpur* and Mohkangarh,† cleared the plain country and hills to the east, and leaving Saiyid Arif Ali Khan in charge, aided by a *zamindar* called Sadu, rejoined his father. Hardly had he done so, when news was brought that, at the instigation of the sons and grandsons of Chhatarsal, the zamindars of Bargarh and Hindu Singh, with a force of 5,000 horse and 10,000 foot, had broken into revolt again. Kaim Khan was at once sent back with 5,000 infantry and a like number of cavalry and commenced for the second time his attack on Tarahuwan. On November 1st, 1728, the final assault took place, and after both sides had lost large numbers, the Muhammadans occupied the fort. Kaim Khan followed up his success, and after inflicting five or six defeats on the enemy in the field so closely pressed his opponent at Bargarh that he was glad to come to terms. Meanwhile Muhammad Khan had pursued the retreating main body of Bundelas beyond the Ken. He defeated them in an obstinate engagement at Inchauli, eleven miles east of Banda, and drove them beyond the confines of the district, where the struggle continued during the whole of the year 1728 in the neighbourhood of Mahoba. Thus by the end of that year the whole of the Banda district had come into the Nawab's possession, and was being settled and reduced to complete order, when on March 12th, 1729, the sudden advent of the Marathas turned Muhammad Khan's course of victory into defeat.

Final defeat of the Nawab.

The Nawab had during all this period been the object of numerous intrigues at court, and no answer was vouchsafed to his earnest representations touching them. By the capture of

* Kalyanpur, 6 miles from Manikpur, 25° N., 81° 6' E.

† Three miles south of Chitrakot and six miles due south of Karwi in the *jagir* of Kamta Rajola.

Jaitpur in October 1728, he had nearly succeeded in establishing his authority completely in Bundelkhand; the enemy having already entered into negotiations with him with a view to bringing the war to an end, and agreeing to submit themselves to the imperial authority. Letters, however, came privately to Chhatarsal from Dehli inciting him to resist, and as the price of Maratha aid he agreed to hand over to the Peshwa one-third of his possessions, provided his heirs were established in possession of the rest. In conformity with this arrangement the Maratha army joined the Bundelas, and their combined forces gradually drove the Nawab, now deserted by the Dehli court, into the stronghold of Jaitpur and reduced him to the greatest straits. Ere his son, Kaim Khan, could raise reinforcements from other Muhammadan chiefs in the Doab and come to his succour, the Bundelas fearing that their success would become a defeat, hastened to make terms with Muhammad Khan. They took a written agreement from him never to attack them again and to be content with the tribute that had been formerly paid. His capitulation in August 1729 put an end for ever to the imperial authority in the eastern portion of Bundelkhand.

Banda under the Bundelas.

Chhatarsal died in 1731 A.D. The country left, by the agreement with the Marathas, in the hands of the Bundelas lay for the most part to the east of the Dhasan river, and was divided into two separate states. The Panna Raj including Kalinjar, the south of Badausa and most of the Karwi subdivision fell to the lot of Hardi Sah, the eldest son: and the Jaitpur raj which is said to have included the forts of Bhuragarh opposite Banda, and Rangarh built on a rocky island in the Ken, 19 miles further south, was given to Jagat Raj. Diwan Kirat Singh, eldest son of Jagat Raj, obtained Sihonda in *jagir* and exercised a subordinate rule which is said to have lasted from 1731 to 1758: it is to this period that the establishment of Banda as the capital of this portion of Bundelkhand is generally ascribed, and the traditional date given for the construction of the Bhuragarh fort is 1746 A.D. Jagat Raj's reign is said to have lasted 27 years, and a few months after his death in 1758 began one of those family quarrels which were the bane of the Bundela rule. Pahar Singh, the second son of Jagat Raj, proclaimed himself Raja to the exclusion of Guman

Singh, the son of his elder brother, Kirat Singh. Guman Singh, and his brother, Khuman Singh, were no doubt, at their grandfather's death, in possession of Kirat Singh's *jagir*, which included a substantial portion of the Banda district, and were able to strike a blow for their rights. But Pahar Singh defeated his nephews at Supa and drove them to the Jumna, and later, when they had obtained the assistance of Najaf Khan, he once more defeated them at Kharela. The struggle, however, seems to have been for the Raj of Jaitpur, and Guman Singh does not appear to have been driven from his father's *jagir* ; and shortly before his death in 1765, Pahar Singh agreed to admit his nephews to a very substantial share in his dominions.

Guman Singh becomes Raja of Banda.

In the partition which was then effected, Guman Singh obtained the largest share and became Raja of Banda, the capital of a territory which seems to have corresponded generally with the old *sarkar* of Kalinjar and with the present district as far east as the Paisuni. The fortress of Kalinjar to the south, however, belonged to his cousin Hindupat, and in the east a Muhammadan leader, Rahim Khan, had been confirmed as jagirdar of Tarahuwan by the Panna Raja. Guman Singh's reign lasted from 1765 to 1781, and appears to have been a period of comparative though not uninterrupted peace and security. About ten years after his accession Shuja-ud-daula, Nawab Wazir of Oudh, sent a force under Karamat Khan to conquer Bundelkhand, and the danger was so serious that the Bundela chiefs united to repel it. A pitched battle was fought at Tindwari, fourteen miles to the north of Banda, in which the invaders were completely defeated after a sanguinary fight, and driven across the Jumna. One of the leaders of the defeated force was Himmat Bahadur Gosain, who was destined to carve a principality for himself out of the district from which he was now driven in ignominious flight. The total defeat of the Oudh army at Baksar in 1764 saved Bundelkhand from all immediate danger in that quarter, but internal dissensions began, which proved the ultimate undoing of the Bundela chiefs. But before this took place Raja Hindupat of Panna attempted to resume the *jagir* granted to Rahim Khan at Tarahuwan, which had descended to his son, Ahmad Khan. The latter resolved to defend it to the last extremity, and fought, about 1770, a stubborn

battle with the Panna forces at Murwal, ten miles north-east of Banda. He was totally defeated and fled, leaving the Panna rule complete over the whole Karwi subdivision.

War of the Panna succession.

Raja Hindupat died in 1776 leaving three sons, Sarnet Singh, the eldest but by a second marriage, and Anrud Singh and Dhaukal Singh, the sons of his first Rani. Of these Anrud Singh was nominated successor to the Raj under the guardianship of two powerful brothers—Beni Huzuri, state *kamdar*, and Kaimji Chaube, treasurer and *qiladar* of Kalinjar. The guardians however soon fell out, and on Anrud Singh's death in 1780 Beni Huzuri espoused the cause of Dhaukal Singh, while Kaimji supported Sarnet Singh. In this way arose the war of the Panna succession which, soon after Guman Singh's death in 1781, was converted into a general struggle for the suzerainty of Bundelkhand. The last-named chief left a minor son, Madhukar Singh and a nephew by name Bakht Bali, who in succession were raised to the *gaddi* under the guardianship of one Noni Arjun Singh. That leader after making a totally unexpected and cowardly attack on Khuman Singh, Raja of Charkhari, provoked him to battle at Pandori on the Chandrawal river and signally defeated him, the Raja losing his life in the encounter. Noni Arjun Singh then engaged in the war of the Panna succession, and siding with Sarnet Singh and his supporter, Kaimji Chaube, attacked the army of Dhaukal Singh, commanded by Beni Huzuri, at Gathauri* and defeated it after a well-contested battle, in which Beni Huzuri was killed and Arjun Singh himself severely wounded. This battle was followed by others soon after at Durga Tal and at Chachariya, some seven miles north-east of Karwi, between the same combatants, the forces of Dhaukal Singh being now commanded by Rajdhar Huzuri, the son of Beni Huzuri, and those of Arjun Singh by Kirat Singh. The battle of Chachariya is represented as having been more sanguinary and obstinate than any on record. Almost all the chiefs on both sides were slain, and the combatants were left thoroughly exhausted. The immediate result of these fights was to increase the territory of the Raja of Banda,

* Mr. W. S. Jardine has pointed out the identification of this place. It lies 4 miles south-east of Chhatarpur in 24° 53′ N. and 79° 41′ E. Two *chhattris* mark the site of the battle of Durga Tal : they are situated in the small village of Ahmadganj, close to the Banda-Karwi road.

for Noni Arjun Singh, after nominally fighting on behalf of Sarnet Singh, neglected entirely the claims of that aspirant to the Panna throne, and annexed the bulk of the conquered territory to the dominions of his ward: these now covered practically the whole district of Banda with the exception of Kalinjar and the territory round it and to the south.

Administration of the Bundelas.

The monuments of the Bundelas in this district are neither numerous nor important. Besides the crumbling ruins at Bhuragarh and Rangarh, there are many dilapidated forts scattered throughout the district. Their revenue system appears to have tended to the formation of small subdivisions, and the old imperial *parganas* were divided into two and three distinct portions, each with its fortified headquarters located among ravines or near the hills. The present tahsil of Banda was included for the most part in the Bundela parganas of Khandeh and Mataundh to the west, and the Huzur *tahsil* to the east of the Ken. The headquarters of Shadipur were shifted to Pailani, which became the capital of the western portion of the present *tahsil* of the same name. The pargana of Simauni lay to the east of Pailani and beyond Simauni lay Augasi, the eastern portion of the last named being comprised in the pargana of Parsaita. Sihonda continued to be the capital of a large tract of country corresponding to the northern part of Girwan and parts of the present tahsil of Banda and to the south of it lay the *pargana* of Kalinjar. East of Kalinjar lay the pargana of Nai Birgarh, which contained besides the southern part of tahsil Badausa some of the hill country beyond the borders of the districts now in the possession of the Raja of Baronda; between it and Augasi lay the pargana of Rasan Badausa with its headquarters at Bhusasi. East of Birgarh and Badausa lay the combined pargana of Bhitari Kunhas, with its capital at Purwa on the Paisuni now largely in independent territory. The present *tahsil* of Kamasin, east of the Bagain was divided between the parganas of Lakhanpur, Darsenda and Koni; the last comprised also the northern portion of Karwi, while parganas Tarahuwan and Bhaunri covered the rest of the present Karwi tahsil. The plain tract of tahsil Mau fell into parganas Chibun and Purabwar; while the hill tracts of that *tahsil* were comprised in pargana Bargarh: those of Karwi were included in pargana Kalyangarh. As regards

the actual administration, our knowledge is limited to the partial revenue statement of a single year; but, so far as can be judged, the Bundelas were harsher masters than the officers of the empire, and under them there must have been much less peace and security. At no period, however, can the state of the district have been a very bad one, the only exception being the south-eastern portion of Badausa, a tract of country which some records show to have been generally prosperous under the empire but to have been temporarily depopulated under the Bundelas. The whole country appears to have been partly distributed among minor chiefs or retainers, who held subordinate rule subject to revenue payments; and many scattered grants of revenue-free land were made as religious endowments and in return for services.

Ali Bahadur and Himmat Bahadur invade Bundelkhand.

The dissensions amongst the Bundelas had left them exhausted and divided, and their country a prey to the first invaders. These were not long appearing. Anupgir Himmat Bahadur was a Gosain, the *chela* and representative of Raja Indargir Gosain, a soldier of fortune who at one time coñquered for himself a principality in the Jhansi district from which, however, he was driven by the Marathas. Previously he had himself been in their service and was employed by them in 1778-79—if not later—in Meerut and other districts to the north. It was in this direction probably that he became acquainted with Nawab Ali Bahadur and his cousin Ghani Bahadur. The former was the son of the Peshwa Baji Rao by a Muhammadan woman whom he had carried off from the seige of Jaitpur and so had some hereditary connection with Bundelkhand. Both served with the Maratha army to the north of Dehli, Ali Bahadur commanding a division and his cousin becoming the first Maratha governor of Saharanpur after its capture in 1789. Whether the Gosain came in advance in pursuance of the designs of Nana Farnavis, or whether he invaded Bundelkhand as a mere soldier of fortune and afterwards invited the aid of Ali Bahadur, has never been decided, but so much seems certain, that, when Ali Bahadur joined him, Himmat Bahadur had already occupied some of the northern tract along the Jumna. The arrival of the Maratha army brought the united forces against which the Bundelas had to contend to 40,000 men. The first action was fought with Noni Arjun Singh, the Banda leader, in the country between Nowgong

and Ajaigarh. Much of the fighting that ensued took place beyond the borders of the district, and the two great fortresses of the Bundela power, Kalinjar and Ajaigarh, were not attacked for some years. The Maratha leader seems to have pushed on to the east and to have entered on a campaign with the Baghels, while his officers or his allies fought desultory engagements with scattered bands of the enemy. Ali Bahadur himself fought two actions, one at Durga Tal, three miles to the west of Karwi, and one in the Mau *tahsil.* At the latter Dewapat, Raja of Kothi, is said to have lost his life. Kunwar Durgagir defeated Gamir Singh Dauwa and one body of the enemy at Murwal, 12 miles north-east of Banda, and Colonel Meiselback, a Danish leader in the employment of Himmat Bahadur, was defeated by another near Ragauli, where his wife was killed.

Ali Bahadur dies before Kalinjar.

Meanwhile the Bundelas broke out on all sides and it was not till close on the end of the century that Ali Bahadur attacked and took Ajaigarh and reoccupied Jaitpur. Encouraged by these successes he proceeded to the siege of Kalinjar ; but the great fortress was destined a second time to look down upon the death of its assailant, and before it was captured Ali Bahadur fell ill and died in 1802. Before his death he had concluded "an arrangement with the court of Poona, by which the sovereign and paramount right of the Peshwa over all the conquests of Ali Bahadur in Bundelkhand was declared and acknowledged." His eldest son, Shamsher Bahadur, was absent at Poona at the time of his death, and his cousin Ghani Bahadur put his younger son, Zulfikar Ali, on the *masnad,* assumed command of the troops and continued the siege of the fortress. Shamsher Bahadur, on hearing of his father's, death, hurried to the camp at Kalinjar, seized his relative Ghani Bahadur, and confined him in the fort of Ajaigarh, where he was afterwards poisoned, and himself took his father's place at the head of the united Maratha and Gosain forces.

Bundelkhand ceded to the British.

Meanwhile by an agreement supplemental to the treaty of Bassein, in 1803, the Peshwa had undertaken "to cede in perpetuity to the Honourable East India Company from the province of Bundelkhand, conquered for the Punah state by Ali Bahadur, territory yielding an estimated revenue of Rs. 36,16,000." The treaty permitted the British Government to conquer the required

territory from those quarters of the province most contiguous to the British possessions and in every respect most convenient for the British Government; but there could be little question that the country chosen would be that lying between the hills and the Jumna, east of the Dhasan, and that the annexation would begin from the east. It may readily be conceived that this treaty would be a blow to the new Nawab, and that he would share to the fullest extent the discontent so general among the Maratha chiefs. He accordingly joined the plans for opposing the British formed by Daulat Rao Sindhia, the Raja of Berar, and Jaswant Rao Holkar, and undertook to command a force having for its object the invasion of the districts of Mirzapur and Benares. Himmat Bahadur, on the other hand, anxious to consolidate his own possessions, disgusted at the treachery shown to Ghani Bahadur, who had acted with his approval, and alarmed at the Maratha confederacy which could not but affect adversely his position, decided to be no party to these schemes. He was moreover old and enfeebled, and probably had, from his experience at Baksar, a proper sense of the danger involved in the projected invasion of a British district. He accordingly preferred to throw in his lot with the British. Negotiations were carried on through Colonel Meiselback and Nawab Waji-ud-din Khan, his trusted agents, apparently with the greatest secrecy, and his defection was confirmed by an agreement signed by them at Shahpur, forty miles west of Allahabad, on the 4th September 1803. This secured to Maharajah Anupgir Himmat Bahadur a *jagir* equal to his rank and station, when the services for which the *jagir* was to be granted should be performed, and a *jaedad* yielding twenty lakhs of rupees for the manintenance of his troops.

The British conquer Bundelkhand.

On September 6th, 1803, Colonel Powell, with a force of five battalions of native infantry and a suitable proportion of cavalry and artillery crossed the Jumna at Rajapur and marched to Karwi. As soon as the army reached the Paisuni Himmat Bahadur marched from Kalinjar to meet it, while Shamsher Bahadur retired to the west bank of the Ken. The allied forces rapidly advanced, drove the Maratha chief from the river side and completely defeated him at Kapsa, nine miles from Banda, as he was trying to make his way towards Kalpi. The Nawab fled towards that place, but eventually surrendered on January 10th 1804 on the assurance that an

allowance of Rs. 4,00,000 would be assigned in perpetuity for his support and that of his family. Some years later a considerable area near the old town of Banda was granted him for the accommodation of himself and his troops, and he was allowed to maintain a body-guard "armed and dressed like the Honourable Company's troops." Himmat Bahadur was allowed to retain the greater part of the territory found in his possession as *jaedad* for the support of his troops, but, in order to remove the family somewhat further from the scene of the Raja's exploits, his application for parganas Sihonda and Bindki was refused, and instead of them the *jagir* of Secundra or Rasdhan in Cawnpore was assigned to him.

Gradual pacification of the province.

British administration began with the arrival of Captain Baillie, Agent for Political Affairs in Bundelkhand. For some months it was entirely fiscal and military, for Captain Baillie found that the British force was engaged in supporting the operations of Raja Himmat Bahadur in the north of Hamirpur, and that "with the exception of the district of Augasi and a portion of the district of Banda no part of the province of Bundelkhand had been subjected to British authority." Bands of marauders were everywhere abroad, and numerous skirmishes and fights took place with them. An action was fought at Kamta* with Khet Singh a noted Bundela leader, and in the same year another at Behara† with Bhim Dauwa, Gotai Dauwa and Khet Singh. Lieutenant Burrell encountered the combined forces of Paras Ram, the two Dauwas, Kamod Singh and Kabar Khan at Garhchappa‡ in 1804 and routed them with great slaughter. Colonel Meiselback also defeated the levies of Bhim Dauwa at Garhi Asni‖ and Oran§ in the same year, and Raja Ram was discomfited at Parwar¶ near Banda by Himmat Bahadur. The latter chief died shortly after and the extensive territory that had formed his property in this district was incorporated with the British dominious. His tomb lay at Kanwara, about two miles from Banda, but hardly a vestige remains: his brothers, Amraogir and

* Kamta *alias* Chitrakot, 6 miles from Karwi.

† Chaube jagirs, 1½ mile west of Chitrakot.

‡ Karwi *tahsil*, 25° 9′ N., 81° 12′ E. | § Badausa *tahsil*.

‖ Kamasin *tahsil*, 5½ miles east of Oran on the Bagain.

¶ In Gaurihar state, near Ken river, 8 miles south of Banda and 6 miles north of Sihonda.

Kanchangir were provided with pensions, while the revenue balances from his property were made over to his family. The northern portion of the district was, during 1805, cleared of marauders, and in the following year it was resolved to provide for the banditti leaders, who had never ceased to give trouble in the south and in the neighbourhood of Banda. The chief of these were Paras Ram, Raja Ram and Lachhman Dauwa. The first of these, though of obscure origin, seems to have attained to some position under the Nawab, from whom he had farmed "the *ilaqa* of Banda and lands on the opposite side of the Ken to the amount of four lakhs of rupees." On submitting his allegiance he obtained in *jagir* a grant of four villages, namely Khaddi, Jaibaran, Silap and Katra Brahmanan, which were completely surrounded by the villages which two months later were given to Raja Ram. That chieftain had been *qiladar* of Bhuragarh fort in Raja Guman Singh's time. On the advance of the British he seized the fort, but was driven from it by a force under Colonel Meiselback. He was won over to the side of peace in 1807 by the grant of a *jagir* and became chief of the Gaurihar state. In the same year Colonel Meiselback, who had taken service with the British after Himmat Bahadur's death retired on a pension of Rs. 1,000 per mensem to Serampur, where he died in 1819. Nawab Waji-ud-din Khan, the other trusted servant of the Gosain, had held twelve villages round the mud fort of Pukari* which were taken over by the British. In exchange he was granted the two villages of Baijemau and Kiswahi in Maudaha *tahsil* for his support: these were resumed in 1830 on the death of his widow. The Raja of Banda, who had been in receipt of a pension of only Rs. 2 per diem from Nawab Ali Bahadur, was raised from indigence to affluence, and was later restored to the southern portion of his uncle's dominions and, as Raja of Ajaigarh became possessed of a territory with an annual income of Rs. 4,00,000.

Capture of Ajaigarh.

When the country to the north had been thoroughly pacified it was determined to put an end to the trouble caused by Lachhman Dauwa. The fort of Ajaigarh should have been among the fortresses surrendered by Nawab Shamsher Bahadur. When however Colonel Meiselback, after a contested advance in the course of which he suffered a reverse at Deogaon, arrived before

* Girwan, Tahsil.

it, he found himself outwitted by Lachhman Dauwa, who bribed the Nawab's officer and obtained possession of the fort, from which the British force was obliged to retire. Five *mahals* in the heart of the territory of his acknowledged masters were promised to him for his support on condition that he should surrender the town of Panna, the capital of his chief, the share in the diamond mines and, above all, the fortress of Ajaigarh, which he was required to give up within two years, paying into the treasury meanwhile "the sum of Rs. 4,000 per annum over and above the revenue of Bechaund." He omitted to abide by any of these conditions to which he had agreed, and when the time came he refused to surrender Ajaigarh. Within three months of the expiration of the period agreed for its surrender a force was despatched to capture it under Lieutenant-Colonel Martindell, who since 1804 had commanded the forces in Bundelkhand. He found the enemy strongly posted on the heights above Rägauli near the picturesque group of hills round Kartal, and drove them from their position on January 22nd 1809, but only after his force had suffered severe loss. The advance on Ajaigarh was continued after an interval, and on February 7th the hill of Bihontah, which commands the fort, was stormed. Batteries were erected on it which opened fire on the 12th, and on the following day the enemy, demoralised by the heavy fusilade, surrendered.

Fall of Kalinjar.

The capture of Ajaigarh brought to a conclusion the depredations of Lachhman Dauwa, and was of more immediate use to the Ajaigarh state than to the British possessions; but trouble soon arose in the same neighbourhood, and even closer to the British boundary. The fort of Kalinjar with the adjoining territory had been left in the possession of the descendants of Kaimji Chaube, the *qiladar*. The family had professed its allegiance and obedience to the British Government and received a *sanad* for the adjacent lands. During the years 1810 and 1811 however, "the killadar" (so runs the manifesto issued by the Governor-General) "regardless of his obligations, having in various specific instances as well as by the general tenor of his conduct, violated both the spirit and letter of his engagements," it was decided to eject him. A force consisting of a squadron of the 8th Light Dragoons, 4 squadrons of Native Cavalry, 5 companies of the 53rd foot, and six battalions

of Native Infantry, with a considerable strength of artillery, were assembled at Banda under Colonel Martindell. The troops at once marched to Kalinjar, and the investment began on Jauuary 18th, 1812. On the summit of the hill of Kalinjari, which is connected with Kalinjar by a dipping ridge of igneous rock, was placed a battery of four 18-pounders and two mortars. Another battery of two 18-pounders and two 12-pounders was placed on the shoulder of the hill, and a third in the level plain below the main entrance to the fort. On the 1st of February the breach in the north-east corner of the fortifications was pronounced to be practicable, and the assault was ordered for the following day. The assaulting column was headed by the five companies of the 53rd Foot. Pushing forward in the face of a galling fire of matchlocks and other missiles, it was arrested by the precipitous and almost perpendicular escarpment of rock on which the wall had stood, and which it was necessary to scale before it could arrive at the foot of the breach. Ladders were applied; but the irregularity of the surface rendered it difficult to fit them, and after more than half an hour's struggle the column was recalled, having lost two officers and ten men killed, and ten officers and 120 men wounded. Besides this Lieutenant Faithful, who commanded the native pioneers, and 41 out of his 100 men were wounded. So impressed, however, were the enemy by the bravery of the assault that they surrendered the fort the next day on the same terms that had been offered them before the attack.

The Chaube treaties.

As a result of the agreement now arrived at Kalinjar and 39 villages were incorporated in British territory, and the Chaubes were compensated with 43 estates of like value to those that they had hitherto held. These estates were selected from the pargana of Bhitari Kunhas, lying between Karwi and Badausa, to which a few were added from parganas Birgarh and Badausa. So great, however, were the dissensions among the family that it was found necessary shortly after to grant separate *sanads* to each member for his individual share, as well as to Gopal Lal, the family *vakil*. At the time of this partition two of the brothers, Gangadhar and Gobind Das, were dead and were represented by their sons, Pokhar Pershad and Gaya Pershad. Daryao Singh, the *qiladar*, and eldest, became chief of Paldeo, with his residence at Nayagaon

near Chitrakot. Gaya Pershad received the *jagir* of Taraon, Pokhar Pershad that of Purwa, Newal Kishor that of Bhainsaut, Salig Ram that of Pahara and Chhatarsal that of Nayagaon. The mother of the last-named, Musammat Ari, also received a distinct share which was, by her consent, joined in the *sanad* granted to her son; and the widow of Bhartji was given a small estate joined in the *sanad* granted to Newal Kishor. Lastly Gopal Lal, a Kayasth family *vakil*, became *jagirdar* of Kamta Rajaola. Later, on the death of the incumbents, the shares of Musammat Ari and of the widow of Bhartji were absorbed by division among the surviving members of the family. All these *jagirdars*, with the exception of Gopal Lal, were descendants of Ram Kishan Chaube.

Subsequent history.

By the capture of Kalinjar the last step in the pacification of Bundelkhand was effected, and the unsuccessful attempt on the fortress was the last action fought within the limits of the district for nearly fifty years. In 1817 the *ilaqa* of Khandeh appertaining to the pargana of Mahoba was ceded by Nana Gobind Rao of Jalaun and became a part of the British district of Bundelkhand, and, on the partition of that district into two portions in the following year, fell to the Banda district. In 1850 Paras Ram Bahadur died, and his small *jagir* lapsed and was incorporated in the British dominions; and six years later Pokhar Pershad, *jagirdar* of Purwa, was convicted of complicity in the murder of a Brahman of Taraon by his son Bishen Pershad, sentenced to transportation for life and deprived of the nine villages forming his estate, which were added partly to Karwi and partly to Badausa *tahsil*.

The people begin the disturbances of 1857.

The first disturbances that broke the settled government of over forty years took place at the eastern end of the district. On June 8th, 1857, a large number of prisoners who had been released from the Central Jail at Allahabad by the outbreak on June 5th at that place, entered Banda at Mau *ghat* and spread abroad the news of rebellion and bloodshed. The people of Mau *khas*, Purabpattai, Munkwar and other villages assembled and joined in an attack on the *tahsildari* at the former place. The tahsildar, *thanadar* and their *amla*, after being besieged some days, were gallantly rescued by Hingun Khan, *zamindar* of Deesa Chuhwa, *pargana* Surira, district Allahabad, but the buildings were dismantled

and the treasury, containing Rs. 1,200 and all the Government property, was plundered, and the records torn up and distributed to the winds. On June 9th the *zamindars* of Marka and Samgara, in *tahsil* Baberu, began to plunder the boats plying on the Jumna, and drove off the tahsildar who went to restore order. The tahsildar first retired to Augasi, but returned on the 11th to his headquarters at Baberu, where he was attacked on the following day by the rebels from Marka and Samgara, aided by the people of Baberu itself, and forced to fly to Banda. The rebels then plundered the *tahsil* and treasury, destroyed all the records and dismantled the building. At the same time the people of Benda, Jauharpur and Piprahri in Pailani began openly to plunder the surrounding country, and their example was followed by the villagers of Semri Wasilpur. The latter, however, first offered their help to the tahsildar of Simauni, whose headquarters were at Tindwari; but no sooner had their assistance being accepted than they invited the men of Jauharpur to come and plunder the *tahsil*. Their united forces looted the *tahsil* on June 11th, destroyed the records and burnt and sacked the village. The *tahsildar* and some *chaprasis* remained at Tindwari till the 13th, when they were forced to retreat to Banda.

Preparations at Banda.

Mr. F. O. Mayne was at this time collector of Banda and Mr. Cockerell was stationed as joint magistrate at Karwi. The military force in cantonments consisted of three companies of the 1st Native Infantry, whose headquarters were at Cawnpore, commanded by Lieutenant Bennett. Besides these there was a partially disciplined body of troops in the service of Nawab Ali Bahadur. The latter, who was the most important person in the town or district, was son of Zulfikar Ali (brother of the Nawab Shamsher Bahadur), and had succeeded in 1850 to the *jagirs* and privileges granted by the British to his uncle in 1804. To meet the storm which was brewing, Mr. Mayne quietly made the best arrangements possible for the preservation of order. He strengthened the *tahsildari* and *thana* posts, permitted *zamindars* on whom he could rely to arm retainers for their defence, established strong patrols along the chief roads and stationed Muhammad Sirdar Khan, deputy collector, with a force at Chilla Tara *ghat* to prevent the crossing of armed bands or bad characters into the district. He took the

further precaution of inviting the Rajas of Gaurihar, Ajaigarh and Charkhari to send each a small force for the defence of the town and the district, and obtained 125 men and a gun from the first, 200 matchlockmen and cavalry and two guns from the second, but none from the third. These troops did good service in overawing the regular forces and restoring confidence in the town. He also fortified and provisioned the jail where two cannon were mounted, but narrowly escaped a mutiny among his own *najibs*, among whom a story had been spread that *ata* was being stored to be mixed up with ground cowbones for their food. Of the nine lakhs of treasure in his possession he had taken advantage of the return detachment of the 56th Native Infantry, who were being relieved by the 1st, to send 2½ lakhs to Fatehpur and over two lakhs to Allahabad under their escort. Rs. 50,000 were sent to Nagode with a body of the 1st Native Infantry; all salaries and claims were paid up, and the remaining cash, amounting to over two lakhs, was removed to the Native Infantry lines and put under the protection of the sepoys.

Outbreak of the Mutiny at Banda.

Meanwhile Fatehpur had been abandoned on June 8th and the fugitives moved down the Banda road, their only line of escape. Their sudden appearance at Chilla *ghat* so scared Muhammad Sardar Khan, who mistook them for rebels, that he sent off a *sowar* in hot haste to Mr. Mayne to say that the mutineers were close at hand. "I was sitting in open cutcherry," writes Mr. Mayne in a private letter, "and the fellow came rushing in with his hands to his mouth, bawling out the news." The fatal intelligence spread like wildfire: bad characters rose in the city and plundering at once commenced. Quiet however was soon restored with the help of the police, and in the evening the Fatehpur fugitives came into the town accompanied by Muhammad Sardar Khan, who had abandoned his post and left the road from Fatehpur open. Numerous reports now came pouring in that the mutineers from Cawnpore were marching to assist their brethren at Banda, and it was determined to adopt other means to secure the city. The ladies were hurriedly sent to the Nawab's palace for protection with half the party of men to look after them, the other half remaining at Mr. Mayne's house. On Friday, June 12th, two bungalows were fired by bad characters and the whole party thought it more prudent to be

together. Matters remained quiet till the 14th, when the 1st Native Infantry, having, apparently received correct intelligence of the mutiny of the rest of their battalion at Cawnpore, showed open insubordination. They refused to give up the treasure under their charge and sent word to the jail *darogha* that neither the stores nor the cannon mounted there were to leave the place. After consultation Mr. Mayne resolved to try with the aid of the Nawab's troops, 125 in number, to repossess himself that same evening of the cannon at the jail, and then, with the assistance of the Ajaigarh men, to overawe the mutinous sepoys. The troops were drawn up in the Nawab's courtyard, and, owing to the inability of Mr. Benjamine, the Nawab's commander, to take command, the Nawab acquiesced in Lieutenant Bennett's assumption of it. This was resented by the Nawab's troops, who broke out into open mutiny and attacked that officer with their bayonets. Great confusion prevailed. A large rabble had collected and the disorderly mob was with difficulty restrained by the personal interposition of the Nawab. His troops then marched off to the cantonments of the Native Infantry, singing a *jehad*, and the sepoys of the 1st rose and armed themselves, sounding the alarm. Ensign Clerk and Lieutenant Fraser then left their men and joined the rest of the party at the Nawab's palace. All was now lost, and the only hope of safety lay in flight. The whole party left the Nawab's palace at 8 P.M. on June 14th, escaping by a few hours a detachment of the Native Infantry sent down to intercept them. A delay which might have had serious consequences resulted from the carriage, in which the ladies were being conveyed, overturning in a ditch; and the fugitives were lighted on their journey by the blazing bungalows in the station. They marched 36 miles to Kalinjar during the night, and, finding the people there openly hostile, continued their journey the next evening to Nagode, where they arrived in safety on the morning of June 16th. Thence they were conveyed to various places of safety.

The Nawab master of Banda.

The same night that the party left Banda the Nawab proclaimed his own rule and made provision, through the Government police, for preventing the town from being plundered. The ill-fated Mr. Cockerell reached Banda with some of the Karwi treasure on the morning of the 15th, having not received Mr.

Mayne's letter warning him of their flight. He tried to get an audience the with Nawab, but was murdered at the gateway of the courtyard and his body thrown to the dogs. That same day the mutineers marched to the jail, released the prisoners and took possession of the stores and cannon, and were joined in this by the Ajaigarh troops. They then proclaimed their own rule in opposition to the Nawab, who appeased them with some difficulty, and appointed Muhammad Sardar Khan "*Nazim* of Banda." On the 16th, Messrs. Bruce, Benjamine and Lloyd, Eurasians in the Nawab's employ, as well as Mrs. Benjamine and Mrs. Bruce's mother, were all murdered. The Nawab's claim to rule was meanwhile contested by Ranjor Dauwa of Ajaigarh, a descendant of Lachhman Dauwa, who had his fortress beyond the Nimni nala; and on June 17th the officers of the mutinous sepoys paid a state visit to the Nawab and agreed that, pending a reference of his and his rival's claims to the Nana of Bithur, he should rule the country. They left Banda on June 19th, taking the treasure and ammunition with them. The Nawab made arrangements for the administration of the town and district, and the Ajaigarh men retired to their fort at Nimnipar.

State of the district.

Meanwhile Narayan Rao and Madho Rao proclaimed their rule at Karwi, the Jalaun Pandits took possession of Khandeh, and emissaries and rebels from the states of Baronda, Panna and Charkhari occupied or overran portions of Girwan and Badausa. The power of the British was entirely subverted and the state of the district can best be described in the words of Mr. Mayne:—"In the *parganas* the news spread like wildfire, and the villagers rose in every direction and plundered and murdered each other promiscuously. Old enmities and the long-smothered wish for revenge were forthwith satisfied. Auction-purchasers and decree-holders were ousted, travellers and merchandise plundered and the servants of Government compelled to fly for their lives; and in all instances Government property and buildings were plundered and destroyed. Every man's hand was against his neighbour and the natives revelled in all the license and madness of unchecked anarchy and rebellion in a manner such as only Asiatics can revel in these pleasures. *Talwars* and matchlocks were scarce in Bundelkhand, but armed with spears and scythes and iron-bound *lathis* and extemporary axes formed of chopping knives fastened on sticks,

they imagined themselves to be warriors, chose their own kings and defied all comers. Never was revolution more rapid, never more complete."

Conduct of the Nawab.

On June 30th a portion of Captain Scott's party from Nowgong were brought prisoners into Banda by the *zamindars* of Goera Mughli, and were most kindly treated by the Nawab and his mother, who sent them under escort to Nagode, which they reached on July 12th. The others of the party were hunted from village to village, robbed of all they possessed and many of them killed by the villagers. The Nawab wrote to Mr. Mayne, who was at Allahabad, on August 1st, laying all the blame for the recent events on the mutineers and saying that he was trying to restore order, but could make no headway for want of men and coin. There certainly had been equivocal conduct on the Nawab's part, and it is impossible to absolve him altogether from blame for Mr. Cockerell's murder and the treatment of the body. Still Mr. Mayne credits him with good intentions at heart, adding that "he was essentially a man of pleasure and incapable of transacting the most trifling public business; he was entirely in the hands of those about him and he acted by their advice."

The Nawab becomes an open rebel.

The influence of these bad advisers soon began to tell as he gained more power; and as parties of rebels and mutineers, flushed with success, began to pour into Banda, the Nawab began to think that he might retain his assumed position. About the middle of August the dispute between him and Ranjor Dauwa took an open form; they fought a battle for the possession of Bhuragarh fort, which ended in favour of the Ajaigarh men, and continued the struggle for several days at Nimnipar. On September 2nd the 7th and 8th regiments of Native Infantry arrived with their wounded from Dinapur, committing much oppression in the villages on the way, and were heartily welcomed by the Nawab and his people. On September 3rd, emissaries arrived from Nagode, and on the 12th a large party of mutineers and the Nawab's sepoys marched thither, returning on the 27th with the 50th Native Infantry and the plunder, guns and ammunition of that place. A further accretion of strength came on the 29th with the arrival of 2,000 men, including the 40th Native Infantry, under Kuar Singh, and much oppression was committed into order to supply

their wants. The mutineers tried to effect a compromise between the Nawab and the Ajaigarh aspirant. The latter, however, could not be won over, and on October 8th the combined forces of the Nawab and the mutineers attacked the Ajaigarh fortress at Nimnipar: this through lack of provisions, water and ammunition was compelled to surrender on the third day. The three chiefs were imprisoned in the Nawab's palace until April 9th, 1858, when they were brutally murdered. The Nimnipar fort was completely destroyed. On October 15th the 3rd Irregular Cavalry, 500 strong, reached Banda from Bhagalpur, but on the 18th Kuar Singh and his men went away to Kalpi, and on the 25th, the 7th and 8th Regiments marched away to Chilla Tara. Considerable detachments of mutinous troops, however, remained in Banda, and the Nawab's own forces were swollen to 12,000 in number. Owing to a deficiency of funds loan negotiations were opened with Narayan Rao at Karwi, and on November 15th the Nawab marched to Karwi himself, at the head of 2,000 men. He was there joined by two companies of mutineers from the 32nd Native Infantry and succeeded in raising two lakhs of rupees from Narayan Rao. An agreement to divide the district between them was arranged, by the virtue of which Narayan Rao was to retain *tahsils* Mau, Kamasin, Karwi, Badausa and half Baberu, assuming the title of Peshwa. Both parties had meanwhile been carrying on collections of revenue most vigorously and extorting payment by every means of oppression. On December 3rd the Nawab returned to Banda and found two more companies of the 32nd regiment, who had arrived during his absence together with 18 guns. These left for Kalpi on the 26th, and during January the Nawab took possession of Khandeh and Maudaha. In February the Church and the Christian burial ground, the public offices and records and the jail were destroyed. The Nawab had now become a thorough rebel, and entered into close correspondence with other rebellious chiefs. He commenced to fortify Bhuragarh fort on the Ken, and sent forces to assist Tantia Topi in an attack on Charkhari. Finally, he determined on the capture of Kalinjar which, since the commencement of the disturbances, had been held by the Panna forces, subsequently joined by Lieutenant Remington of the 12th Bengal Infantry, and remained the one solitary spot in the district in which the British rule was still upheld.

Reoccupation of Banda by the British.

Meanwhile the Madras column under Major General Whitlock was advancing from the south-west. In the beginning of April the Nawab sent a force to Mahoba to resist it, withdrew his forces from Kalinjar and made preparations to resist its advance near Banda. On April 17th General Whitlock reached Kabrai, 24 miles west of Banda, and fought a smart skirmish with the rebel forces, who were driven back. On April 19th the whole of the Nawab's army, with himself in command, took up a strong position among the uneven country near Goera Mughli, eight miles west of Banda, where they were attacked by General Whitlock and repulsed, leaving 800 of their number on the field and 8 guns in the hands of the victors. The main body of the rebels fled towards Kalpi, but the Nawab himself first retired to Banda and, collecting his belongings, rejoined the main body of his troops at Jalalpur. The British force entered Banda on April 28th to find the town totally deserted and the civil station a heap of ruins.

Restoration of order.

A moveable column under Major Dallas at once moved out and inflicted severe punishment on Jauharpur, Benda and other villages which had committed flagrant acts of rebellion. Mr. Mayne came from Allahabad and resumed charge of the district on the 29th. The settlement records of 1842, the *patwari's* papers and the English correspondence of the last five year's which had been handed over to the Nawab for custody, were recovered; but all other signs of the British administration had disappeared. Mr. Mayne at once set to work to organise the police, to trace out rebels and punish those who had been prominent in the neighbourhood of Banda itself. Meanwhile the eastern portion of the district was still in the hands of rebels. On June 1st General Whitlock, having been reinforced by his second brigade, marched on Karwi. The rabble army of the *soi disant* Peshwa did not await his arrival, but fled precipitately to the hills south of Karwi, and Narayan Rao and Madho Rao surrendered unconditionally with all their guns and treasure. The latter amounted to a very large sum of money which was stored in the *tehkhanas* of the *bara* at Karwi, and became famous as the "Banda and Karwi prize-money." Another moveable column was at once sent round under Major Dallas to accompany Mr. Mayne; the revenue and the police posts were re-established; and all those who were well disposed

were reassured and encouraged to return to their usual occupations. "Every precaution was taken against plunder and unnecessary molestation. The people . . . . showed a manifest pleasure in seeing us back again." "As soon as the novelty of being their own master had passed away," writes Mr. Mayne, "I believe the majority prayed for our return." The villages which had most deeply committed themselves by the plunder of their neighbours, the ill-treatment of Government officials or European fugitives, and the destruction of public property were visited with the severest punishment, their villages destroyed and their lands confiscated. In September 1858 the rebel army of Narayan Rao under his *kamdar*, Radha Gobind, secretly assisted with men and supplies from the independent states, were driven beyond Nagode by Brigadier Carpenter, who had been left in command of the garrison at Karwi, while Captain Griffin with the Chhatarpur auxiliaries cleared *tahsil* Mau. By the end of the year, the district had been restored to complete tranquillity.

Subsequent history.

Nothing except famine and other natural calamities have occurred to disturb it since, and of these some account has already been given in the preceding chapters. The period had seen a steady developement of trade and agriculture: and though the progress of the district has not been uniform, owing to its peculiar conditions of climate and population, it has made a steady advance in prosperity.

GAZETTEER

OF

BANDA.

DIRECTORY.

GAZETTEER

OF

BANDA.

DIRECTORY

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AKBARPUR, *Tahsil* BADAUSA.

A village lying in 25° 12′ N. and 80° 49′ E., on the south of the metalled road from Banda to Karwi, distant 34 miles from the former and 8 miles from the latter place. Akbarpur formerly belonged to the Chaube *jagir* of Purwa, but was confiscated along with Itkhari and Hirapur in this tahsil in 1855. The village was then settled with Lonrer Rajputs who formerly owned it. This clan forms a small colony in this and the adjacent villages of the Chaubiana. The bulk of the inhabitants of the village are Kurmis. It has a total area of 1,528 acres and a population of 701 persons, and is divided into six mahals. On the north and south-east the village includes portions of two stony hills where ballast is quarried for the railway and metalled roads. There is a railway station under the name of Tamlia, so called after the small hamlet of that name belonging to the village, on the Jhansi-Manikpur section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, but there is little traffic. There is also a fine camping-ground for troops to the east of the site.

ATARRA BUZURG, *Tahsil* BADAUSA.

This large village lies on the metalled road from Banda to Karwi, distant 22 miles from the former place and four miles from Badausa, in 25° 17′ N. and 80° 37′ E. It was formerly included in the old pargana of Sihonda. It is connected by a metalled road with Naraini to the south and by an unmetalled road with Chaunsarh which joins at that place the road from Badausa to Oran. The former of these has contributed very greatly to the rapidly-increasing prosperity of the place. There is a station on the Jhansi-Manikpur section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway which forms the natural outlet for the trade of the north and south, together with that of the native states beyond. The population rose from 3,153 in 1872 to 4,619 in 1901, and there are several bazars, which are extending outwards towards the railway station on the north. Market is held on Wednesdays and Saturdays and

the weighmen's fees in the grain bazars amounted in 1906 to over Rs. 5,000. The town contains a school, an imperial post-office, and a military encamping-ground, and close to the main branch of the Ken canal which passes west of the site is a canal inspection bungalow. The name is said to be derived from *antar* or between, in allusion to its position as regards five other sites, all of which have now been absorbed in the present township. There are some eight hamlets scattered over the village lands which cover 8,793 acres. Some land between the site and the canal was acquired in 1905 as the site of an experimental farm, but the latter has not yet been started owing to lack of funds. The ancestral owners were Gautam and Bisen Rajputs and Brahmans, but the greater part of the property has now passed to the Awasti Brahman family of Banda. The weighmen's dues are a fruitful source of dispute among the owners of the various bazars, one of which bears the name of Balwantgarh. At the time of the Mutiny, the estate was under direct management, but the inhabitants maltreated the Government *amin* and looted his cash-chest, being the only people that actively committed themselves to rebellion in the whole tahsil.

AUGASI, *Tahsil* BABERU.

This village lies in 25° 41′ N. and 80° 46′ E., on the banks of the Jumna, distant 35 miles by road from Banda and 9 miles from Baberu, with which it is connected by a raised and bridged but unmetalled road. The village has a population of 949 souls, and was once a place of considerable importance, and gave its name to a pargana. It is now greatly decayed. On the high bank overlooking the Jumna and gradually being cut away by it, is an old mud Rajput fort. Augasi and the neighbourhood were captured by one Saiyid Hamdu and his friend, Fateh Mubarak, about the year 1200 A.D. in the reign of Shahab-ud-din and long continued the centre of Muhammadan power in this neighbourhood. Commanding as it did the chief river crossing between Chilla and Rajapur, it was a place of some military consequence, and the trade that finds its way over the river at this point is still considerable, especially in animals for sale. It possesses, however, only a private ferry. Ruins of houses and mosques lie scattered about to the south, but the only building of any note is the old mosque which stands boldly out on the

Jumna cliff and from an inscription appears to have been built in the reign of Shah Kuli Sultan in the year 1572 A.D. There is a school but poorly attended held in an abandoned police outpost. The town is still the residence of the descendants of Saiyid Hamdu, who own some villages in the neighbourhood.

BABERU, *Tahsil* BABERU.

This large village which gives its name to the tahsil lies in 25° 33′ N. and 80° 45′ E.; it is centrally situated in the tract of which it is the headquarters and lies distant 26 miles from Banda on an unmetalled road now being metalled. The area of the village is 5,801 acres and the population in 1901 numbered 3,469 persons. The site lies in an unhealthy situation in the centre of the *jurar* tract, and is singularly bare of trees. On the southern side are the remains of a small but substantial fort The tahsil is situated close by, and opposite to it is the branch dispensary in charge of an hospital assistant. There is also a tahsili school, an imperial post-office and a first-class police station, accommodated in a new and comfortable building outside the town. The Ken canal runs at a short distance to the west and is provided with an inspection-house close to the *thana*. Baberu is the only market town in the tahsil, a bazar being held every Tuesday and Saturday. The Village Sanitation Act (II of 1892) is in force. The ancestral owners were Bais Rajputs, but they lost their proprietary rights for joining the rebels from Marka, who sacked and burnt the tahsil in 1857. The village was conferred on one Jagannath Prasad, a Rastogi Bania of Fatehpur who used to come to Baberu to carry on a saltpetre manufactory. Since 1860 the family have taken up their residence in the town, and have acquired considerable property in the neighbourhood. The saltpetre manufactory is still carried on.

BABERU, *Pargana and Tahsil.*

The tahsil of Baberu lies in the centre of the Banda district between the parallels of 25° 43′ and 25° 23′ north latitude and 80° 32′ and 81° 0′ east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Jumna river, on the west by tahsil Pailani, on the east by tahsil Kamasin, and on the south by tahsils Girwan and Badausa, and a

small fragment of Banda. It has a total area of 232,445 acres or 363 square miles. Physical features are conspicuous by their absence. The tract consists of a flat plain which is sharply divided to the west from Banda and Pailani by the deep channel of the Garara *nala*. This stream and the Jumna are fringed with ravines, but none of them are very extensive except in the extreme north-west corner, where the Usraha *nala* runs in from tahsil Pailani and joins the Garara shortly before the united streams mix with the Jumna. The highest point of the plain lies in the village of Kurrahi and the main watershed is along a line through Baberu to Shams-ud-dinpur now followed by the canal. From Kurrahi the land slopes off north-north-east and north-north-west. In the former direction the level plain is drained by the Koel *nala* with its more extensive tributary, the Rewai, which cuts deep and broad only from Ingua Mau to its junction with the Jumna; while in the latter the surface is broken by the Matiyara which unites with the Garara at the village of Amarganj. The Koel *nala* influences the eastern tract but little, and even the Rewai affects only a few villages on the Kamasin border, so that the internal portion of the tahsil may be described as an unbroken level plain. In the centre and south it is occupied by a fine expanse of *kabar* and *parwa* mixed soil, turning to the east into a belt of somewhat inferior *mar* and to the north into a lowlying tract of superior and very fertile *mar* and *kabar* North. of this succeeds a belt of lighter *kabar* almost entirely overgrown with *dhak* scrub, falling away into light *parwa* and ultimately undulating *rakar* along the Jumna bank. The internal portion is known as the celebrated jurar tract and the northern as the *jar* tract. The former signifies to the inhabitants of the district a wet, fertile country and is characterised by a large growth of rice. It receives a somewhat heavier rainfall than other parts of the district in the same latitude, has a tendency to become submerged, and has given the tahsil an unenviable notoriety for unhealthiness and fever. In contradistinction to the jurar, the jar tract signifies a high dry country and is said to drive its name from the excess of ravine and jungle. The triangular piece of land that lies between the Matiyara and Garara *nalas* is composed for the most part of a fertile plain of *mar*, falling away on all sides into lighter land along the banks of those streams.

It forms part of the aghar tract, and is not distinguished by any peculiar features from other blacksoil areas. There is a solitary rocky outcrop at the village of Pawaiya, some one hundred feet above the plain.

The culturable area of the tahsil is 214,024 acres or 92·07 per cent. of the total, and the cultivated area in 1906 amounted to 125,512 acres or 58·64 per cent. of the culturable. The average cultivated area during the ten years ending in 1906 was 108,093 acres. Of the total cropped area the *kharif* averages 50·71 per cent. and the *rabi* 49·29 per cent., and there is generally a large *dofasli* area which has averaged during the same period 10,296 acres, the largest of any *tahsil* in the district. The chief crops grown in the *kharif* are cotton, *juar*, and rice. As in other tahsils the area occupied by the first has fallen from 31,906 acres in 1842 to 6,919 acres in 1906: its place has been chiefly filled by *juar* which covers an average of 27,500 acres. The rice area, which varies greatly according to the seasons and has averaged during the ten years ending in 1906 12,076 acres, is practically confined to the *kurmiana* in the south-west and south-east centre of the tahsil. The chief *rabi* crops are wheat and gram mixed or gram alone, the extent to which wheat is grown varying with the seasons. With the opening of the Ken canal, irrigation will probably play an important part in the agricultural economy, and the expected result is that the area under rice will expand, and with it that planted with two crops, and that a certain area of wheat will become established.

The fluctuations of population have been violent. The people numbered 83,457 in 1872, 85,229 in 1881, 96,284 in 1891, and only 77,395 in 1901. This is a loss of 19·62 per cent. in the last decade, and seems to have fallen chiefly on the villages in the north and north-west. The present density is only 213 per square mile, the lowest figure in the district. At the census of 1901 Chamars were the most numerous caste with 12,980 persons: Ahirs came next with 9,350: Brahmans numbered 8,226, Rajputs 6,956, Koris 4,778 and Kurmis 4,639. Other castes with over 2,000 members were Arakhs and Kewats: but there were 1,652 Kachhis—an important caste for agriculture. Classified according to religion Hindus numbered 72,131, Musalmans 5,259, Jains 4 and there was one Sikh.

The system of agriculture is generally bad and careless except in the Kurmi villages of the rice-growing tract. Few fields are ever weeded, and mixed crops of the insurance type, such as rice and *juar*, are universal. The blacksoils are much overrun with rank grasses, such as *murdah* and *garra*, which are as a rule merely ploughed in, and the ploughing throughout is generally insufficient. The chief cultivating castes are Rajputs, Brahmans, Chamars, Kurmis, Kachhis and Ahirs. In the large number of Kurmis the *tahsil* is unusually fortunate. The 130 villages of which the tahsil consists are divided into 248 *mahals*. Of the latter 63 are held in single, 79 in joint *zamindari*, 46 in perfect and 48 in imperfect *pattidari*, and 12 are *bhaiyachara*. Rajputs own 30 per cent., Musalmans 19 per cent., Brahmans 17 per cent., Kurmis 12·6 per cent., Banias 11·5 per cent. and Kayasths 4½ per cent. of the total area. Proprietors as such hold 31·92 per cent., occupancy tenants 31·14 per cent. and tenants-at-will 35·99 per cent. of the total holdings area.

There was formerly a considerable manufacture of *tat* and rough country cloth, which probably accounts for the large number of Koris still resident in the *tahsil*; but, with the exception of the saltpetre manufactory at Baberu, there are now no manufactures and the population is entirely devoted to agriculture. There is no metalled road, but the tract is well supplied with means of communication. In 1896-97 a road was constructed from Baberu to Oran and gave the *tahsil* direct communication with the south. The road from Banda continues to Kamasin on the east, one connects Augasi with Baberu, and a fourth class road lately raised and improved by famine labour leads from Baberu to Marka. Another road runs from Baberu to Tindwari in the west.

The history of the tahsil, except for some disorders at the Mutiny described in chapter V, is uneventful, and the alterations in its boundaries have already been detailed. It contains no archæological remains except a few Chandel carvings in a temple at Pawaiya, the old mosque at Augasi and some ruins at Simauni. For administrative purposes it is generally placed with Pailani in charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff. In police matters the jurisdiction is divided between the circles of Tindwari, Marka, Baberu and Bisanda Buzurg.

BADAUSA, *Tahsil* BADAUSA.

The headquarters of the *tahsil* lie in 25° 14′ E. and 80° 43′ N., on the metalled road from Banda to Karwi, on the banks of the Bagain river. It is distant 26 miles from Banda, and gives its name to a railway station on the Jhansi-Manikpur section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The township comprises the sites of Duwaria, Barcha and Badausa, the lands of the 3 villages together with those of Mahrwara and Bhusasi, which have separate sites, being intermixed around it. The entire estate covers an area of 10,221 acres. The population comprised within the township of Badausa is 3,144 persons, of whom 1,064 belong to that village itself. Since the opening of the railway the place has risen into some importance, and, though somewhat overshadowed by Atarra 4 miles to the west, it is a market with a rapidly-increasing trade. The weighing dues levied in the bazars have increased from Rs. 144 in 1878 to Rs. 758 in 1906. The headquarters of the *tahsil* were fixed here in 1819, and the buildings are of modern and strong construction. The tahsildar has latterly been accommodated in the old inspection-house close by; opposite to his house lies the first-class police station. There are also a village school and a branch post-office in the town, and during the rainy season a private ferry plies over the Bagain.

BADAUSA, *Tahsil and Pargana.*

Badausa tahsil lies between 25° 3′ and 25° 28′ N. and 80° 33′ and 80° 56′ E., and is bounded on the west by Girwan tahsil, on the north and north-east by Baberu and Kamasin, on the west by the independent territory of the Chaubiana and on the south by the state of Pathar Kachar. It has a total area of 207,333 acres or 324 square miles, being, with the exception of Mau, the smallest tahsil in the district. Within its boundaries are included the villages of Kolhua Bhagwantpur, belonging to Pathar Kachar, and Lohia of the Chaube *jagirs*, while it possesses one completely isolated village on the east called Dholbaja. On the south and east the boundaries are very irregular. In the former direction it is intruded upon by a peninsula of territory ending in the low group of hills at the village of Bhiyamau belonging to Pathar Kachar, and in the latter direction it itself

projects in three promontories well into the Chaubiana. The tahsil lies wholly "below the *ghats*," but in the extreme south-east corner includes 6,140 acres of broken hilly country comprised in the village of Kolhua Muafi, which is now reserved forest, and along its eastern side there runs a long chain of scrub and jungle-covered hills, among which the fort of Marfa stands out majestically. The Bagain enters the *tahsil* at the village of Deoli on the Girwan border and flows diagonally across it, roughly dividing it into two portions. That to the north consists of a level plain fringed with undulating ravines along the river's banks. This uneven belt is succeeded by a tract of *parwa* soil often mixed with *kabar* which runs across the tahsil from the Girwan to the Kamasin boundary. To the north-west the soil thickens and proceeding in the same direction becomes dark cloddy *kabar* and ultimately *mar*, the latter being in the village of Bisanda Buzurg of excellent quality and great fertility. In the extreme north-west corner only is the level broken where the upper course of the Garara *nala* has caused some erosion and deterioration. The Ken canal now runs through this portion of the *tahsil* from Atarra to Para and has distributaries or minors at Mahota, Pindkhar, Bisanda, Basrehi, Chaunsar and Oran. The tract to the south of the Bagain is entirely uneven. The numerous streams and *nalas* which carry off the drainage of the hills to the south have divided the country into a succession of often extremely narrow doabs. The proportion of poor soil is accordingly unusually great and the *mar* and *kabar* found is small in extent and generally poor in quality. Such as it is however it lies in the south-east and south at Dalhua, Chataini and Sangrampur; at Rasin and in Rauli Kalyanpur beyond the railway; and at Itkhari Munzabta and Hinauta Muafi in the north-east. The chief streams are the Barar *nala* and its tributary the Patrehli, the Karehli, the Banganga, and the Barua *nala* which flows for the most part in independent territory. North of the Bagain the only *nalas* are the Busahil and the Garara; and there are no hills. To the south the hills are numerous and exist isolated or in groups at Raksi, Chataini, Kulsari, Kheriya Khandia, Rasin, Akbarpur, Gonda, Mau and Pahari Buzurg. The chief forest products are bamboos, *ballis* of *sej*, *dhawa* and *tendu* wood, and *khair*. There is

generally plenty of scrub-jungle for grazing to the south; and to the north of the Bagain some villages, *e.g.* Tindura, Punahur, Chaunsar, possess fine plantations of *mahua* and other trees.

The northern tract is at present one of the most prosperous parts of the district and the development in it has of recent years been very great. The southern tract is as poor as the other is rich, and with the exception of the Kurmi-owned villages near Baghelabari is sparsely populated and poorly cultivated. The highest area ever cultivated was 118,286 acres in 1883, the lowest 79,554 in 1897 and the normal acreage under the plough appears to be roughly 100,000 acres. The chief crops grown are *juar*, cotton and *til* in the *kharif*, and gram in the *rabi*: wheat is seldom grown alone, and the extent to which it is mixed with gram depends entirely on the season. Normally 53 per cent. of the cropped area is devoted to *kharif* and 47 per cent. to *rabi*. Since Mr. Cadell's settlement the area of cotton has diminished and that of rice has increased, and there has been a steady tendency to substitute gram alone for gram and wheat mixed. In 1879 there were only 1,025 acres under rice; between 1901 and 1906 the average was 10,839 acres. During the last named period the *dofasli* area averaged 12,105 acres. The latter depends largely on the area under rice and is subject to violent fluctuations according to the seasons. Irrigation is now assured since the canal was opened in 1907: and a further improvement in the northern portion of the tahsil may confidently be expected.

The villages north of the Bagain are for the most part large and unwieldy; south of that stream they are with a few exceptions small and compact. The system of cultivation is variable, but generally fair: in the south-eastern part, where Kurmis preponderate, there is some of the finest and most careful husbandry in the district, and nowhere has such industry been shown in making embankments. On the other hand along the river on both banks and in the south-west there is painful deterioration and want of enterprise. The chief cultivating castes are Chamars, Brahmans, Ahirs, Rajputs, Kachhis, Kurmis and Koris. Proprietors as such hold 27·56 per cent., occupancy tenants 36·73 per cent. and tenants-at-will 34·91 per cent. of the total holdings area, the remainder being held rent-free. Badausa contains 143 villages divided into 242 mahals, of

which 50 are held in single and 87 in joint *zamindari*, 45 in perfect and 54 in imperfect *pattidari*, while three are *bhaiyachara*. Brahmans own 42·25 per cent., Rajputs 28·14 per cent., and Kurmis 3·9 per cent. of the land : smaller proprietors are Musalmans, Banias and Kayasths. The largest landholders are the Tiwaris of Raksi, the Awastis of Banda and the Chaubes of Gurha Kalan. Rajputs are mostly in large communities and Kurmis in a compact settlement round Baghelabari.

The population numbered 74,756 persons in 1901, being a fall of 4·06 per cent. since 1891. Comparisons with previous censuses are not possible owing to changes in the tahsil boundaries. Of that number 37,307 were females. The density is 231 per square mile and exceeds that of any other tahsil except Girwan. Classified according to religion there were 72,308 Hindus, 2,425 Musalmans, 4 Janis, 7 Aryas, 6 Sikhs and 5 Christians. Chamars are the most numerous caste with 15,720 persons, and are followed by Brahmans with 10,611: Ahirs number 8,555, Rajputs 5,726, Kachhis 4,126, Koris 3,279 and Kurmis 2,718. The only other caste with over 2,000 members is the Bania. Nearly one-half of the Rajputs belong to the Bais clan, and the bulk of the remainder are composed of Dikhits, Gautams, Chauhans and Tomars. The chief Musalman subdivisions are Behnas, Ghori Pathans and Siddiqi Sheikhs. The tahsil is entirely agricultural in character and the trade which centres in Atarra and Badausa is in agricultural produce. There is no town, but some of the villages are large and important: besides those which have received separate notice, Chaunsarh, Mahota, Shahpur, Uttarwan and Mau may be mentioned. A peculiar feature of the tahsil is that groups of villages exist with their lands intermixed with one another. There are in all five such groups comprising 23 villages and covering 56,836 acres or 27 per cent. of the total area.

The Jhansi-Manikpur section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway traverses the tahsil from west to east, and there are three stations at Atarra, Badausa and Tamlia. The metalled road from Banda to Karwi runs parallel to it. Other unmetalled roads lead from Badausa to Oran, Badausa to Godharampur, and Atarra to Chaunsarh. Atarra is connected with the south by a metalled road. The Banda-Rajapur road cuts across the north of the tahsil past

Bisanda and Oran, and the latter town is connected with Baberu to the north and Kamasin to the north-east. Finally, a road from Kalinjar passes Baghelabari and Rasin and joins the Karwi road at Rauli Kalyanpur To complete the line of communications a road is required from Bisanda to Atarra and from Atarra due south, to open up the only two parts of the tahsil that are now landlocked and inaccessible.

The original pargana of Badausa had its headquarters at Rasin in imperial times. That town and some part at least of the adjoining territory was given by Raja Chhatarsal as a grant to Raghubansi Rajputs, and the Bundelas about 1720 shifted their capital from Rasin to Bhusasi, where it remained till 1819. The territorial changes in the tahsil have already been detailed. Its history is uneventful, except for the period of the Mutiny, when it suffered from the inroads of Narayan Rao from Karwi and of emissaries from Pathar Kachar and Ajaigarh. For administrative purposes the tahsil is generally entrusted to the Treasury Officer at headquarters: in police matters the jurisdiction is divided between he circles of Badausa, Bisanda Buzurg and Kalinjar. The archæological remains are detailed under the articles of Gonda, Marfa, Rasin and Dadhua Manpur.

BAGREHI, *Tahsil* KARWI.

A small village lying in 25° 14′ N. and 81° 8′ E., close to the Ohan river where the unmetalled road from Karwi to Mau crosses it, at a distance of eleven miles from Karwi. The population numbers 585 persons. The village is noted as containing the Lalapur hill, the reputed residence of the sage Valmiki. The hill is sacred and picturesquely wooded with trees which are never cut. At the top is a Trigonometrical Survey station, and close by a small mean-looking masonry house is pointed out as the house of the sage. On the north side, half way up the hill, is a small temple. The following legend is related with regard to Valmiki. Originally far from being a saint, he would never eat his food till he had slain a Brahman. When Rama and Sita came by on their way to Chitrakot, Rama is said to have examined Lalapur hill, but considered it too small a place for a *paikarma*. He remonstrated with Valmiki on his practices and recommended him to repeat his name

"Ram, Ram;" but Valmiki replied that he preferred "*maro, maro*," and Rama left him. By much repetition however Valmiki unwittingly changed "maro" into "Ram," and so effected his own conversion. When returning from Chitrakot Rama again visited Lalapur and seeing Valmiki, as he thought, sitting in his house, spoke to him, but receiving no reply, touched him. The body thereupon crumbled to dust, having been entirely consumed by whiteants.

BAHILPURWA, *Tahsil* KARWI.

A railway station on the Jhansi-Manikpur section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, situated in 25° 3′ N. and 81° 2′ E., amidst broken rocky jungle, and equidistant 9 miles from both Manikpur and Karwi. The railway station is really situated in the lands of *mauza* Padri Muafi, Bahilpurwa village, which is only inhabited by a few Kols, lying over a mile to the south. There is no water supply, and that for the station residents is brought by rail either from Karwi or Manikpur. The only traffic is a little export of charcoal and jungle produce. The Ohan flows close by and is bridged at this point for the line.

BANARI, *Tahsil* KARWI.

A small village in 25° 12′ N. and 80° 58′ E., lying one and a half miles south of Karwi. The village has a population of 404 persons and is notable for the temple, *baoli* and tomb of Ganesh Bagh. These are all Maratha buildings built by Binaik Rao about the year 1830. The temple contains some elaborate carving. The *baoli* is a large circular well connected on one side with a series of *tehkhanas*, with three storeys of colonnades all under-ground, the top of the outermost being nearly level with the surface of the ground. The whole of the lowest and most of the middle storey is always under water. The temple is rapidly going to ruin, and the once handsome garden is becoming a wilderness.

BANDA, *Tahsil* BANDA.

History of Banda town.

The headquarters of the district and tahsil of the same name lies close to the Ken river in north latitude 25° 27′ and east longitude 80° 23′, on the metalled road from Fatehpur to Nowgong. It is said to derive its name from Bamdeo, the name of a sage

mentioned in Hindu mythology as the contemporary of Rama. The earliest inhabitants are supposed to have been Kols and Bhils, who erected a rude hamlet at the foot of the hill called Khutla Banda, the name by which a *muhalla* of the town is still known. Their spiritual guide, and also their leader in predatory excursions, was a Dube Brahman. He and the gangs of robbers who acknowledged him as their head were defeated in battle by Brij Lal or Brij Raj, the chief of the Mauhar Rajputs. This latter tribe date their advent into the district from the invasion of Pirthvi Raj Chauhan, and the approximate period which marks the Mauhar settlement in the village thus falls about 1200 A.D. Brij Lal is said to have left his two brothers, Bhawani and Laranka, in possession of the territory he had conquered, and their names survive in the *muhallas* Bhawanipurwa and Larankapurwa, which now form part of the city. In the days of the Mughal empire Banda remained a mere village, and it was not till the beginning of the eighteenth century that a pargana of the name is first met with in fiscal records. About the middle of the 18th century Banda became the headquarters of Guman Singh, grandson of Chhatarsal, its first and last Raja. The population was even then probably small, and the town consisted of a number of hamlets round the edge of a large tank, the depression of which, now partially filled up, is occupied by the *muhalla* of Colvinganj. This large tank, known as *Raja-ka-talao*, because repaired by Guman Singh, stretched to the north of the Kini *naka* road, which follows generally the line of the old embankment. To the west the tank extended close into the hill, and on the north past what is now known as the Nawab's *imambara* towards the eastern end of the road leading to the Chhabi *talao*: from this point it reached to the Dhanti *imambara* on the east, a little to the south of the present *kotwali*, and thence to the south along the present road to Hathetipurwa. At that time Banda comprised a village beyond the Nimni *nala* to the south, where the Raja's palaces and the houses of the officers of state were situated; the Kirni or Kini *naka* to the south, and east; and the Marhiya *naka* to the west of the tank; the last two containing Larankapurwa, Khutla on the slope of the hill, and Bhawanipurwa a hamlet to the north round the shrine of Maheshari Devi. This was the capital left by the Bundelas.

Banda under the British.

On Shamsher Bahadur's submission to the British in 1805 land for his residence was assigned within the precincts of the present town. He and his retainers occupied the south and east of the city stretching from near the present *kotwali* to the gardens on the south of the Karwi road. This suburb was known as the *lashkar* and contained the Nawab's palace and the miscellaneous population which followed the Maratha army from the south as well as the old quarters of his troops, now converted into police lines. The Gosains in the train of Himmat Bahadur at the same time settled to the north-east of the present town. Under the British Banda became the headquarters of the province of Bundelkhand, and rose rapidly in importance. The large establishments of the Gosains and the Nawab encouraged the residence of great numbers of petty tradesmen and others, and the space between the *Raja-ka-talao* and the Gosain's residence rapidly filled up. The city also expanded to the north-west, surrounding the little English cemetery situated above the Kandhar Das *talao*, and now walled in, and the orderly *bazar* which runs in front of Mr. Mayne's *serai* was built during the time of Mr. Richardson, who was agent to the Governor General in 1812. The civil station lay to the north of the city on land which is now partly occupied by the tahsil and railway station, and in this quarter Mr. Richardson, still known from a previous appointment as Bakshi Richardson, built the house which was occupied in subsequent years up to the Mutiny by a long succession of collectors of the district. Opposite to it in a two-storeyed house lived Mr. Waring, the author "of the ever-memorable settlement." The judge and magistrate lived in a house on the site of that now occupied by the sessions judge; and the Jareli kothi, the remains of which now stand on high ground west of the Hamirpur road, was built for the sessions of the judge of appeal, who came twice a year from Benares. It was repeatedly destroyed by fire, and its present condition is attributed to the desecration of the Martyr's grave, which lies below the solitary arch now marking the former position of the house. The Collector's office was at first accommodated in the old sessions house but about 1820 new offices were built on the high ground to the north, where the joint magistrate's bungalow is now situated, and 20 years later the office was provided with the building which it now

occupies on the lower ground near the town. As regards the city, the filling up of the *Raja-ka-talao* was begun by Mr. Richardson's successor, and continued by Mr. Mainwaring, whose bazar just outside the limits of the old tank is now known as Manoriganj. The suburb of Bengalipurwa lying north of the railway became the residence of Bengali clerks in the service of Government and so derived its name. To the north of Bengalipurwa and the civil-station, and separated therefrom by the Kahli *nala* lay the cantonment. The officers' quarters lay on either side of the road that runs between the Tindwari and Hamirpur roads, while the sepoy lines lay to the north, and beyond them the parade-ground and European cemetery, bounded to the east by the rifle range. West of the present Hamirpur road, in the land now much cut up by *nalas*, lay a race course, bisected by the old road to Kalpi, of which ruined culverts are still here and there visible.

Subsequent history of Banda.

At the Mutiny nearly all the houses in the cantonment and most of those in the civil lines were burnt to the ground. The Bundela palaces beyond the Nimni *nala* were destroyed by the Nawab and have never been rebuilt. Next the Nawab himself was exiled for rebellion, his property was confiscated, his troops and establishments dispersed. Since then the town has declined in prosperity. Its population in 1853 was returned at 42,788 persons: by 1865 this number had fallen to 27,573. The civil station, which was rebuilt on the old site, remained close to the town till 1888. In that year the land occupied by it was trenched upon by the newly-constructed railway, and the houses of the collector and superintendent of police were removed by Dr. Hoey to the higher ground beyond the Kahli *nala*, which formed part of the cantonment. Banda continued to be garrisoned by the wing of a native infantry regiment, whose headquarters were at Nowgong, till 1889, but was abandoned as a military station in that year. The infantry lines have been dismantled or fallen into decay, and the sergeant's quarters, till recently used as a a dak bungalow, the old hospital, and small house lying intermediate between them are now used as residences by civil officers. In the old civil station the two remaining houses are now occupied by the missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the sessions judge lives in the substantial bungalow rebuilt from the ruins of that occupied by the collector till 1858.

The town of Banda

The town used to be divided into fifteen *muhallas* or wards, usually called *nakas.* The Balkhandi *naka* took its name from the Balkhandi *fakirs*, one of whom used to live in it, and whose *takiya* is marked by a small temple known as the *Balkhandi baba.* According to another tradition it derives its name from Balkhandi Mahadeo, a deity whose image is also found at Kalinjar. The Chhabi *naka* is named after the founder who built the fine tank to the north-east of the hill. Bhawanipurwa and Larankapurwa have already been sufficiently described. The Dhanti *naka* or *sadr muhalla* is said to have been called after a notorious courtesan who resided here in the time of the Nawab Shamsher Bahadur. The ward of Aliganj lies to the east of the Karwi road, and derived its name from Nawab Ali Bahadur, close to whose residence it is situate. The name of Colvinganj to the north-west commemorates the visit of the Lieutenant-Governor in 1854, and Katra *naka* is the main market ward. Khutla Banda, Kini or Kirni *naka* and Marhiya *naka* need no further mention. The remaining *nakas* are Gular, Makbara, Mewati (the last-named taking its title from the Mewatis who were in the Nawab's service and lived in it) and Mardan, named after an inhabitant of that name who built a well in it. Some of these *muhallas* are now forgotten, though the majority survive; but for municipal purposes only four wards are recognised—Balkhandi *naka*, Mardan *naka*, Colvinganj and Aliganj. The city is a straggling, ill-built one, situated on undulating ground to the east of a rocky hill. The latter is a land mark for many miles round and is of fantastic appearance, huge boulders being piled on each other in every position and their nakedness relieved by stunted trees and shrubs. The summit is crowned by a small rude shrine of modern construction. To the south and east of the town are some fine avenues and groves. The town itself is poorly built, most of the houses being of mud. The main streets, however, are wide and well-drained, and in point of cleanliness of appearance it can compare favourably with most towns in the United Provinces. The views from the higher ground to the east and from the Bundela palaces to the south, excel those which are ordinarily to be met with in Indian stations, and viewed from whatever point, the white temples creeping up the rocky hill and the graceful minarets of the

mosque rising from the surrounding foliage form a prospect of considerable beauty. There are a large number of tanks of small size, but no architectural merit. The biggest of these is the Chhabi *talao* situated close to the hill and surrounded with masonry *ghats:* north-west of it lies the Kandhar Das *talao* and there is a smaller tank on the uneven ground which slopes down to the ruined ghat near the old crossing of the Ken river. Beyond the precincts of the city close to the railway lies Paras Ram Bahadur's tank to the north, the Gori Babu *talao,* with partly masonry banks, below a ruined railway bungalow to the east, and the Piragi Tal beyond the Nimni *nala* to the south. Beyond the Baberu road lies the Nawab's racecourse, now traversed by the canal, with connecting avenues leading to the city and the Karwi and Kalinjar roads. The collector's offices and the judge's court, together with the newly-built *tahsil, dak* bungalow, district engineer's office and post-office lie close to the railway station on the north of the town; and on the higher ground beyond the Kahli *nala* are the residences of the district officers and the old church. The latter building was reconstructed after the Mutiny, during which its roof had been blown off and its walls undermined, not however till the stained glass windows which still exist had been removed and buried for security. The jail lies on the road to Mahoba.

Buildings of note.

There are no architectural remains of any sort in the town. To the Nawab Ali Bahadur Banda owes the large *serai,* the striking mosque and the fine tank on the road to Kalinjar. The first lies within the centre of the city at the Nazar *bagh* and deserves no particular notice. The mosque is of substantial dimensions, flanked by two minarets approximately 120 feet high. These stand very boldly forth among their mean surroundings and can be descried from many miles off. The tank is a large sheet of water, surrounded on all four sides by masonry banks or flights of steps leading to the water's edge. It forms nearly a square of 200 feet each way. In 1903 it and the nearly ruined residence on the western side were purchased by the Government from a retired officer of the public works department who had long since left India. The residence has been rebuilt and converted into an irrigation office for the Ken canal division; and the tank is now filled regularly with canal water. The water is

utilised to irrigate the Nawab's old garden situated some three hundred yards to the north, at the junction of the Karwi and Kalinjar roads. This garden is known by the name of the Aish *bagh* and is also under the management of the irrigation department.

The Nawab's palace and other buildings lie in an open space within the city. The former, known as the *Baradari*, has been converted into the sadar dispensary. The building is a commodious one, but of no note. Near it lies a subsidiary building which is now occupied by some civil officers attached to the district, while a little north-east of this is the Nawab's old *toshakhana*, which has been appropriated by the municipal board and is used as an octroi office.

Beyond the Nimni *nala*, on the plot of land still owned by the Ajaigarh state, lie the ruins of the well-built fort and palace belonging to the Raja, and the mansions of the officers and Dauwas in his employ, which were destroyed by the Nawab during the Mutiny. In the same quarter is to be found the mausoleum of Raja Guman Singh. This is a plain structure, which has been long allowed to fall into neglect. During the year 1908 it was surrounded by an extensive wall, within which the Raja of Ajaigarh is planting a garden, and will henceforth be saved from ruin. Of the Hindu temples the oldest and most celebrated are the two sacred to Bameswari Devi and Bameswar Mahadeo, situated on opposite sides of the hill to the south-west. The shrines both lie at a distance up the slope of the hill and are approached by flights of steps, with smaller temples and residences for the priests on either side. The style of building of these is superior and portions are probably of considerable antiquity. In the latter temple is a *lingam* cut out of the rock, which was according to tradition set up by the Rishi Bamdeo, from whom the city is said to derive its name.

Bhuragarh.

On the left or west bank of the Ken, distant about three-quarters of a mile from Banda, and situated on a rocky eminence overlooking the river, are the ruins of a fort called Bhuragarh. The fort along with that of Rangarh, 19 miles to the south, is mentioned in the division of the territory which took place among the sons of Chhatarsal at his death in 1731 A.D. But it appears more likely that both were built by Diwan Kirat Singh

during his subordinate rule at Sihonda, about 1746 A.D. During the reign of Raja Guman Singh the fort was a useful position of much strength and was held on the Raja's behalf by a *kiladar* called Raja Ram. In 1804 A.D. the latter prepared to defend it against the advance of the British troops, but was driven out by Colonel Meiselback, after a month's battering from guns mounted on the five small rocky outcrops known as the Pachpahariya situated to the south-west of the fort. Since then it has been allowed to fall into disrepair. The Náwab Shamsher Bahadur proposed to repair the fortifications in 1858, but the advance of the Saugor field force cut short his plans. The crumbling ruins which are massively built are small in extent and of no architectural interest. As late as 1907 the Raja of Gaurihar, who is a descendant of the former *kiladar*, Raja Ram, received permission to seek for buried treasure said to amount to over three lakhs of rupees in old coinage. The plan in the Raja's possession pointed to a spot situated close to the large well in the south-east corner; and considerable, but fruitless, excavations were conducted for some months.

Population.

The town is administered by a municipal board to which reference has been made in chapter IV. The population in 1901 numbered 22,565 persons. Between 1872 and 1881, the inhabitants increased by 1,228, but there was a heavy fall from 28,974 to 23,071 in the decade which ended in 1891; and the decline has continued since. Banda is only thirty-fourth on the list of towns in the United Provinces. The total number of persons is divided into 16,128 Hindus, 6,041 Musalmans, 250 Jains, 94 Christians, and 52 of unspecified religion.

There is no industry worthy of mention in the city, and the flourishing cotton trade of pre-Mutiny days has died completely out. A decaying and weather-worn cotton press engine close to the railway station remains as a memorial of an unsuccessful venture to revive it later. There is a painful lack of energy and commercial interest among the people, the bulk of whom form the working agricultural population for the surrounding tracts, or are engaged in the ordinary occupations connected with the supply of food and drink and material substances to the wealthier members of the community.

Recently various plans have been proposed for improving the water supply of the town. A scheme has been prepared to throw a dam with a masonry escape across the Kahli *nala* on the

north, in order both to arrest the cutting back of the ravines close to the jail and to prevent the escape of subsoil water which oozes from the deep-cut banks. The work is at present proposed only as a famine relief work. With the same end in view the Gori Babu tank has been repaired and furnished with a *pakka* escape, and it is proposed to introduce water into the larger tanks by means of pipes leading from the canal which passes not far to the east of the city.

BANDA *Tahsil and Pargana.*

Banda *tahsil* lies between the parallels of 25° 17′ and 25° 38′ N. and 80° 2′ and 80° 35′ E. It has a total area of 273,272 acres or 426·99 square miles and is, with the exception of Karwi, the largest *tahsil* in the district. In shape it forms a rough quadrilateral figure divided into two unequal portions by the Ken river, which flows through it from north to south. It is bounded on the north by Pailani and by the Maudaha *tahsil* of the Hamirpur district, from both of which it is separated by no very clearly-marked natural boundaries; on the west by *tahsils* Maudaha and Mahoba of that district and by the Charkhari state; on the south by the Mahoba *tahsil* and by the Charkhari and Gaurihar states. The latter completely surrounds a cluster of four isolated villages. On the east and north-east the *tahsil* is bounded by Girwan and Baberu, being separated from the latter by the Garara *nala*.

The larger part of the *tahsil* lies to the west of the Ken. On both sides that river is bordered by a fringe of uneven country where the level is much broken by ravines and the soils are generally light. This is succeeded to the east by an almost continuous stretch of *mar* of great fertility. Further east the soil changes through inferior *mar* to hard *kabar*, a tract of which extends in this direction to the pargana boundary. The western portion is divided by the Shiam, a tributary of the Ken which flows northwards through the centre, and another tributary, the Chandrawal, passes through the north-western corner. Between the Shiam and the Ken is an undulating black soil tract of inferior quality: west of the Shiam the character of the soil improves, and between this stream and the Chandrawal there is an extensive plain of fairly good *mar*, but it is not equal in quality to the tract in the east of the pargana, and much of the land is overgrown with *kans*

and *dhak* jungle. Both east and west of the Shiam the country is broken by the Sirsi and Bichui *nalas* which join the Shiam, and the outlying group of villages round Khaddi are drained by the Kel and its tributary, the Lohari *nala*, which flow eastwards to the Ken.

The *tahsil* possesses a large number of isolated rocky hills. They are most frequent in the trans-Ken portion of the pargana, particularly to the south, the largest being situated at Mataundh, Barbai, Bahinga and Khaddi. To the north they are found at increasing intervals, the most northerly being a small hillock beyond Adhaipurwa, a small village on the Maudaha border. To the east of the Ken they do not extend beyond the immediate neighbourhood of the town of Banda, where the most conspicuous of them is situated. Banda is the finest black-soil tahsil in the district. Of its total area 247,485 acres or 90·56 per cent. is culturable, while at the settlement in 1905 139,521 acres or 56·38 per cent. of the culturable area were under the plough. The chief crops grown are *juar*, cotton, oilseeds and *bajra* in the *kharif*, and wheat and gram or gram alone in the *rabi*. Neither sugarcane nor indigo is now grown, and the valuable *al* crop has disappeared altogether since the introduction of aniline dyes. The two harvests are normally in the proportion of 44 per cent. for *kharif* to 56 per cent. for *rabi*, but the *dofasli* area is usually very small. The eastern portion of the *tahsil* is now traversed by the Banda branch of the Ken canal, which continues on into Pailani in two branches, one passing Alona and the other Tindwari. The tract to the west of the Ken is one of the most precarious in the whole district; no calamity seems to pass it by; and the whole tahsil is subject to violent fluctuations of prosperity, while irrigation has only just commenced to play an important part in it. The chief cultivating castes are Rajputs, Brahmans, Ahirs and Kachhis, but Chamars, Gadarias, Kewats, Koris and Lodhas hold a considerable proportion of the land. Over 49 per cent. of the total holdings area is in the hands of tenants-at-will, and over 18 per cent. in those of occupancy tenants, while nearly 31 per cent. is held by proprietors themselves. The last figure is well up to the average of the district. Banda tahsil contains 122 villages divided into 312 mahals. Of the latter 70 are held in single *zamindari*, 80 in joint *zamindari*, 70 in perfect and 83 in imperfect *pattidari*, while 9 are *bhaiyachara*. Brahmans hold

44·79 per cent. of the total area, Rajputs 31·42 per cent., Banias 6·03 per cent., Kayasths 2·8 per cent. and Musalmans 8 per cent. The largest landholders are the Dubes of Khandeh who are now impoverished, and owners of large estates are few, though a number are owned by outside purchasers.

The population in 1901 numbered 98,574, of which 49,178 were women. It has fallen 18·28 per cent. since 1881, when it numbered 120,758. The density is only 231 per square mile, a figure the meagreness of which is accentuated by the fact that it includes the population of Banda city. The tahsil consists largely of extensive and badly-populated estates. Classified according to religion there were 88,382 Hindus, 9,764 Musalmans, 263 Jains, 104 Christians, 56 Aryas and 5 Sikhs. Chamars are the most numerous caste, numbering 13,158 persons: Brahmans and Rajputs follow at some interval with 9,816 and 9,656 members apiece. Ahirs number 7,639, Kachhis 4,915 and Koris 4,091, while Arakhs, Gadarias, Kayasths, Kumhars, Kewats, Kahars, Lodhas and Telis all exceed 2,000 each. Over one-third of the Rajputs belong to the Bais clan; Dikhits come next and are followed at a long interval by Raghubansis, Gautams, Gaurs and Parihars. The *tahsil* is mainly agricultural in character, and even Banda city is only a small commercial centre without any industries of note. The number of cattle-breeders and graziers is larger than in any other *tahsil*, owing to the existence of pasture land along the Ken, where the well-known Kenwariya breed of oxen flourishes; and the number of persons engaged in domestic services, such as water-carriers, washermen and the like (due doubtless to the wants of the city) exceed those found anywhere else in the district. The number of weavers and general labourers is also large.

The only town in the tahsil is the municipality of Banda, but there are some villages of great size and importance which have been separately noticed. Besides these, Lama, Luktara, Gureh, Bidokhar, Kahra and Chhichara may be mentioned, while Akbai has the distinction of possessing a famous Chandel *baithak* and Khaddi a small Chandel temple. The *tahsil* is well supplied with means of communication. The Fatehpur-Banda-Nowgong road runs through it from Lama to Banda and thence across the Ken through Mataundh to Mahoba. The Kabrai-Hamirpur metalled road cuts acoss the extreme

westerly portion of the pargana. From the city roads radiate on all sides, those to Karwi and Naraini are metalled throughout, those to Hamirpur and Baberu for the first 5 miles. Unmetalled roads lead to Oran and Tindwari. West of the Ken an unmetalled road leads through Inchauli to Khannah, and the former place has been recently linked up with Mataundh and Kapsa. A separate Banda tahsil was probably not formed till the time of Raja Guman Singh. The subsequent changes in its limits have been already noticed. For administrative purposes the *tahsil* is generally put in charge of the senior magistrate at headquarters. In police matters the jurisdiction is divided between the city Kotwali and the stations at Mataundh and Khannah.

BARGARH, *Tahsil* MAU.

A town lying in 25° 8′ N. and 81° 29′ E., at a distance of 38 miles from Allahabad, 80 miles from Banda, 42 miles from Karwi and ten miles from Mau, with which it is connected by a fair unmetalled road. It is the most important town on the *patha*, and in 1901 had a population of 1,330 persons, chiefly consisting of Brahmans. The town has a primary school, a branch post-office and a thriving agricultural bank. A *bazar* is held on Tuesdays and Saturdays. There is also a branch of the military grass farm at Allahabad situated here, of which some account has previously been given, and a station of the Jabalpur extension of the East Indian Railway. It is situated close to the border of the Rewah state; and has become the centre of the grain and cotton trade, and the trade in *ghi* and *bakaunda* (the root of the *dhak* tree used for caulking boats) to and from the Rewah state. The elevated ground in the vicinity has at various times formed the site for cholera camps for the European troops at Allahabad. The foundation of the town is ascribed to Raja Hindupat of Panna about 150 years ago, and the ruins of an old fort exist to the south-east of the present site, which is said to have been built by him. But the name is probably derived from Bhargarh, which connects it with the Bhars, the most probable derivation of the traditional Raja Bhar, whose name is connected with several ruined forts in the Karwi subdivision.

BARHA KATRA, *Tahsil* MAU.

A small village, with a population of 529 persons, lying in 25° 16′ N. and 81° 33′ E.. on the Jumna eight miles east of Mau. At the village of Katra, Katura or Katharo, as it is variously called, on a high bluff point overlooking the Jumna, stand the ruins of what was once a magnificent temple. It is a *lingam* shrine of Siva, and is called by Major Kittoe the "Karkotak Nag," but this name is not locally known. The great hall is 25 feet square, the roof being supported on four magnificent columns, each upwards of 14 feet in height, and the massive architraves are very elaborately ornamented. The temple is known as the Bar Dewal, and it is said to have been destroyed by Mahmud of Ghazni, but this is extremely doubtful. The origin of the temple is ascribed to the mythical "Raja Bhar" by some of the natives, but others refer the name to a *Bar* or Banyan tree which grew near it. Probably the word does not stand for more than "*bara*" or big, or may be derived from the village of Barha close by. Half a mile to the south, in a valley called the Deokand valley just under the Vindhyan scarp, is a large breached Chandel tank called the "Phutana Tarasa" which formerly enclosed a spring called "Rikhi," and close by are the ruins of two small Chandel temples; while all round lie scattered fragments of Chandel carvings, and there are several inscriptions. In the face of the hill above are two large caves also called "Rikhi" as the dwelling of Rishis. They are apparently old quarries, partly built up in front with dry stone walls to form rooms. Two pillars help to support the roof. The larger cave is 34½ feet long by 17½ feet broad and 6½ feet high. Inside against the back wall there is a collection of statues, which were very probably taken from the Bar Dewal after it became ruinous. The principal statue is a figure of Vishnu with 12 arms, 4 feet high and 2½ feet broad. The second cave is 22 feet long and 16 feet broad and 7 feet high, and has a projecting porch in front of the entrance, built with squared stones, and also has two square windows to admit light. Inside there is a seated figure of a three-headed goddess with 16 arms, probably representing "Durga." The Bar Dewal is stated in oral tradition to have been built by Raja Parmalak Chandel, who may be the same as the Parmal of the *Chand raisa*. In the village of Parduan, a mile and a half to the east, there is a tradition among the people

of an ancient city. The Jumna is encroaching much on the south bank, and after heavy floods masonry foundations and lumps of burnt barley, betel, sesame and other things are said to be washed out. The latter are connected by tradition with a great *Aswamedh* or horse sacrifice which is said to have been celebrated at this spot in pre-historic times. The locality is evidently one that was inhabited in times of great antiquity. Two and a half miles north-west of Mau lies the village of Mandaur, supposed to be the ancient Maodanpura, the abode of the Rishi Mandaneswara; and due north of that, on the north bank of the Jumna at a distance of 4 or 5 miles, lie the ruins of Kosambhi and Garhwa.

BHAUNRI, *Tahsil* KARWI.

A large village, with a population of 2,545 persons, lying in 25° 13′ N. and 81° 6′ E., situated on the Karwi-Mau road, ten miles east of the former place and 52 miles from Banda. The village is situated at the foot of some hills, an outlying portion of the Vindhyan range, the top of which forms a flat and picturesque plain called Chapli. The village is owned by some 300 Brahman pattidars, but nearly a half has been sold and the remaining sharers are much indebted. Chamars form an important part of the population. The village is noted in the neighbourhood for trade in hides and leather goods. There are numerous tanks and wells; and irrigation is common in the lands immediately surrounding the village site. There is a primary school and a bazar is held on Mondays and Fridays. Proposals have been made for the construction of a large tank by throwing a dam across one of the valleys in the hills. The Village Sanitation Act (Act II of 1892) is in force. To the east of the hill near the hamlet of Barkot, belonging to Bhaunri, are the remains of fortifications and of a massive dam like that at Karwi, which seems to have been a bridge over the Ohan. On the other side of the hamlet are the ruins of a fort-like house. Both are ascribed to Surkis, but the latter are probably Bundela remains, as Bhaunri was probably the headquarters of a pargana, and the Bundela liking for inaccessible localities among ravines is well known. Between Barkot and Bhaunri on the north of the hill are a *bagh* of trees and a well said to have been made by a Panna Rani.

colours and *kut*, a hill—is said to have been given it from the number of different-coloured stones found on it. Round the base of the hill is a terrace, on which pilgrims perform the ceremony of *paikarma*. It is said to have been erected about A.D. 1725 by Rani Chandra Kunwar, the queen of Chhatarsal the great Bundela leader. The Paisuni river flows at a distance of half a mile from the base of the hill to the east, and there are 33 places of worship *(asthan)* dedicated to various deities, situated on the low surrounding hills, on the river banks, and in the valley and plains at the foot of the hill, all of which are connected with the ceremonies of pilgrimage performed at Chitrakot. Seven of these places, namely, Kottirth, Diwan Ganna, Hanuman Dhara, Phataksila, Ansuia, Gupt Godavari, and Bharat Kup are much frequented by devout Hindus, who go through the ceremonies of bathing, meditation, and so on at each of them. They are chiefly in native territory. The Mandakini stream, a tributary of the Paisuni, flows at the distance of a mile from the hill, joining the Paisuni below Sitapur. Two large fairs are held at the *Ram Naumi* in Chait (March-April), and in Kartik (October-November). At every new moon and on the occurrence of eclipses a small fair is also usually held. The numbers attending the chief fairs were estimated formerly at 45,000 in Kartik and 30,000 for the *Ram Naumi*, but the average attendance now is about 12,000 and 8,000. The causes of decline generally assigned are that Rajas do not attend the festivals in the same numbers as formerly, and that the Peshwa's family at Karwi, which was one of the chief patrons of the fairs, has become impoverished. The religious ceremonies observed on these occasions consist chiefly of worship and bathing in the Paisuni, circumambulating the hill, and presenting offerings at the temples of Mahabir and Mukharbind. Some pilgrims also present offerings at the temple of *Charan padika*, where the rock is said to exhibit the impression of a foot mark attributed to Rama. There are a number of *mahants* who hold large estates free of government revenue for the upkeep of the temples, comprising 42 mahals with an estimated revenue of Rs. 15,936: and in addition to these, they have estates in the adjoining native territory. These grants were made or confirmed by Raja Hindupat of Panna, whose territories extended beyond here, about 1771 A.D.;

or by Raja Himmat Bahadur who died in 1804; and they have been continued by the British Government. There are some well-built temples of solid masonry and stone work round the hill, but none of any antiquity or architectural merit. During each of the festivals in Kartik and Chait a commercial fair, lasting for some 15 days or so, used to be held; but the duration of the fairs has gradually been reduced to four or five days only.

There is a railway station called Chitrakot on the Jhansi-Manikpur section of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, but it is situated in native territory at a distance of four miles from the hill and is connected with Khohi, the main village at the foot of the hill, by an unmetalled road. The station is 37 miles from Banda and 5 from Karwi.

DARSENDA, *Tahsil* KAMASIN.

A large village lying in 25° 27′ N. and 81° 0′ E., with a population of 1,280 persons and an area of 2,596 acres. Its only title to fame is that at Mr. Patterson's settlement and previously it gave its name to the *pargana* and *tahsil* now called Kamasin. The village lies in the Bagain-Paisuni doab, at a short distance from the sixth-class road leading from Pahari to Lohra, and is distant 44 miles from Banda, 6 miles from Kamasin and 20 miles from Karwi.

DADHUA MANPUR, GODHARAMPUR, *Tahsil* BADAUSA.

The name of a large and straggling revenue *mauza*, lying between 25° 8′ and 25° 4′ N. and 80° 42′ and 80° 45′ E., some six miles in length, and containing 13 inhabited sites, of which the chief are Fatehganj, Godharampur and Dadhuamanpur. The total population in 1901 was 1,780 persons. The site of Godharampur lies in a valley below the Vindhyan scarp and was formerly a place of some importance on account of the trade in the excellent lime stone quarried there and jungle produce from the adjacent forests. Since however the forest has been reserved, there is only a little trade in bamboos and *ballis* carried on by Khatiks; and but a small quantity of lime is produced. Just above the site rises the Karehli stream, which is fed by water trickling from the rocks beneath the scarp, and from a pool called the Shakrokund. This stream flows at the foot of the hills for some distance and thence along the eastern boundary of

the village. There was formerly a police outpost here, but it is now abandoned. At Fatehganj there is a school and a bazar. Near Godharampur, at a place called Mulao, are some antique rock drawings in red ochre, but the chief object of antiquity in the neighbourhood is the Bilharia Nath temple. The hill on which it stands is about 70 feet high and the temple is highly ornamented. It consists of a sanctum 11¾ feet high outside and 4½ feet inside, with a portico in front 9 feet square. On the outside are two rows of figures of which the lower ones are 19 inches in height. Near by are scattered carvings of the ruins of two Chandel temples. The temple of Bilharia Nath is said to have formerly been the treasury of the "Bhar Rajas" of Kalinjar.

At the head of a projecting scarp about three quarters of a mile south of the hamlet of Fatehganj, and situated in the state of Pathar Kachar, is a small temple which marks the site of "Birgarh," which in Bundela times gave its name to a pargana comprising part of the country on the hills and part of that below. Birgarh had like Kalinjar its *tarahti* or town at the foot; this was called Nai, but not a vestige of it now remains.

The total area of the village is 4,680 acres; it is mainly owned by Brahmans, but there is a strong community of Kurmis in the hamlets of Kali Dandi and Bajrangpur. An unmetalled road runs from Badausa to Godharampur, fourteen miles in length.

GIRWAN, *Tahsil* GIRWAN.

The headquarters of the tahsil of Girwan, lying in 25° 18′ N. and 80° 25′ E., is distant 12 miles from Banda, with which it is connected by a metalled road forming part of that from Banda to Nagode. The headquarters were moved here from Sihonda in 1871. As a capital it is both unhealthy and inconveniently situated on the north-west corner of the *tahsil* and a proposal has been sanctioned to remove it to the more central position at Naraini.

The population in 1901 was 1,751 persons and the total area of the village is 2,678 acres. It contains a tahsil, a second-class police station, a school, a pound, and a road inspection house; and there is also an encamping-ground. The town has much declined. On a small hill near by there is a figure engraved on the face of the rock called Bharatji; this is believed to have been

miraculously produced. There is on the same hill an idol called Bhut Nath.

GIRWAN, *Tahsil and Pargana.*

The tahsil of Girwan lies between the parallels of 25° 28′ and 24° 53′ N. latitude and 80° 19′ and 80° 36′ E. longitude. It is bounded on the north by *tahsil* Baberu, on the north and north-west by *tahsil* Banda, and on the east by tahsil Badausa. The Ken river forms the western border, separating it from the Charkhari and Gaurihar states except for a short distance, where, between the British villages of Barsanda Manpur and Bilharka, six villages belonging to four native states intervene between the river and this *tahsil*. On the south the boundary marches with the native states of Panna and Ajaigarh, which intrude well into the *tahsil* and entirely surround a group of four villages in the extreme south. The south-eastern corner which contains the famous fortress of Kalinjar is bounded by the states of Panna and Charkhari. There are several independent villages completely surrounded by British territory: these are Katarra, Shahbazpur, Barkol, Keshupur and Lidpahari belonging to Ajaigarh state. The tahsil is oblong in shape and from Sidhpur Kalan to the Baberu boundary has an extreme length of over forty miles: in its narrowest part between Naraini and Naugawan it is only 8 miles broad. It is very narrow in width in proportion to length and cuts across rather than follows the natural divisions of the country. The mass of ravines which line the Ken river affect it but little. The main watershed followed by the canal runs parallel to the river as far as Pangara and continues to the north-west along the Banda road. The line followed by the Atarra branch of the canal marks another minor watershed, and between this and the Banda road the land lies in a slight depression where the Garara *nala* takes its rise. South and east of the main canal, the country slopes down towards the Bagain river, and the south-easterly portion of the tahsil is deeply scored by the Ranj, Madrar, and Barar *nalas* and their numerous tributaries. A striking feature of this part of the tract, which is not without its influence on the character of the soil, is the numerous hills. To the east of Kalinjar a wide bay of hills encloses the village of Bahadurpur. In the extreme south a similar range forms the eastern boundary

of the villages of Nayagaon and Sidhpur. To the west and north the hills are found singly or in groups at Kartal, Naraini, Pangara, Sihonda and Girwan. Along the Ken river for the whole of its length and to the south, the tahsil consists of undulating *parwa* soil broken by unculturable ravines and *rakar*; but to the north of Kalinjar and again in Sidhpur and Nayagaon there are fertile level plains of some extent. Further north where the course of the Bagain has diverged from that of the Ken, the soil becomes a level and fertile *parwa* plain, which is the best populated and one of the best cultivated parts of the district. This gives place in turn to an even tract of *kabar* and *parwa* soils which shade into one another and are often with difficulty distinguishable, and to the north of the railway succeed heavier *kabar* and *mar* which continue to the tahsil boundaries. Along the Ken there are ravines, consisting for the most part of *rakar* soil, and covered generally with scrub jungle. Girwan is one of the best tahsils in the district. It has a total area of 213,955 acres or 334 square miles, but only 180,430 acres or 84·37 per cent. of the total are recorded as culturable. In 1906-07 the actual area under the plough was 104,334 acres or 57·83 per cent. of the culturable area, and this is a high proportion considering the large extent of very poor soil. In the central tract round Pangara and Naraini the villages are small, compact, fully cultivated and highly rented, while in the south from Kalinjar to Kartal the most striking characteristic is the industry of the inhabitants as evidenced by the use of irrigation, the careful cultivation of the home land, and the number of embankments constructed in the raviny portions of the villages. In the north, however, unwieldy communities preponderate, there is much land overgrown with *dhak* jungle, and in the broken country along the Ken there is little scope for good husbandry. The irrigated area in 1906 was 951 acres and, though confined for the most part to a comparatively few villages, is a larger acreage than is found in any other *tahsil*. But now that the canal has been opened, this area will largely increase. Both branches of the canal water the *tahsil* and 18,765 acres were irrigated from them in both harvests during 1907-08. The principal harvest is the *kharif*, which averages 59·41 of the total cropped area. Two-thirds of this are occupied by *juar* and *til* and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is under

rice. In the *rabi* the bulk of the area is planted with gram, and wheat is little sown even as a mixture. During the five years between 1898 and 1902, the average *dofasli* area amounted to 8,229 acres. Girwan is the only tahsil in which *pan* and indigo are still grown. The former is found in the village of Manpur Barai, and the latter, though of a very inferior quality, in the neighbouring village of Pithaurabad. Both these places are near the old town of Sihonda.

The chief cultivating castes are Brahmans, Chamars, Lodhas and Kachhis. In no other pargana of the district are the two latter castes so numerous. Of the total holdings area 39·78 per cent. is in the hands of occupancy tenants, 42·54 per cent. in those of tenants-at-will, and 16·48 per cent. is tilled by proprietors themselves. The last is a lower proportion than in any other tahsil, and is due to the fact that much of the land has passed to purchasers. There are now 188 villages divided into 308 mahals, 10 villages comprising 13 mahals which formed outlying *chaks* having been amalgamated with their parent villages in 1907. Of the mahals 87 are held in single, and 135 in joint *zamindari*; 40 in perfect and 46 in imperfect *pattidari*; and none are *bhaiyachara*. Brahmans are far the largest landholders. They have greatly increased their possessions since Mr. Cadell's settlement and own 47 per cent. of the total area. The bulk of the increase is to be ascribed to the Arjarias of Kalinjar, the Pathaks of Naraini, and the Chaubes of Gurha Kalan, who are all wealthy non-agriculturists. Rajputs are relatively unimportant and hold only 8·40 per cent. Kayasths, chiefly represented by the descendants of Jado Ram, hold as much as 16 per cent. Musalmans own nearly 15 per cent.

The population amounted to 88,651 in 1881, and in 1901 had fallen to 77,706, giving a density of 232 per square mile. Of this number 38,750 were females. If only the culturable area is considered Girwan has a density of 276 per square mile and becomes the most thickly populated tahsil in the district. Classified according to religions there were 71,669 Hindus, 6,026 Musalmans and 11 Jains. Brahmans are the most numerous caste, numbering 13,053 persons, while after them come Chamars 11,981, Lodhas 7,442, Ahirs 6,274 and Kachhis 4,531. Rajputs number only 1,658 persons. The only other castes which exceed 2,000 members apiece are Koris, Telis and

Kumhars. The chief Musalman subdivisions are Sheikhs, Pathans, converted Rajputs, and Behnas. The tahsil is mainly agricultural in character, but Naraini is a market town of some importance, especially for the sale of cattle. Gokhiya formerly held the position which Naraini holds now, and both Kalinjar and Kartal have declined in importance. Besides agricultural produce quantities of bamboos, *ballis* and firewood are brought up from native states, and all the traffic passes on to Atarra Buzurg or Banda.

There is now no town in the tahsil. The only places of any importance such as Girwan, Naraini, Sihonda, Kalinjar, Kartal, Gurha Kalan, Sarhạ and Kalinjar have received separate notice. Bilgaon is an old market town where the Village Sanitation Act (II of 1892) is in force. The communications have been immensely improved of late years and are very good. The railway with the metalled road from Banda to Karwi traverses the north of the tahsil. A metalled road runs from Banda past Girwan to Naraini, and that place has been connected by metalled roads with Atarra on the north and Kartal on the south. An unmetalled road which has been recently much improved, and has been provided with a causeway at the crossing of the Bagain, joins Naraini to Kalinjar. Besides these the Oran-Rajapur road cuts across the extreme north and roads connect Bilgaon and Girwan with the railway station at Khurhand.

The history of the tahsil and territorial changes in its composition have already been noticed. For administrative purposes Girwan is generally entrusted along with Banda tahsil to a full-powered officer on the district staff. In police matters the jurisdiction is divided between the circles of Girwan and Naraini.

GONDA, *Tahsil* BADAUSA.

A village in 25° 12′ N. and 80° 47′ E., 32 miles from Banda; at a distance of one mile from the metalled road to Karwi; and two miles south-west of Tamlia railway station. The population in 1901 was 945 persons, largely consisting of Musalmans who ascribe their settlement to the time of Aurangzeb. The chief site is picturesquely situated on the north-west side of a gorge between two hills between which a dam has been thrown. This made a

considerable tank when in repair, but it has long since been breached and is commonly known now as the "Phuta Tal." It is doubtless of Chandel origin. On its south-west margin is a Chandel temple of red sandstone in fair preservation. In the extreme south is a large hamlet called Kurari chiefly inhabited by Brahmans; the hill above has been extensively quarried for ballast for the railway, and there are the remains of an old bungalow at the foot of the road leading up the hill to the quarries.

GURHA KALAN, *Tahsil* GIRWAN.

A large village lying in 25° 9′ N. and 80° 33′ E., on the south bank of the Bagain river, distant 26 miles from Banda and 10 miles from Kalinjar. There are 19 separate inhabited sites and a total population of 2,078 souls, consisting chiefly of Chamars and Brahmans. The village is said to have been founded about 550 years ago by one Ram Kishan, on the land which he obtained as the dowry of his wife, named Gadhriya, the daughter of a Rajput by name Bilkantha, living at Gahbara close by. Two other villages, Kulhua and Piyar Khera, were subsequently incorporated with it. There resides here a family of Brahmans (Chaubes) who attained considerable property after the Mutiny, but they are now not well off. During the Mutiny the village was burnt by the commander of the troops collected by the rebel Narayan Rao of Karwi, in revenge for the inability or unwillingness of the inhabitants to yield him supplies. The area of the village is 7,535 acres; and there is a primary school and a ferry over the Bagain. The Naraini-Kalinjar-Nagode unmetalled road runs a mile and a half to the west of the site, through part of the village lands.

HARDAULI, *Tahsil* BABERU.

A large village, lying in 25° 33′ N. and 80° 43′ E., distant 23 miles from Banda and two miles from Baberu. The population numbered 2,484 in 1901, and consists for the most part of converted Musalman Dikhits, of whom the chief are Ali Husain Khan and his immediate relations. This family has acquired a very considerable property in the *tahsil* during the currency of Mr. Cadell's settlement, and is continually adding to it. The total area of the village is 6,065 acres and the site, in which the most conspicuous

feature is a large mosque, lies actually on the unmetalled road from Tindwari to Baberu, about half a mile from the converging Banda-Baberu road. There was once a good market held every fourth day, at which all ordinary articles of consumption were for sale, but it has now much declined. The smaller *pattidars* are much impoverished. In the north is a large hamlet called Gauri Khanpur.

INGUA, *Tahsil* BABERU.

A large village, lying in 25° 37′ N. and 80° 55′ E., distant 36 miles from Banda and 11 from Baberu. The village is generally coupled with its neighbour Mau, and known as Ingua Mau. The two village sites lie opposite each other on either side of a deep channel known as the Koel *nala*, and are both held by Panwar Thakurs in *bhaiyachara* tenure. These men have a reputation for quarrelsomeness, and indulge not infrequently in riots among themselves. The name Ingua is derived from a shrub called ingohta or hingot *(Balanites roxburghii)*, which grew in quantities on the site before the village was founded and still grows in the somewhat extensive jungle in the uneven land along the course of the *nala* to the north-east. The Jumna lies 6 miles to the north. The population of Ingua in 1901 was 2,505, and that of Mau 2,661. There is a primary school and a small bazar, and the Village Sanitation Act (II of 1892) is in force both here and in Mau.

ITWAN DUNDAILA, *Tahsil* KARWI.

A large village, lying in 24° 58′ N. and 80° 53′ E., in the extreme south-west of the Karwi tahsil near the Rewah border, distant 48 miles from Banda in a direct line, and 20 miles from Karwi over a very hilly and rocky road which follows the forest reserves along the western boundary of that tahsil, surmounting the *Dadri ka patha* by the pass known as the Diwananghati. The Jabalpur extension of the East Indian Railway runs through the village, but the nearest station is at Markundi 8 miles to the north, which lies 70 miles from Allahabad. The population in 1901 was 1,497, consisting chiefly of Kols and Brahmans, and there is a third-class police station, which will probably soon be removed to the more accessible position at Markundi.

The village is well cultivated, with some irrigation from shallow *kachcha* wells; and near the numerous hamlets in the more southerly section round Patin much improvement has been effected by embankments. It is far the best village in the *patha.*

JASPURA, *Tahsil* PAILANI.

A large village lying in 25° 48′ N. and 80° 25′ E., west of the Ken, 27 miles from Banda and 5 miles from the tahsil headquarters. The population numbers 2,199, and consists mainly of Dikhit Rajputs. The village is said to derive its name from that of its founder Jasu Singh. There is an old bed of the river Ken called the Turi, which runs from the east between the villages of Nanda Deo and Pailani Khas due west and curves abruptly to the east again under Jaspura, flowing out to the Ken under the village of Sindhan Kalan, past Jhanjhari, Dandemau, Marjha and Pareri. This old bed is inundated in normal years and forms a tract of great fertility. On the island of land lying within it there are very extensive groves of *mahua* and other trees and an old bungalow built in famine years which is still maintained by the district board, but is not in very good preservation. This part of the village is most picturesque. On the village border by the north bank of the Turi are the remains of an old fort, said to have been the stronghold of a robber chief, called Himaun. Himaun is stated to have been ultimately defeated and slain in battle with the imperial troops near the Tons river in Rewah. The total acreage of the village is 6,658 acres; till recently it was Government property. In 1815 it was bought up by the Nawab of Banda, and passed after the Mutiny confiscations to Salig Ram Sonar, who had a lien on it in virtue of a loan to the Nawab. Being totally unable to manage the Thakurs, who are well known for their turbulence, he sold the village to the Government for Rs. 15,000 in 1888 and it was held under direct management. In 1903 it was leased by Government to a number of the old proprietors for the sum of Rs. 6,000 yearly, to test their ability to manage it, and in 1907 it was by order restored to the remnants of the old proprietors at a revenue of Rs. 4,000. The basis of the *khewat* shares is the actual area of *khudkasht* in the hands of the

old proprietors, all other land being *shamilat*, and the village has been as far as possible divided into its original *thoks* and *behris*. The village contains a school.

KAIRI, *Tahsil* BABERU.

A village lying in 25° 27′ N. and 80° 42′ E., distant 20 miles from Banda and 8 from Baberu, about 2 miles off the Oran-Banda unmetalled road at Bisanda Buzurg. It is one of the finest villages in the district and owned by a large and strong community of Kurmis. At Mr. Cadell's settlement their most prominent member was Piyare Lal, who bought a considerable estate in the *tahsil*, but died about 1902 much indebted. There is a primary school in the village, and the Village Sanitation Act (II of 1892) is in force. The Matiyara *nala*, a tributary of the Garara, rises close to the site, five small tentacles uniting just to the north. The population numbers 2,004.

KALINJAR, *Tahsil* GIRWAN.

The town. The celebrated hill fort and town of Kalinjar is situated in the south-east corner of Girwan tahsil, distant 35 miles from Banda on the old highroad to Nagode. The nearest railway station is Atarra, which is 24 miles distant, 10 miles of the road from the station being metalled as far as Naraini, and the remainder being raised and bridged except at the Bagain where a causeway has been provided. The town is locally known as Tarahti; the name is derived from *tare* signifying below, and refers to the town's situation at the foot of the hill. Adjoining Tarahti is a village called Katra, which is also generally included under the name Kalinjar, although constituting a distinct village site. Beyond the immediate neighbourhood Kalinjar is applied indiscriminately to the hill and town at its foot. Tarahti contains four *muhallas* known as Sadr bazar, Khurd bazar, Gopal sagar, and Mihnan. The population numbered 3,015 at the census of 1901, and until 1904 the town was administered under Act XX of 1856. In that year, owing to the continuous decline in population and trade, Act XX was withdrawn from it and the Village Sanitation Act (II of 1892) was applied to it. Formerly some wealthy *mahajans* and a number of well-to-do people lived in the town; and during the fairs banias and dealers in every description of goods

used to resort to it, many coming from distant parts of India. But it has ceased to be any longer a centre of importance, the rich traders have gone elsewhere, and the inhabitants consist for the most part of Kachhis and other low caste Hindus and Muhammadans in poor circumstances. A market is held weekly in the Sadr and Khurd bazars on Thursdays: and there is a school and a branch dispensary under a native hospital assistant which will probably be soon removed to Naraini. A travellers' bungalow has been built for the use of European visitors and is situated on the top of the hill among the ruins of the fort.

The hill.

The hill on which the fort is built is situated at the south-eastern edge of the plains of Bundelkhand. It has an elevation of 1,230 feet above the sea and of some 700 feet above that of the surrounding country. From the adjacent range of the Vindhyas it is isolated by a chasm about 1,200 yards wide. To the east lies the smaller hill of Kalinjari with an elevation approximately equal to that of Kalinjar. The sides rise rather steeply from the plain. The lower part of the hill consists of syenite in vast polyhedral masses fitting into each other, and can be surmounted; but the upper part, consisting of sandstone arranged in horizontal strata, presents externally a nearly perpendicular face of 150 to 180 feet in height, which is almost everywhere impracticable of ascent.

Antiquities.

The summit of the rock is a tableland slightly undulated and between four and five miles in circuit. Throughout its whole extent it is fortified by a rampart rising from the very edge, in continuation of the scarp of the rock; and at places where the difficulties of the ascent in its natural state might be overcome, access has been guarded against by a wall of masonry. The fortifications are massively constructed of large blocks of stone laid generally without cement and about 25 feet thick, but in most places they have now fallen into decay. A few small hamlets were 50 years ago scattered over the tableland, and numerous ruins indicate that there must have been a town of some importance, water for which was supplied from tanks which still exist: but at the present day no one except a few Brahmans and a police guard reside on it. Access to the summit of the hill is by a pathway sloping obliquely up the face of the rock at the south-eastern side. It is a rough and narrow track and in some places very steep.

The first or lowest gateway, which leads into the fortified part, is situated about a quarter of the way up the ascent. The gateway is approached by a short flight of stone steps which are continued, except where the path is level, for the remainder of the ascent.

First gateway. The first gateway is lofty and has an appearance of strength, but not so much so as the gateways above it. It is square and plain in construction and was probably rebuilt at the date of the inscription above it. It is defended by a loop-holed bastion on each side, and a loop-holed wall runs up the side of the hill at this and the other gates to prevent a passage around them. It is called the *Alam Darwaza.* The Persian inscription given below fixes the date from the words *sad azim* which, according to the *abjad*, make 1084 Hijri or 1673 A.D.*

Second gateway. The pathway winds round the hill after leaving this gateway and a very steep flight of steps leads to the second gateway, called the *Kafir ghati*, which is probably the strongest of all the gates by natural position. The second gateway is called by the Brahmans the *Ganesh Darwaza ;* on the right of the approach there is a small coarse figure of Ganesh, about eighteen inches high, which probably has given it this name.

Third or Chandi Darwaza. There are no inscriptions on the second gateway, immediately beyond which is the third or *Chandi Darwaza* at the angle of the hill. This in fact is a double gate, but the whole forms one building and goes by one name. The gate is defended by a loop-holed wall and bastion and, like all the gates, bears sockets for the hinges and cross-bars of doors. There are several inscriptions on the sides of this gateway. One of these is on a block of stone which evidently formed part of some decorated building, for it is carved with foliage and is quite out of keeping with the plain style of the gateway. Others bearing date 1199, 1572, 1580 and 1600 *Sambat* consist of short ejaculatory petitions to Siva, the tutelary deity of the rock. Beyond this gateway is a modern-looking building, seemingly a mere shelter for the defenders. Before reaching the

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* الله هوالغني

شاه اورنگ زیب دین پرور * شد مرمت چون قلعه کالنجر

چون محمد مراد از حکمش * ساخت درها محکم و خوشکر

از خرد سال جستعش میگفت * سد عظیم چو سد اسکندر

next gate a mass of rock is observed on the right which has apparently fallen from above. The cavalier or barbette which commands the approach to the fourth gate conceals a gateway which opens on a rough flight of steps leading by a short cut to the foot of the hill. This gateway is known as the *Balkhandi Mahadeo Darwaza* from an image of that deity situated about half way down. There is here a small building with a pyramidal roof formed of diagonal layers of stones, which gives cover to a *ling* six feet high. A *bargad* tree has grown in a most curious manner through this building, and its roots are interlaced in the doorway.

Budhbadr gate.

The fourth gateway or *Budhbadr* gate is of very solid construction. It has only one inscription which corresponds with that of Manu on the *Chandi* gate, being a short ejaculatory prayer to Siva, bearing date 1580 *Sambat.*

Fifth gateway.

The fifth gateway is called the *Hanuman Darwaza*, and round it the wall of the covered way makes a sweep forming a kind of *place d'armes*, in which is situated *Hanuman kund*, a small pool of water enclosed by four walls and reached by steps on one side. The wall of the pool next the hill is formed into two rows of three arches, the lower row almost covered by the water. At the extremity of the *place d'armes* a small postern in the wall leads on to a narrow irregular path along the precipitous side of the hill to some *kunds* or reservoirs, which, however, are mere hollows in the rock and contain no inscriptions. On the right of the path leading to them is the figure of a *sarman* (or water-carrier). The face of the rock between *Hanuman kund* and the gateway is covered with sculptures, but these are so defaced and obliterated as to be almost unintelligible. The gate is in a very ruinous condition; it has a few of the shorter inscriptions bearing date 1560 and 1580 *Sambat.* The steps of the ascent make a sharp turn at this gate, resuming their former direction beyond it. Beyond the gate there is a dried up *kund* here which originally had the name of *Hanuman kund*.

Sixth gateway.

The face of the rock between this and the sixth gate, known as *Lal Darwaza*, is lined with sculpture, much obliterated, representing *Kali*, *Chandika*, the *ling* and *yoni*, and containing a few short inscriptions. About half way between the two

gates is a small recess called *Siddh-ke-gupha*, or "retreat of the genii." The *Lal Darwaza* itself is in good preservation and has its wooden doors standing; on the right is a short inscription bearing date 1580, and on the left one dated 1589 *Sambat.* At the top of this gateway, a pathway is reached which leads along the face of the hill to the *fausse-braie*, which contains *Bhairon kund.* This is an artificial tank about 45 yards long; one side is formed by the rock which is excavated roughly for a little distance, five square pillars and four or five pilasters of coarse workmanship being left as supports. The water appears to be shallow, and is reached by steps in the side of the tank. About twenty feet above the water there is a figure of Bhairon about ten feet high, cut in the solid rock. To the right of the tank are several *lings* and on the left some male and female dancing figures and two *sarmans* (or water-carriers), near one of which is an inscription referring to the existence of temples to Siva, erected by one Vasantahara.* Lying near this *kund* is a stone trough or cistern, 2′ 5″ × 4′ 2″, cut out of a solid piece.

Seventh gate.

From the *Lal Darwaza* a short ascent leads to the seventh or main gate, which is of comparatively modern appearance and opens on to the summit of the hill. It has large doors and on each side are several of the smaller inscriptions and figures of *Mahadeo, lings, yonis,* and *Parbati.* Starting from the left of the main gate, a path leads by steps down to the rampart, the terrepleine of which is lower than the gateway. A little distance beyond this there is a fall in the level of the rampart of about twelve feet, and this is the site of the cave called *Sita sej* (or Sita's bed), which is excavated under the upper and opens on to the lower portion of the rampart. The Brahmans say that after the war in Lanka (Ceylon), consequent upon the abduction of Sita by Ravana, she came to Kalinjar and made this abode for herself. The side opposite the entrance is occupied by her stone couch and pillow, and the roof above is cut into vaulted cupboards or shelves to contain her apparel, and there are two niches in the side for holding lamps. The place is also called *Ramsyan.* There are several inscriptions on the stone bed. The door has plain pilasters and square holes above and below, seemingly for posts

Sita sej.

* J. A. S. B., XVII., p. 313 foll. (1848).

to block up the entrance. On the right of the cave, as you face it, there is a small recess under a projection of the rock, on which there are some poorly-executed male and female figures. Close to *Sita sej* is *Sita kund*, which appears to be a natural reservoir, perhaps a little enlarged. It is a pool of clear water in a small cavity under shelving rocks, and is reached by two or three steps from the rampart. On the rock over the *kund* is a sitting figure about two feet high, resting on one hand, and near it what appears to be a basket of fish. The Brahmans call this a *chaukidar*. Over the right shoulder of this figure is an illegible inscription, and over the basket some more much obliterated characters, with the date 1640 *sambat* (1583 A.D.) Beyond this point the rampart for a few yards is broken, and the path ascends the hill a little in order to pass around the gaps, immediately on the other side of which is the mouth of the curious descent to Patalganga.

Patal-ganga.

This is a large cavern full of water, about 40 feet by 20 or 25, situated between 40 and 50 feet below the top of the hill, and the only access to it is by winding steps cut in the solid rock leading from the rampart almost perpendicularly down to the water, like a well in fact. The cave is rough and irregular, and probably in a great measure natural; but the descent has evidently been carried through the rock, as the marks of the chisel are fresh throughout. It seems probable that this descent was formed down the course of some natural fissure or cleft, which was enlarged or built up as required. The position of the cave containing the water could not otherwise have been ascertained as there are no traces visible from the outside below. The entrance to the descent is under a large mass of rock which abuts on the rampart and the steps wind down very abruptly. They are very irregular, some being three feet and others not one foot high. About half way down there are two gaps on the left, where the wall or rock has given way, through which a view is obtainable of the bottom of the hill and the distant plain. In the steps and in the rock overhead here and some distance down there are square holes; on the right of the descent, near these apertures, is a date, 1540 *Sambat*, and opposite a small door showing a shallow recess, which once probably contained an image and has an inscription with the

date 1669 *Sambat* below. About 30 steps below this point there is another aperture in the line of rock left by the excavation, but very small. About ten feet below this opening the face of the hill loses its perpendicular direction and the slope begins. There are several inscriptions in the Persian character, and one bears date 936 Hijri, with the name of Humayun; this corresponds with the date of the siege of Kalinjar by Humayun, given by Dow. From this last opening a descent of 11 or 12 steps leads to the level of the water. There is a space of about three feet between the water and the roof which is entirely unsupported, and has water continually trickling from it. There is a glimmering light from the left which comes through crevices between the horizontal strata of the rock, but these are not traceable from the outside.

Pandu-kund.

Proceeding along the rampart beyond *Patalganga*, one sees some rough steps on the left leading through and outside the wall on to a ledge of rock, on which is situated *Pandu kund.* The rampart here rests on a projecting rock, and the *kund*, which is under it, is approached by a dark passage between the virgin rock and a wall built up to close in the passage. The *kund* is a shallow circular basin about 12 feet in diameter; the water is constantly trickling into it from between flat strata of rock, and running over finds its way down the hill. On the rock at the end of the space containing the *kund* are some curious characters representing the word Manorath.

About forty yards beyond the entrance to *Pandu kund* is a flight of three or four steps leading into a low vault under the rampart, probably formerly used as a magazine for powder, etc. The next feature is a large breach at the north-east angle which was formed by our troops under Colonel Martindell. In the broken walls may be seen a number of fragments of pillars, cornices, etc. The breach has been partially repaired, and the rampart wall is here fifty feet high.

Buddhi-talao.

Proceeding along this side, one shortly arrives at a considerable drop in the level of the rampart, caused by the hollow of the hill. The ground to the right here is high and dotted with several buildings. These buildings are scattered about the banks of a tank called the *Buddhi, Buddha* or *Burhiya-ka-talao.* This

tank is about fifty yards long by twenty-five broad and is excavated in the rock; it has steps all round it; bathing in it is said to be very beneficial to soul and body. This tank and the fort are said to have been constructed at the same period. According to the tradition of the Brahmans there was originally only a small spring here, the water of which possessed great virtues. It chanced that Raja Kirat Brahm (Kritti Varma), surnamed Krimkhot, a leper, happened to visit Kalinjar, and hearing of the spring bathed in it and was cured; in gratitude for this he made the tank and built the fort. The name of Krimkhot was probably only allusive to the disease—*krimi*, a worm, and *khor*, "the curse of a god" or *khot*, a scab. Kirat Brahm is a real name of one of the later Chandel Rajas, the immediate predecessor of Parmal Brahm, whose name is mentioned on the large inscription at the *Nilkanth* temple dated 1298 *Sambat*. Therefore, according to this account, the date of the erection of the fort would be near the end of the twelfth century of the *Sambat*, making it approximately 800 years old.

A little beyond the hollow ground the rampart has given way, and the fragments form a precarious descent to the slope of the hill below, along which is a tangled path, now seldom visited owing to the trouble of reaching it. This path conducts to a *Siddh-ki-gupha*, and the *Bhagwan-sej* and *Pani-ki-aman*. The *Siddh-ki-gupha* is merely a small excavation in the perpendicular rock formed for performing penance in; in it are found the two pieces of stone containing the inscription given in J. A. S. Ben., XVII (*a*) page 321, in which mention is made of a raja and his son, Jatitadhi. *Sidh-ki-gupha.*

Bhagwan-sej is a stone couch and pillow similar to that in *Sita-sej*, but smaller, and cut under a projection of the rock. Beyond this is the excavation called *Pani-ki-aman*: it is very low, and entered by a small door about two feet six inches high; the flat roof is supported by three or four pillars slightly decorated. The cave (or rather hole) is very small, and so low that you are forced to creep on hands and knees to examine it. Reascending to the rampart and continuing the circuit of the fort, you next reach the Panna or Bansakar gate, situated at the angle of the hill, which is guarded by a *fausse-braie*. There are three gateways: one in the rampart, a second at the extremity of the *fausse-braie*, *Pani-ki-aman.*

and the third a little lower down; the two latter are blocked up. There are several inscriptions on the right of the rampart gateway. To the left of the gateway and at the end of the enclosure, there is a chóked-up flight of steps opening on the terreplaine of the rampart and leading to a gateway or postern, which formerly gave access to several places of worship; but it is now blocked up, and to reach them it is necessary to descend the wall of the *fausse-braie* by means of trees growing near it. The path to the *Siddh-ki-gupha*, *Bhagwan-sej*, etc., already mentioned, was formerly through this postern. The path at the foot of the wall runs in a rambling up-and-down direction to the right and left. Pursuing the path leading towards the breach, and passing a small pool of water called *Bhairon-ki-jhirya* one shortly reaches a partially-excavated *kund*, under projecting masses of rocks which are supported by pillars. The Brahmans call this both Bhairon and Mahadeo *kund*.

Mirhe Bhairon.

Sculptured in the rock, about 20 feet above this *kund*, is a large naked figure of Bhairon, to reach which it is necessary to climb over steep and slippery masses of rock. The situation of the sculpture is curious; it is sculptured in relief on the perpendicular rock, with a small ledge about two feet wide immediately below it, which is the only standing room near it. This figure is called the Minduke or Mirke Bhairon. Under the figure is the date 1432, but under a small figure of a worshipper on the right, which appears part and parcel of the subject, is the date 1194 *Sambat* (1137 A. D.). The Bhairon must be eight or nine feet high. Between the years 1550 and 1600 *Sambat* there seem to have been extensive works carried on at Kalinjar. Manu Vijaya seems to have been the principal architect and sculptor: probably at that date the fort was thoroughly repaired as well as enriched with sculpture.

Following the path at the foot of the *fausse-braie* in the other direction, one reaches, after a great deal of scrambling, three small shelving excavations, called *faqirs'* caves; they are very shallow and so sloping that sitting in them even for a few minutes must have been a considerable penance.

Mrig-dhara.

The next object of interest after leaving the Panna gate is the *Mrig-dhara*. There are here two contiguous chambers with domed

and pyramidal roofs respectively; they are built across the terre-pleine of the rampart, and are terraced over at the top, forming in fact a kind of casemated barbette. In the inner chamber is a small cistern or basin full of clear delicious water; on the right of this is a small bas-relief of seven deer, from which the name appears to be derived. The water is constantly trickling down from a hole in the side of the chamber, and appears to percolate from the *Kot Tirth*, a large tank on the high ground above.

Kot tirth. The *Kot tirth*, from Sanskrit "*kot*" a fort and "*tirth*" a place of pilgrimage (especially water), is a large tank nearly 100 yards long, artificially formed in the rocky surface of the hill; there are several flights of steps leading down to the water in different places. These have apparently been at one time profusely decorated with sculptures, some of which now remain. There are several buildings scattered around this tank, mostly modern, and a small temple at the south-west corner, where there are some tawdry images and several curious forms of *ling* and *yoni*. This end of the tank is formed by a wall, or rather blocked-up bridge, which cuts off a small irregularly excavated portion, generally dry; probably this was only done to give symmetry to the tank. The *Kot tirth* is said also to be supplied by a spring, and the Brahmans aver that in the south-east corner is a large deep *baoli* (or masonry well) whose mouth is hidden in the water. Besides this fine tank and the *Burhiya talao* already mentioned there are several other tanks on the top of the hill, *i.e.* the *Madar talao*, the *Ramna*, near the old barracks, and the *Sanichari*, probably named from *Sanichar* or *Shani*, the planet Saturn; these three are excavated in the rock, but are neither so large nor so carefully formed as the two before mentioned. Besides these there are two ponds nearly dry, except in the rains: one, to the north-east of the Brahman's hut, is called *Taleya* or *Tileyani* and the other, on the old parade ground, is called the *Bijli talao*. Almost at the foot of the hill there is another tank called the *sarsal ganga*, which seems to collect the water which finds its way from above. This is a considerable-sized artificial tank with steps all round it, and was originally profusely decorated with sculpture much of which still remains.

Kumbhu. About 100 yards beyond this a postern leads through a bastion onto a terrace or *fausse-braie*, which extends some distance in

either direction. There are two dried-up *kunds* here, reached by steps, but no sculpture or inscription. They are called *kumbhu*. From hence to the *Nilkanth* gateway there is nothing worthy of notice. Beyond the *Nilkanth* gateway the interior slope of the rampart is studded with fragments of sculpture and architectural mouldings, and there was formerly a Chandel building called *Parmal ka baithak* here, to which most of the *débris* probably belonged. Hardly any traces of the building now remain, as it is said its destruction was completed many years ago, to furnish materials for a tomb to Mr. Wauchope, Collector of Bundelkhand, who died at Kalinjar. At this point the rampart suddenly sinks and runs at a lower level for some distance, after which it is again raised as far as the main gate. In this direction is the *Madar talao*, which is a dark dismal-looking artificial tank, something like *Bhairon kund*, but smaller. On the bank there is a small empty domed building with a low vault beneath, also empty; there are no sculptures or inscriptions here, and the place has a deserted appearance. Near the gate are the traces of another building, also attributed to Parmal, but no guess can be made at its nature, as it merely consists now of a confused heap of stones more or less chiselled and ornamented.

"The Boar" Avatar.

The remaining curiosities in the fort are two images of the *Varaha avatar*, in which Vishnu is represented in the boar shape. One of them is on the path leading from the main gate to *Nilkanth* and close to the latter place; it is formed of a fine-grained bluish stone and highly finished. On the back of the animal is the *Panchrankhi* or *Panchanan ling;* the legs of the boar are broken off. The other boar is under some trees a short distance south-east of the *Kot tirth*. It is cut out of a block of the soft stone which composes the hill, and consequently is in very bad preservation. Kalinjar having been originally sacred to *Kali*, and being now devoted to *Siva*, of course the effigies of both are very numerous, especially the *ling* and *yoni* form of Mahadeo and Parbati.

It has already been stated that two gateways are passed in the descent to the *fausse-braie*, which contains the temple of *Nilkanth*. The upper gateway (in the main rampart or *enceinte*) is said to have been built by Parmal Bramh, the last of the Chandel Rajas who flourished in the early part of the thirteenth century of

the *sambat*. This is probably true, for the style of the structure corresponds with that of the buildings called generally Chandel. On either side of the gateway there are inscriptions in praise of various deities and containing pilgrims' names. One bears the name of some Babu and the date 1540; others are of 1547 and 1579. The lower gateway has no inscription; it is said to have been built by Aman Singh, Raja of Panna.

The *Nilkanth* temple.

The temple of *Nilkanth* is said to have had originally a frontage of seven pillars rising one above the other. The present building is only the lowest storey. The small brackets or corbels on each side are said to have once supported arches, the crown being let into the cornice. A small passage runs around the cave and is lined all along by *lings* of different sizes, and a raised stone gutter runs through it, to carry off the water poured on the image. It is roughly excavated, narrow and low, and to explore it is a work of some merit. In this respect it resembles the similar passage in the underground temple in the Allahabad fort. There is a terrace over the façade of the cave and in front of the *Sarg Rohan*, as the reservoir is called. The roof of this reservoir is supported by four neatly cut square pillars cleft in the solid rock; on one of them is a sculpture of Mahadeo and Parbati about two feet high standing together in the usual attitude, with a canopy of hooded snakes over them. There are several traces of inscriptions over the reservoir, but owing to the action of the water they are much obliterated. The dates 1554 and 1579 *sambat* are visible. The stone floor is covered with the names and dates of the arrival of pilgrims; among them many dates of 1400 *sambat* and thereabouts, some of 1200 and one of 1194 *sambat* (1137 A. D.), bearing the name of Thakur.

The *cave*.

The lower portion of the façade of the cave is occupied by a row of standing figures of *deotas* surmounted by scroll work; above these it is divided into moulded compartments, and has four pillars. The space over the doorway is divided into four compartments, each having a circular foliated ornament. The cave contains a black *ling* about four feet five inches high with two silver eyes, known as Nilkanth Mahadeo; in front of it is a small trough for water and two stone slabs, on which the offerings are placed. Near this is another coarse imitation of a face called

Kirath Mukh, and a poor image of Parbati. The side of the cave is relieved by several pilasters, on which are figures of *faqirs* and women. They support a cornice containing figures of musicians and worshippers. The small cave contains no sculpture, being merely a receptacle for lamps, water-vessels, &c. The side entrance is flanked by pillars, on the lower part of which are figures in high relief; one is a skeleton of Bhairon, and the other Ganesh, who is attended by his *vahan* (or vehicle), a rat, and has six arms. Another of these small pillars has a figure of Brahma. The upper portions are divided into compartments containing small figures mostly in indecent attitudes, showing the *tantrika* proclivities of the sculptors. Scattered about are several fragments and mutilated figures, comprising a seated Brahma with his *vahan*, a goose, and a seated female figure, probably Sarasvati, with her *vahan*, a *hansa* (swan), or emblematical of the river of that name. In front of this immense figure a flight of steps leads to a postern under the rampart, opening into a lower enclosure; in this enclosure is a *siddh ki gupha*, empty with the exception of a small seat, to which access is obtained by steps. There are several short inscriptions here in praise of *Nilkanth* and other deities; the dates are 1593, 1544 and 1500 *sambat*.

Other remains. The relics of Bundela origin consist of two *dharmsalas*, attributed to Hindupat, Raja of Panna, one of which is situated halfway between the first and second gateways on the path of ascent and the other adjoins the temple of *Nilkanth*. There are moreover the remains of several palaces and houses of Bundela Rajas and *kamdars* of Rajas, who exercised authority in the fort under native rule. One of the largest is known as the *mehal* of Raja Aman Singh of Panna, who lived about 1740 A. D. and was slain by his Diwan, Hindupat, at a tank near Chitrakot about 1804 *sambat* (1747 A. D.). Sheo Gobind was the *kamdar* of Aman Singh and occupied a fine house on the hill which still exists, but is now fallen greatly into decay. Sheo Gobind is said to have avenged his master's murder upon Hindupat by piercing the forehead of the latter with a javelin when called upon to give him the *tilak* (or mark of sovereignty). He is said however to have been himself killed afterwards by the soldiery.

The remains of the Musalman occupation are few. They are a small mosque situated a few hundred yards from the gateway at the top of the ascent and the lowest of the gateways (bearing the inscription above mentioned); to this period must be attributed many portions of the existing fortifications, which appear to have undergone a thorough repair in the reign of Aurangzeb. In addition to the above there are three tombs of martyrs or Musalman soldiers who died fighting against the infidels. The tradition with respect to these last is that seven brothers agreed to sacrifice their lives in leading the faithful to the assault of the fortress. The tombs of three others of them are found in different parts of the town below, and the seventh is situated near the first gateway. The houses of the Chaubes, who were the last native holders of the fort, are large and capacious, and portions of them are still used, the remainder having been allowed to fall into decay like the houses and palaces of those who preceded them.

The town Kalinjar itself contains numerous relics of the past, chiefly of the Musalman period. Several old mosques, dating from the time of Akbar downwards, are found in different stages of decay. The oldest is situated at the foot of the hill and attributed to one Shaikh Wali, a contemporary of the Emperor Akbar. The tombs of the Musalman brothers who perished in war with the infidels have been noticed above. The largest and most revered of them is situated on the side of the hill in the village of Katra, adjoining Kalinjar, the name of the warrior being Madh. The only remains of British occupation are the tomb of Mr. John Wauchope, second Collector and Agent to the Governor General in Bundelkhand, who died in 1814 A.D. His monument is on the top of the hill and has been constructed out of numerous stones and carvings of older times.

The town is furnished with three ancient gateways, attributed to the time of Aurangzeb, and known as Kamta, Panna and Rewah *phataks*. Their positions are sufficiently indicated by their names; the first lying to the west on the Badausa road, the second spanning the road in the Panna direction between Tarahti and Katra and the third in the south-west part of the town.

KALYANPUR, *Tahsil* KARWI.

A village lying in 24° 59′ N. and 81° 5′ E., situated on the *patha* of Karwi, distant sixty-eight miles from Banda and six miles from Manikpur. The site lies on a track leading to Rewah, and the village, which extends up the valley of the Chaunri reserved forest, has a total area of 2,061 acres. There are the ruins of a Bundela fort near the site enclosing a small temple for the support of which the village of Jaro close by is held revenue-free. The old named of the place was Kalyangarh; this gave its name to a *pargana* which comprised all the *patha* of the present Karwi *tahsil*, and was the scene of several fights between the Bundelas and the Bangash Nawab of Farrukhabad. Six miles south-west in the heart of the forest is a forest bungalow at Chaunri and near it some rude rock paintings in red ochre. The total population in 1901 amounted to 674 persons, the predominant caste being that of Kols.

KAMASIN, *Tahsil* KAMASIN.

The headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name in the Karwi sub-division lies in 25° 31′ N. and 80° 57′ E. distant 38 miles from Banda and 26 miles from Karwi. The population was 2,160 in 1901. There is a *tahsil*, a first class police station and a secondary vernacular school; and a bazar is held every day on *nazul* land. The population is chiefly composed of Thakurs who have an unenviable notoriety for rioting and intrigue. At the Mutiny they rose and sacked the *tahsil*, but were ultimately driven out by the *tahsildar* aided by the men of the neighbouring village of Sanra and other places. The village was confiscated and given first to some Muhammadans, who were unable to manage it; then it passed to the ancestors of the present proprietor; the latter, by the exercise of some skill and severity, manages to collect his rents.

KAMASIN, *Tahsil and Pargana.*

Kamasin, lying between 25° 38′ and 25° 18′ N. and 80° 49′ and 81° 13′ E., is the most northerly of the three *tahsils* that form the Karwi subdivision. The Jumna flows in a winding course along the northern side and forms the boundary in this direction. To the west lies Baberu and to the east Mau *tahsil*. On the south

Kamasin joins *tahsil* Karwi and the Chaube *jagirs*. The total area is 229,270 acres or 350 square miles. In shape it is a rough quadrilateral with an average length and breadth of twenty miles, but the northern side is irregular owing to the course of the Jumna; and the *tahsil* grows narrower towards the east. The soil is much affected by the Bagain and Paisuni rivers to the west, and the Gadwa and Ohan to the east. The first named rivers enter the tahsil in the south-west corner, running parallel to and within three miles of each other as far as the Oran—Pahari road; from this point onwards they gradually diverge, while retaining a north-easterly direction, and at their junction with the Jumna are some twelve miles apart. The Ohan flows in from tahsil Karwi close to the eastern boundary, but turns abruptly to the west at the village of Rampuria and joins the Paisuni at Sagwara. Between the Ohan and the Paisuni, the Gadwa and the Samrari *nalas* flow due north and join those rivers at Lohra and Kalwalia.

These streams have divided the pargana into four distinct tracts. On the southern and eastern borders their erosive action has been less destructive than elsewhere. In this quarter is found some good *mar* on the Karwi boundary, with a somewhat inferior plain of the same soil along the Rajapur road. The other soils of this portion, being less affected by drainage, are generally superior, but much of the *mar* has been for many years out of cultivation. A somewhat similar but inferior tract runs along the western border, and is a continuation of the soils of the east of Baberu. The *mar* and *kabar* are here poorer, though they improve to the north; and in the south there is a considerable area of fair *parwa*. Along the Jumna there is much light and sandy *parwa* and a large extent of good alluvial soil, not only along that river, but also on the lower reaches of the Bagain and the Paisuni. Cultivation is here more stable and is better. The remainder of the *tahsil* may be described as the Bagain-Paisuni Doab. All varieties of soils are found; but the *mar* and *kabar* are very inferior; the whole is exceptionally liable to erosion and to injury by drought, and it is the poorest and most precarious part of the *tahsil*. There are two rocky hills at Sainpur and Pahari Buzurg, both in the south-east.

Kamasin is one of the poorest tahsils in the district. The fluctuations of cultivation are violent. In 1880 the area under the plough was 115,643 acres; in 1897 it only reached 92,220 acres, but again rose steadily to 134,397 acres in 1906-7. This represents 64·86 per cent. of the culturable area, and, considering the poverty of much of the soil, is a very creditable proportion. The culturable area is recorded as 207,214 acres or 90·38 per cent. of the whole. The irrigated area is negligible. Water is far from the surface and scanty, and wells are few, while the rivers flow in depressed channels and it is impossible to utilize their waters. Tanks are little used for irrigation. Only the extreme western portion of the tahsil receives any benefit from the Ken Canal, two distributaries of which, at Bhiti and Jamu, just enter its borders. At the settlement of 1907 the *kharif* area was 42 per cent. and the *rabi* 58 per cent. of the cultivated area. The land bearing double crops was in the same year 4,003 acres. As elsewhere in the district, these percentages are liable to great seasonal fluctuations. The chief crops grown are *juar*, cotton and rice in the *kharif*, and gram or wheat and gram mixed in *rabi*. Here also there has been a diminution in the area under cotton, and a small but distinguishable increase in that under rice and double crops.

An overwhelming proportion of the land is cultivated by Brahmans and Rajputs. These two castes hold 78·8 per cent. of the total area between them and the better agriculturists such as Kurmis, Kachhis and Lodhas cultivate insignificant portions. The system of agriculture does not consequently reach a very high standard. Of the total holdings area 28·69 per cent. is in the hands of occupancy tenants; and 35·09 per cent. in those of tenants-at-will: proprietors as such hold 35·24 per cent. Kamasin contains 182 villages divided into 321 mahals; of the latter 68 are held in single and 97 in joint *zamindari*; 63 in perfect and 73 in imperfect *pattidari*; and 20 are *bhaiyachara*. The chief proprietary castes are Brahmans, Rajputs, Musalmans and Kayasths. Brahmans, who own 37·7 per cent. of the total area, are represented largely by the Rupaulias of Rajapur; Rajputs, whose possessions have nearly doubled since last settlement and now total 41·1 per cent. of the whole *pargana*, by the families of Lorha, Audaha

and Singhpur; Musalman proprietors are largely of the Saran family, and Kayasths are the heirs of Noniyat Rai.

The population, which was 83,387 at the census of 1872, had fallen to 81,238 in 1881. By 1891 however it had risen again to 83,297, but the period of distress which culminated in the famine of 1896-7 brought the figure down to 78,773 in 1901. Of this number 38,858 were females. The average density is 220 to the square mile, and none but Hindus and Musalmans inhabit the tahsil. Chamars are the most numerous Hindu caste with 15,096 persons; Brahmans number 13,577, Ahirs 10,456 and Rajputs 6,900. Other castes exceeding 2,000 in number are Kewats, Koris, Arakhs, Kurmis and Kumhars. The most numerous Rajput clans are the Raghubansi and Bais, followed at a long interval by Chandels and Dikhits. Among Musalmans Qurreshi and Siddiqi Sheikhs exceed all other subdivisions.

The tahsil is purely agricultural, and contains no town or even village of any importance as a market. Kamasin is a small centre for the trade in cotton and other agricultural produce, but Rajapur lies very close to the eastern border and attracts to itself most of the traffic. The long stretch of sand at Dando *ghat* militates against the popularity of Kishanpur, which would otherwise be the most important mart for the north-west portion of the *tahsil.* Pahari Buzurg possesses a police-station: Singhpur, Sainpur, Sardhua and Lohra are important villages.

Kamasin is worse off than any other pargana in the district in the matter of communications. It contains no metalled roads; and the railway does not pass through any portion of it. The roads which traverse it, all with one exception, converge on Rajapur; but they cross numerous rivers and streams and are totally impassable during the rains, though sufficient for the ordinary traffic during the remainder of the year. The only new road that has been constructed since 1881 is one from Oran in *pargana* Badausa to Dando on the Jumna. At the latter place a traffic registration post was established in 1903-4 but abolished in the next year, as the trade passing through it was insignificant. The only road which does not lead to Rajapur, runs from Pahari Buzurg to Lakhanpur through Darsenda. The south-eastern portion of the tahsil has however benefited considerably by the

construction of the Jhansi-Manikpur Railway, and a proposed line from Karwi to Rajapur has been recently surveyed by two alternative routes, both of which pass through portions of the *pargana*. The capital at Kamasin to the west of the Bagain is peculiarly unsuited for the headquarters. It is entirely cut off from the rest of the *tahsil* in the rains by two large unbridged rivers, but the question of moving it to some more convenient spot, recently mooted by Mr. Silberrad, the collector, was found to involve so much readjustment that it was allowed to drop.

The old capital of the tahsil was at Darsenda on the east bank of the Paisuni, and till 1881 the *tahsil* was always known by that name. The headquarters were moved to Kamasin at the first British occupation. In imperial times the whole tract was included in the Sarkar of Bhatghora, the constituent mahals of which are not known by name. Under the Bundelas it was divided up between the parganas of Parsaita, Koni, Lakhanpur, Darsenda, Tarahuwan and Chibun. The first of these derived its name from what is now a hamlet in the lands of Singhpur, and the name of the second still remains in that of the village of Gaura Koni. The remaining three names are those of well-known villages or towns. At the British occupation the bulk of the tahsil was in the estate granted to Himmat Bahadur, and the whole of it did not come under regular assessment till 1806-7. It shared the vicissitudes of the rest of the district at the earlier settlements and was perhaps even more over-assessed than others.

For administrative purposes the tahsil is in the charge of the subdivisional officer at Karwi, subject to the control of the district magistrate; and the police jurisdiction is divided between the circles of Kamasin, Pahari Buzurg, Rajapur and Raipura.

KARTAL, *Tahsil* Girwan.

A village, lying in 25° 2′ N. and 80° 22′ E., in the extreme south-west of *tahsil* Girwan, owned by resident Banaphar Rajputs and Tiwari Brahmans and by Kurmis of the Ajaigarh state. It is distant thirty-six miles from Banda and 24 miles from Girwan, and it is connected with both places by a road which has recently been metalled throughout. There is a primary school, a pound and a branch post-office in the village; and a *bazar* is held on

Saturdays. The *bazar* is increasing in importance, as Kartal lies on the natural trade route for produce grown in native states to the south, which finds its way up the metalled road to Naraini and Atarra Buzurg. The village contains a group of fantastically-shaped peaks of volcanic rocks, on the highest of which is a Trigonometrical Survey station, 1,123 feet above sea level.

At the southern end of the groups of hills lies the village of Ragauli, the scene of a hotly-contested battle in 1809. A British force commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Martindell, marching to capture the fortress of Ajaigarh and subdue the depredations of Lachhman Dauwa, found the enemy strongly posted on the heights above the village. The British lost one officer and 28 men killed and two officers and 115 men wounded, before the enemy, whose total casualities were only 60, was driven from its position. The brother of Lachhman Dauwa was among the latter, and the place of his death is still marked high up on the hill. Lieutenant Jameson of the 19th Native Infantry who was killed was buried close by, and the inscription on his tomb which had been removed was recovered by Mr. Cadell in 1878 and is now set up in the Banda Church.

KARWI *subdivision.*

The Karwi subdivision comprises the three *tahsils* of Karwi, Mau and Kamasin, and is administered by a joint magistrate whose headquarters are at Karwi. Mr. R. N. Cust, Magistrate of Banda, suggested in the police administration report of 1853 that a covenanted officer with full powers should be stationed at Rajapur, then the most important place in the eastern part of the district. A collector of customs was at that time stationed at Rajapur. The suggestion contemplated the constitution of a subdivision consisting of three *tahsils*, three *thanas* and six *naib thanas*. In 1843 such an arrangement had been temporarily carried out, Mr. Raikes having resided a few months at Tarahuwan and Rajapur. In April 1855 Sardar Khan, deputy collector, was authorized by Government to reside at Karwi, and in October of the same year Government sanctioned the posting of a joint magistrate, Mr. Hogg being the first officer deputed to the charge of the sub-division, which has remained substantially unchanged to the present day. All information relating to the subdivision has been given in the separate

articles on its component *tahsils*, and the subdivision has no independent existence, the joint magistrate in charge being subordinate to the Collector of the district.

KARWI, *Tahsil* KARWI.

The town of Karwi lies on the main road from Banda to Manikpur, in latitude 25° 13′ N. and longitude 80° 57′ E., at a distance of forty-two miles from the former and 20 miles from the latter place. There is also a station on the Jhansi-Manikpur branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

History. The town is probably not of great antiquity. Tradition ascribes its foundation to a colony of Brahmans who settled there about three hundred years ago; and the name is perhaps derived from *Kamadagiri*, the longer and more correct name of the sacred hill of Chitrakot situated about six miles to the south-west. Till recently it was largely overshadowed by its near neighbour, Tarahuwan, which gave its name to the *pargana* also until 1881 and Karwi was a place of no importance till after the British occupation of Bundelkhand. The area of the village of Karwi is 1,396 * acres; it has been always held in *muafi* right by the incumbent *mahant* of the *akhara* attached to the temple of Jagannath, situated on the high cliff overlooking the Paisuni river, halfway on the road to Tarahuwan. Of this area 441 acres were acquired in 1808 by Government as the site of a cantonment for troops. When Amrit Rao Maratha, son of Raghubar Rao, and brother of the Peshwa, Baji Rao, had surrendered to the British, on the guarantee of a pension to himself and his son of Rs. 7,00,000 a year, he elected to take up his residence at Karwi, where a *jagir* of Rs. 4,691 was conferred on him. The cantonment was broken up in 1818 A. D. and the land composing it was handed over to Amrit Rao, the village of Mainahai in the Karwi tahsil, three miles from Chitrakot, being given in perpetual *muafi* to the *mahant* in compensation. This plot of land became known as Karwi *mahal sarkar*. As it was not sufficient for the accommodation of Amrit Rao and his retainers an additional plot of land was acquired by Government from the *mahant* known as *mahal* Amrit Rao. The *mahant* received in exchange a yearly *malikana*

* This includes the area of Karwi *muafi* and Karwi *mahal sarkar*.

of Rs. 1,200. Amrit Rao died in 1824, and his son Binaik Rao built the fine palace known as the Bara, the Pili Kothi, the Kothi Talao, the Jangli Bagh and the Katora tank as well as the temple and tank known as the *Ganesh Bagh* distant about one and a half miles to the south-east in the lands of the village of Banari. Binaik Rao died in 1853 A. D. and a dispute over the succession to his estates broke out between his adopted sons, Narayan Rao and Madho Rao. Government refused to recognise either as entitled to the pension or *jagir* given to Amrit Rao, both of which were resumed. They however continued to live at Karwi. Either after the Mutiny or on the resumption of the *jagir*, *mahal* Amrit Rao was restored to the *mahant*, the *malikana* being discontinued, and *mahal sarkar* was offered to, but refused by, the same person on the ground that it was no longer an agricultural estate. It was finally given* to Chaudhri Mannu Lal, a *zamindar* of Banda, in exchange for some land owned by him in the town of Rath in Hamirpur, which was required for Government purposes.

The town and buildings

The town consists of two parts. On the banks of the Paisuni lies the main town, consisting of six *muhallas*. The Bhairon *naka* refers to the time when there was a *naka* or *chauki* established by the Marathas in the street containing a temple of the god Bhairon. The Patharphor *naka* is the small area inhabited by stone-cutters; Malang *naka* is named after a Muhammadan saint, called Malang Shah, whose shrine still exists. The *muhallas* called *top-khana* and *kachhi chhaoni* are relics of military occupation; and in addition to these there is a sadr *bazar*. To the north-east on either side of the railway along the Pahari road are new *bazars*, called Jagdish and Baldeo. The former was named after the patron god, Jagannath, by Mahant Puran Das, who established it on the opening of the railway; the latter derives its name from Baldeo Pershad, the present owner of the Karwi factory. To the west near the river bank lies the Maratha palace or Bara, a substantial four-sided structure enclosed by high walls. The central block of buildings looking towards the south are now occupied by the *tahsil*, removed into it in 1870; at the back of the tahsil a part is reserved for the mission school of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Beyond this and in the same

* G. O. No. 1912, dated 27th July 1859, and No. 110A., dated 19th February 1862.

block of buildings is the *tahsili* school. The residences along the east wall are given up to the tahsildar, naib tahsildar and sub-inspector of police, and at the north-east corner a detached two-storeyed building, formerly reserved for the residence of the assistant superintendent of police who is ordinarily stationed here, is now occupied by the deputy collector. Over the north gate are the quarters of the second officer of police, and below at the north-western corner are situated those belonging to the constables of the tahsili guard and police-station. A handsome red sandstone building in the west centre is occupied by the *thana* which is of the first class. Opposite the *Bara* to the south near the river lies the present residence of Rao Moreswar Rao, the last representative of the Peshwas at Karwi. Further south again is situated the *akhara* of *mahant* Puran Das, enclosing in a fortlike structure the temple of Jagannath-ji. The temple has a number of other *muafi* villages attached to it, the proceeds of which are supposed to be expended on the worship of the god and the feeding of the poor. The extant title dates from the time of Raja Hindupat of Panna, *sambat* 1814 (A.D. 1757), but it appears to have been a confirmation of an earlier grant. Below this *akhara* lies a ruined dam or bridge of fairly massive proportions thrown across the river; it is said to have been constructed by the Surki Rajputs during a period of subordinate rule. On the road leading to the new *bazars* and railway station lies the *Pili Kothi*, a circular yellow building with smaller circular rooms at four points. It is now used as a dâk bungalow and is an inconveniently shaped structure for that purpose. To the south, close by, is an oblong enclosure, said formerly to have been the *hirankhana* or antelope-house, where displays of buck fighting used to be witnessed by the Marathas. It has now been converted into a cattle-pound. To the north lies the large square tank known as the *Kothi Talao*. The water is approached on the south side by long flights of steps and on a masonry eminence in the centre surrounded by water is a curiously erected shrine. Close by lies the Joint Magistrate's house and court, combined in a single building, the compound of which is in danger of encroachment from the new *bazar*, and opposite to this is the small jail. East of and beyond the joint magistrate's house a house has been newly erected as the residence of the assistant superin-

tendent of police. There is a small dispensary situated in the centre of the town. Beyond the railway, lying just off the Pahari road, is the *Jangli-Bagh*, a house built by Binaik Rao as a residence. It is now used as an opium bungalow and godown. From the Pahari road close to the *bazar* a circular road leads off towards the river. Close to this road in a ravine depression are a fine *baoli* well and the remains of a small garden called the Narayan Bagh. The well was built by Binaik Rao and is in good preservation, its water being now used for the irrigation of some fields which are given over to cultivation.

Population and trade.

The establishments of the Marathas, and the miscellaneous population which they attracted around them, were probably responsible for a large influx of people into the town and a great extension of it. No records of the number however are available for the period of their residence; and after the Mutiny Karwi certainly declined in prosperity. The population in 1865 numbered 6,854 persons, and had fallen to 4,025 in 1872, the chief residents being Brahmans, Marathas, Banias and Rajputs, with the usual accompaniment of low castes. By 1881 the population had slightly risen to 4,167, and in 1891 fallen as low as 3,805. During this period the town was osing inhabitants at the expense of Rajapur, to which the trade also was shifting. The construction of the railway in 1889 decided the competition between these two places, and Karwi has since then grown rapidly in importance. In 1901 the population of the combined union of Karwi Tarahuwan numbered 7,743.

The only indigenous industries are a little stone carving of rough domestic utensils, and the making of glass and *lac* bangles and coloured mud toys. There is a busy trade in grain, *ghi*, *mahua* and other articles of consumption, and some large warehouses have recently been constructed in the new *bazar*. In 1900 a cotton ginning factory was opened by Messrs. Baij Nath and Ram Nath of Cawnpore. It is provided with a 50 horse power engine and 52 ginning machines of the latest pattern and a complete electric light plant has lately been installed. During the season from October to May some 100 operatives are employed daily, but its work is often much restricted, owing to poor cotton crops. In 1900 nearly 100,000 maunds of cotton, valued at about Rs. 15,00,000 were ginned.

Administration.

Karwi town was brought under Act XX of 1856 in 1860 A.D. In 1895 it was amalgamated into one union with Tarahuwan, and both towns combined were converted into a notified area, whose constitution has been already described, in 1907.

KARWI *Tahsil.*

Karwi *tahsil* is the largest *tahsil* in the district and lies between the parallels of 24° 53′ and 25° 20′ N. and 80° 47′ and 81° 19′ E. It consists of two very sharply-defined portions. On the north lies tahsil Kamasin, on the east tahsil Mau and the Rewah state, on the south Panna and Rewah territory, and on the west the Chaube *jagirs.* On the west side the boundary is very irregular owing to unequal distribution of viliages with the Chaubiana and resumptions from it. It encloses two villages belonging to independent states, Gobaria Khurd and Tharri, and there is one completely isolated village, Raipurwa Muafi.

The south-eastern portion consists entirely of the hill country on the Vindhyan table-land known as the *patha.* The soil is for the most part a superficial layer of sand overlying a rocky substratum which has been scoured out by the numerous tributaries of the Bardaha river. This stream rises near Markundi and flows along the base of the Panna range of hills, leaving the district at Mau Khurd. Much of the tract is overgrown with jungle and trees, and most of the hillsides are now reserved forest both on the first and on the second range. The Bardaha river forms a series of deep pools and to the east some small cascades, but has little or no stream in the cold and hot weathers. Few of the villages possess more than a permanent heart of cultivation round the village site; some are totally uninhabited and have no cultivation at all. Of the total area of this part of the tahsil only 19,833 acres or 14·32 per cent. are cultivated. To the west intermediate between the *patha* proper and the lowland lies a group of nine villages situated on a table-land sloping from north-west to south-east, which is known as *Dadri-ka-patha.* Just south of Karwi town the bold escarpment rises to its greatest height and gives the impression of being part of the main plateau; but to the east it rapidly slopes away and breaks up into a number of small detached hills through which the Ohan river finds its outlet to the plains below.

The lowland does not differ from that found elsewhere. A level tract of country stretches from the foot of the hills and slopes towards the north. It is cut into a large number of sections by streams which carry off the drainage of the hills. The chief of these are the Paisuni, the Ohan, the Ganta, the Gadwa, the Barui and the Gauhia. The southern portion of this tract is occupied for the most part by light *parwa* soil often of a sandy texture, but in most townships well cultivated and of great fertility. Round Chitrakot cultivation reaches its highest pitch, and aided by well irrigation can rank with, if not beyond, any found elsewhere in the district. Further north the *parwa* is succeeded by black soil, but ere this is reached the *nalas* have begun to cut deeper and all the black soil lies on high ridges in the centre of the doabs thus formed, which slope off on either side through gravelly soil towards the drainage channels. The more eastern portion of the plain is much broken to the south by low rocky hills which are almost all beyond the Ohan river. In their vicinity the soil is generally overlaid with disintegrated sandstone rock, and there is much poor land stretching from Bagrehi to Chandramara in the Ohan-Ganta doab. The northern black soil subjected to continuous drainage and scour is much out of cultivation and is continually deteriorating, nor is it held in much estimation. Over the whole tahsil agricultural conditions are most unequal. Undoubtedly the most prosperous and best populated part is found in the tract lying west of the Paisuni and south of the metalled road, and to the east of that stream in the light soil villages which stretch from Tarahuwan to the tahsil boundary through Ludhaura, and from Karwi eastward through Khoh to the Ohan river between Bhaunri and Ainchwara. Bhaunri, which encloses an extensive flat-topped group of hills, has a considerable amount of irrigation. The latter plays an important part in the agriculture of the tahsil, though only in detached localities, especially in the neighbourhood of hills, where the water level appears to be nearer the surface. There is no canal irrigation at present in the *tahsil*, but the projected construction of canals from the Ohan river and the Garhchappa tank will much increase the facilities for it. Besides wells there is irrigation from tanks, and the average area irrigated from all sources is about 990 acres: it varies very greatly. Agriculture is stimulated by the existence of con-

siderable populations at Karwi and Tarahuwan, and by the constant stream of pilgrims that come to Sitapur and Chitrakot. Karwi itself is a place of some commercial importance, and Manikpur is not far distant from the lowland of the eastern portion, while it lies in the centre of the *patha* or hill tract. Here a large trade is carried on in charcoal, firewood, *ballis* and *ghi*. The Jhansi-Manikpur Railway runs across the tahsil from west to east, and the Jabalpur branch of the East Indian Railway runs through the *patha* from north-east to south-west. A metalled road runs parallel to the former line as far as Manikpur, and there are numerous unmetalled roads. On the *patha* the tracks are very poor and stony, but the conditions are unsuitable for metalled roads, nor would the extent and nature of the traffic render them profitable. A branch line of rail has been surveyed from Karwi to Rajapur; it will connect two important centres of commerce. The forests cover 108 square miles and have already been described. They play an important part in the agricultural economy of the *patha*, as herds of cattle come to graze in them and supply the manure required for successful husbandry in the shallow surface soil of the tract.

The chief crops grown are cotton, *arhar* and *juar*, alone or in various mixtures, in the *kharif*, and wheat, gram and barley in the *rabi*. The cultivation in the plains tract is generally good, especially where *parwa* soil prevails; but the black soil is depreciated, neglected and overrun with *kans*. The chief harvest over the whole tahsil, the *kharif*, covers 60·41 per cent. of the cropped area, and the *rabi* 39·59 per cent. The high castes generally preponderate, but the tahsil has an unusually large number of Kurmis, and there are not inconsiderable numbers of Chamars, Kachhis and Koris. Proprietors hold 29·37 per cent., occupancy tenants 39·48 per cent. and tenants-at-will 29·26 per cent. of the total holdings area. The tahsil contains 218 villages divided into 327 mahals, 78 of which are held in single *zamindari*, 119 in joint *zamindari*, 60 in perfect and 70 in imperfect *pattidari*, but none are *bhaiyachara*. A special feature is the existence of 27 revenue-free estates, the income of which is assigned for the upkeep of various *akharas* and temples, the majority being at Sitapur and Chitrakot. These are old Bundela or Gosain grants which have

been confirmed by the British Government. Besides these, four villages have been given revenue free by Government in return for land reserved as forest, namely Bhuinhari, Donda, Chheriya khurd, and two mahals in Kihuniyan. In a large number of cases the *muafidars* have in process of time become possessed of the proprietary rights also, and thus secured some of the finest agricultural estates in the district. At the census of 1881 the total population of Karwi amounted to 85,318; by 1891 it rose to 87,687, but fell in the following decade to 78,410. Both portions of the tahsil were badly injured by the famine of 1896-7, and the loosely-bound-together population of the *patha* migrated to native states. The tahsil has not yet recovered from the effects of those disastrous years. Of the total number of inhabitants 38,733 were women; and the density per square mile was only 170, the lowness of which is largely accounted for by tne extensive areas of jungle and barren land in the *tahsil.* Classified according to religion there were 75,151 Hindus, 3,139 Musalmans, 19 Jains, 68 Christians, 16 Aryas, 3 Sikhs and 14 Parsis. The most numerous caste was that of Brahmans, numbering 15,604, followed by Chamars 10,451, Ahirs 8,005, Kurmis 6,358, Koris 4,736 and Kols or Kolis 4,360. The latter exist for the most part on the *patha.* Of Rajputs there were only 1,486 representatives, the largest individual clans being the Bais and Gaharwar. As Brahmans preponderate in numbers, they preponderate as landlords, owning no less than 53 per cent. of the total area of the tahsil. This figure may be increased by the addition of 9 per cent. in the hands of Bairagis. Rajputs own 13 and Kurmis 9 per cent.; the latter is a larger proportion than in any other *tahsil* except Baberu. Agriculture is the staple industry, the only other occupations that are at all well represented being grain-dealing and cotton-weaving. The only town in the tahsil outside the union of Karwi Tarahuwan is Sitapur, which has been separately noticed, but there are some large and important villages such as Asoh, Ragauli, Bhaunri, Raipura, Aghraunda, Garhchappa and Itwan Dundaila. A list of the schools, post-offices, markets and fairs will be found in the appendix.

Karwi has traditions extending back to remote antiquity. The stories of Rama and his exile centre round Chitrakot; Bagrehi

was the residence of Valmiki. The *patha* was no doubt in early times inhabited entirely by wild jungle tribes. A relic of these is found in occasional rock drawings* of which specimens are found at Sarhat near Manikpur, near Chaunri in the forest, and near Kathauta Mamaniyan. They are rough designs of men and horses rudely executed in red ochre on flat surfaces of rock. Indications of Chandel occupation are numerous: that people appear to have settled extensively in the fertile soil of Karwi. The whole course of the Ohan from Bahilpurwa to the tahsil boundary is dotted with temple remains which, are invariably accompanied by stone *kolhuas* or sugar presses, ; these are undoubtedly of Chandel origin. Some of these temples must have been large ones, but few remain in even a fair state of preservation, the best example being that at Char, which has stories attached to it of having once possessed a large golden bell. There are strong traditions that the *pargana* was in the hands of Surki Rajputs, who appear to have been intimately connected with the Baghels. The Tarahuwan fort is a reputed Surki structure, and the large tank at Raipur is ascribed to the Baghels. In imperial times and after, the country took its name from the village of Gahora, which possesses a very ruined fort, but its site is now merged in that of Raipura and there is no means of determining whether Gahora was the headquarters of an imperial *sarkar* or not. The Bundelas in the neighbourhood of Karwi fought several bloody fights with one another and with the Bangash Nawabs. There are many Bundela remains at Purwa, at Kalyanpur, at Bhaunri, at Khoh and other places, and there is said to be a jungle fortress on the Matdar plateau called the Nauwa Bihar, built by a Nao, to whom a tract of country was given by the Bundelas. During the Mutiny the tract was much disturbed by Narayan Rao and Madho Rao, and subsequently had to be cleared of their rebel troops by movable columns. Since then nothing has occurred to disturb it. The boundaries of the tahsil have not been changed since the cession. The hill tracts proper belonged to pargana Kalyangarh, and the plains tract together with the *Dadri-ka-patha* to pargana Tarahuwan. Till 1881 both portions were known by the latter name. At present tahsil Karwi is in the charge of the joint magistrate

* J. A. S. B.N. S., Vol. III, 1907, p. 567.

stationed at Karwi, who is aided by a full-powered deputy collector, and the police jurisdiction is divided between the circles of Karwi, Pahari, Raipura, Manikpur and Itwan Dundaila. Usually an assistant superintendent of police is also stationed at Karwi.

KHAIRAD, *Tahsil* BANDA.

A railway station on the Jhansi-Manikpur branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, lying in 25° 26′ N and 80° 15′ E., six miles south-west of Banda. The station is really in *mauza* Karchha, the site of which, like that of Khairad itself, is one and a half mile distant. The station lies in an isolated position at some distance from the metalled road to Mahoba, and the traffic is practically *nil*. There is no telegraph office, and no means for crossing trains.

KHANDEH, *Tahsil* BANDA.

A village lying in 25° 34′ N. and 80° 11′ E., distant 13 miles from Banda, west of the river Ken. The population in 1901 was 2,255 persons, consisting chiefly of Dube Brahmans and Bagri and Mauhar Rajputs. There is a school here and a market is held on Sunday and Wednesday; the Village Sanitation Act II of 1892 is in force. There are a number of Hindu temples, and those at the south-west corner of the village, begun but left unfinished by the Dubes, contain probably the finest modern stone carving in the district. The total area of the village is 6,747 acres. Formerly Khandeh was the headquarters of a pargana of the same name. This was ceded to the British in 1817 by Nana Gobind Rao, when it was incorporated in the Banda district. The village rapidly declined in prosperity and is now chiefly famous as the residence of a notorious Brahman family, who owned in 1881 a considerable tract of country, absorbed by very questionable means, for the most part, by Hatte Dube. The family is now to a great extent impoverished.

KHANNAH, *Tahsil* BANDA.

A large village lying in 25° 34′ N. and 80° 6′ E., west of the Ken river, on the metalled road from Hamirpur to Mahoba, *vià* Kabrai. It lies in the extreme north-west corner of the *tahsil*, and

is the centre of a most precarious tract of country. The distance from Banda is 18 miles direct or 35 miles by the metalled road. The total area of the village is 4,365 acres, and the population in 1901 was 1,349 persons, chiefly consisting of Chamars. There is a military encamping-ground, and a second class police station to which has now been attached a rain gauge. There is also a branch post-office.

KHAPTIHA KALAN, *Tahsil* PAILANI.

A large village lying in 25° 37′ N. and 80° 25′ E., on the banks of the Ken river, distant 14 miles from Banda, 8 miles from Pailani, and three miles from the metalled road at Piprenda. The population of the village in 1901 was 2,674 persons. The area of the village is 10,824 acres; it is owned chiefly by a large number of Bais Rajput *pattidars*. The village is about five miles long and three miles broad at the extremes, and there is a considerable amount of land, with a fairly extensive alluvial tract, on the west bank of the Ken; throughout the length of the village there is not a single subsidiary hamlet. An attempt was made by Government to found one to the south, but the settlers gradually melted away. Consequently the outlying portions of the estate are much neglected. There is a primary school and a ferry over the Ken; and the Village Sanitation Act (II of 1892) is in force. Tradition makes the place the site of an ancient town which had been long in ruins before the existing village sprang up; and it is said to derive its name from the number of broken tiles *(khapta)* found on the site.

KHURHAND, *Tahsil* GIRWAN.

A village, lying in 25° 23′ N. and 80° 30′ E., 12 miles south-east of Banda on the metalled road to Manikpur. There is a station of the same name on the Jhansi-Manikpur Branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, situated 1½ mile east of the village and actually in mauza Chibun. The station is connected with the main road by a small metalled approach road. There are also a pound, a school and a branch post-office; and a *bazar* has recently been started which promises to develop into a mart of some importance. The total area of the village is 3,896 acres, chiefly owned by Brahman

money-lenders of Banda; and the population in 1901 was 1,229 persons. The village has been connected by unmetalled roads with Bilgaon a small market town 6 miles to the north-east, and with Girwan 6 miles to the south-west.

KOLHUA MUAFI, *Tahsil* BADAUSA.

A small village in the extreme south-east of tahsil Badausa lying in 25° 4′ N. and 80° 46′ E. The small hamlet which has a population of 57 persons, lies in a picturesque valley surrounded by hills, and is one of the few colonies of Gonds surviving in the district. Since the reservation of the forest in 1881 cultivation has been confined to four separately demarcated blocks called "forest excluded areas," and the destructive system of *dhaiya* cultivation discontinued. This system, consisting of cutting down forest and burning it so as to manure the ground with the ashes and then planting a *kodon* crop on the site, was in full swing up to 1880. The proprietary rights which belonged then to Mahant Madho Das of Karwi were exchanged for those of the village of Bhuinhari in Karwi *tahsil*. There is a small forest bungalow, with mud floors but no windows, and furnished with necessaries; and a good forest road connects it with the unmetalled road leading from Badausa to Godharampur. From the former place it is 13 miles distant. A quarter of a mile west of the hamlet is a small walled enclosure encircling a tank, where a spring rises, said to have been caused by an arrow of Rama which fell here to the ground; and close by are the ruins of a small Chandel temple, broken up by a *pipal* tree. The spring is the source of the Banganga river which joins the Bagain close to Badausa, and still retains its sacred character. The reserved forest contains some of the best bamboo jungle in the district and there is a considerable income from *khair*.

KURRAHI, *Tahsil* BABERU.

A village lying in 25° 24′ N. and 80° 44′ E., distant 21 miles from Banda, about one mile off the unmetalled road to Oran, and 9 miles from Baberu. The total area of the village is 4,111 acres and is owned by a very numerous body of converted Muhammadan Rajputs. The population in 1901 was 2,287 persons, and

the Village Sanitation Act (II of 1892) in force. The main branch of the Ken canal flows close to the east of the site, and has two distributaries—the Andauli and Bhiti—leading towards the east, and an escape falling into the Matiyara *nala* to the west.

LAURI, *Tahsil* MAU.

A village, also known as Lokhri, lying in 25° 12′ N. and 81° 18′ E., distant 52 miles from Banda, 26 miles from Karwi, and 10 miles from Mau. The population numbers 974, and consists chiefly of Kurmis and Brahmans. A fair is held here in *Chait* (March-April), attended by five to six thousand persons: a section of *bhangis* from other districts perform a pilgrimage to the fair, where they have the ceremonial shaving of their sons performed and offer pigs, goats, rams and a libation of spirits. They have also a preference for arranging marriages and taking their barbers from this place, which they regard as their home. At a distance of a quarter of a mile from the village are the ruins of an old fort, built on a hill known by the name of Lokhri. Kalika Debi, a place of pilgrimage of considerable resort, is situated on an adjoining hill. At the foot of former hill is a tank in which lies the stone figure of an elephant with a Hindi inscription bearing the date *Sambat* 1526 (1469 A.D.) The inscription, which is somewhat mutilated, is thus translated—"Ibrahim Khan, son of Phaphund Khan, servant of Bir Singh Deo, built this fort and erected the stone elephant in *Sambat* 1526." In addition, some three miles south of the village off the pathway leading to Kota Kandaila, are two small Chandel temples of sandstone without much carving and overgrown by a banyan tree; close by are a perennial spring and a small tank. The spot is known as "Karka."

MAHOKHAR, *Tahsil* BANDA.

A village lying in 25° 31′ N. and 80° 26′ E., distant 4 miles from Banda, with a total acreage of 5,350 acres and a population of 2,729 persons. A small fair is held at the end of *Kartik*, called the Ras *mela*, and the village, which formerly declined much in importance, has been steadily improving of late years. There is a primary school in the village, and the Village Sanitation Act (II of 1892) is in force.

MANIKPUR, *Tahsil* KARWI.

A village and *bazar* lying in 25°4′ N. and 81° 8′ E., distant 62 miles from Allahabad, 62 from Banda and 19 from Karwi. The population in 1901 numbered 1,676. The railway station is the junction of the Jhansi-Manikpur branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with the Jabalpur extension of the East Indian Railway. The *bazar* lies close by to the north-west, and promises to develop greatly. The village site and the second-class police station lie about half a mile away to the east. Both are in an exposed and cheerless position on the *patha*, and the shortness of the water-supply is a serious hindrance to the development of the place. Three large tanks for the supply of water to the railway have been excavated. There are a branch post-office, a school, a *sarai* and a road inspection bungalow, and a small forest bungalow occupied by the ranger.

MARFA, *Tahsil* BADAUSA.

A flat-topped hill, lying in 25° 7′ N. and 80° 45′ E., distant 10 miles from Badausa. The hill is like Kalinjar an outlying portion of the main plateau and isolated on all sides; the under portion is gneiss, and the upper a bluff escarpment of sandstone. It has an area of 364 acres; and is let out for grazing at Rs. 50 per annum. Marfa is mentioned as one of the 8 strongholds of the Chandels; the hill has on it the ruins of old fortifications which merely supplied the deficiencies, where these existed, of the natural defences. It lies 16 miles north-east of Kalinjar and there is an unmetalled road running to that place from the village of Baghela Bari close by. There is no made pathway up the hill; but it is approached from three sides, one track leading up from Manpur on the north-east, one from Khamhariya on the south-east and one on the Kurhun side on the south-west. The chief remaining gateway is known as the Hathi Darwaza at the first-named approach. It is built of red sandstone and stands now disconnected from the ramparts. It has some Chandel stone carving of the usual type. Opposite to it and distant 100 yards is a tiled erection, sheltering a well-made piece of carving. Towards the south-east looking over Khamhariya are two poor Chandel temples of the usual type, one of which has had a mud hut built on to it

and is inhabited by a blind *bairagi* of some local celebrity. Close by is an under-ground cistern, square in shape, with a roof supported by red sandstone pillars, on which is carved the chain and bell pattern frequent on Chandel buildings. The cistern has a perennial supply of water and the *bairagi* maintains a small garden. Near by is a tank excavated from the rock which is said never to dry. The highest point on the hill is occupied by a Trigonometrical Survey station with a recorded height of 1,240 feet above sea level. West of this there is a tank, also hewn out of the rock; and there is another formed by a dam thrown across a hollow between the ridges above the Chandel temples and the Kurhun Darwaza. Neither of them holds water except for a short time after the rains. Low jungle grows all over the hill and in the centre there are some remains of old quarters or barracks, not of any antiquity. The site was visited by Teiffenthaler about the middle of the 18th century, and was then known under the name of Mandefa. The Raja was then a Baghel and a tributary of the Raja of Panna. The last Raja, Harbans Rai, is said to have fallen in the battle of Chacharia, fought between the forces of Panna and Banda about 1780 A.D.: since then the fort has fallen into decay. It was for some time occupied by a predatory chief, from whom it was taken by a night attack by Colonel Meiselback in 1804 A.D. He abandoned it on account of the numerous wild beasts harboured by the surrounding jungles, which in those days extended over the whole of the south-east corner of the *tahsil*. There is a legend that Kalinjar and Marfa were built in a single night, and that Kalinjar was built first so that there was no time to finish Marfa. It certainly was never finished, and its whole aspect is that of an incomplete fortress.

MARKA, *Tahsil* BABERU.

A large village lying in 25° 41′ N. and 80° 54′ E., distant 39 miles from Banda and 13 miles from Baberu, with which it is connected by a fourth-class unmetalled road of very indifferent quality. The population in 1901 was 3,037 persons, chiefly Panwar Rajputs, who lost the ownership of it after the Mutiny. They started the rebellion in this part of the district by plundering boats on the river, and ultimately joined in the attack on the *tahsil*

at Baberu. On the restoration of order Mr. Mayne, the collector, brought up a force with two field-pieces and, after warning the inhabitants, shelled and destroyed the village. The village is now owned by Shaikh Yusuf-uz-zama and his relations, who reside at Sundila in district Hardoi. The area is 11,760 acres, and in the extreme west near the Samgara border, overlooking the Jumna, is an old fort. There is a private ferry over the river at the main site; and the village has a large school and a third-class police station; a small *bazar* is held on Tuesdays and Saturdays. There is also a post-office.

MARKUNDI, *Tahsil* KARWI.

A railway station lying in 25° 1′ N. and 81° 0′ E., on the Jabalpur extension of the East Indian Railway, south-west of Manikpur. The station is really situated in the village of Kihuniyan, Markundi being a hamlet a mile to the west. There is a proposal to transfer the police station from Itwan here.

There is a considerable trade in firewood from the adjacent jungles and a certain amount of grass is also exported. The distance from both Allahabad and from Banda, *via* Manikpur, is 72 miles.

MATAUNDH, *Tahsil* BANDA.

An enormous estate lying in 25° 26′ N. and 80° 12′ E., west of the Ken river, distant 11 miles from Banda on the metalled road to Mahoba and Nowgong. The population in 1901 numbered 4,233 persons, and consisted for the most part of Bagri and Mauhar Rajputs, this being their chief centre in the locality. The total area of the village is 14,256 acres. There are a third-class police station, a school and a pound in the village, and also an agricultural bank founded in 1901. The Village Sanitation Act (II of 1892) is also in force. There are two rocky hills situated close by, and several large tanks. The village gives its name to a station on the Jhansi-Manikpur section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and contains a branch post-office. In early times Mataundh is said to have been the scene of a battle between Chhatarsal and a Jain *guru*, but no clear account of it remains: the town was partially destroyed at some time prior to British rule in a conflict between rival *zamindars*.

At the Mutiny a Rajput *zamindar*, named Murli, sheltered some European fugitives from Nowgong and refused to surrender them to a rebel force sent by the Nawab of Banda. In return for this he and those of his co-proprietors who assisted him received in perpetuity the right to hold their estates at two-thirds of the revenue assessed: the right is inheritable, but ceases on alienation. The village covers over twenty square miles and has 14 inhabited sites, and is the largest in the district.

MAU, *Tahsil* BABERU. (*Vide* INGUA.)

MAU, *Tahsil* MAU.

The headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated on the banks of Jumna, lies in 25° 17′ N. and 81° 25′ E., distant 70 miles from Banda, 31 miles from Karwi, 30 miles from Allahabad and 10 miles from Bargarh, the nearest railway station on the East Indian Railway, with which it is connected by an unmetalled road ascending the *patha* at Buniyari-ghat. The population, which consists chiefly of Brahmans, was 2,883 in 1901. Besides the *tahsil* buildings, which were moved here soon after the cession, there are a first-class police station, a *tahsili* school, a pound and a branch post-office. The Village Sanitation Act (II of 1892) is in force. There is a ferry over the Jumna, and some little trade is carried on by water with Allahabad, but the town is over-shadowed in this respect by its neighbour Rajapur, to the west.

MAU, *Pargana and Tahsil.*

Mau tahsil, or pargana Chibun as it was called till 1881, is the north-eastern tahsil of the district. The lowest range of Vindhyan hills runs across it from the Jumna bank in the north-eastern corner to its south-western boundary, where this joins *tahsil* Karwi, and divides it into two unequal portions differing greatly in physical characteristics. Each is roughly triangular in shape. The portion that lies below the Vindhyan plateau adjoins tahsils Karwi and Kamasin to the west and is bounded on the north by the Jumna. Its features differ little from those of the rest of the district. The slope of the country is from south to north, and owing to the proximity of the hills the gradient is on the whole

steep, and the country is divided into a number of narrow doabs by the many streams which carry off the drainage of the southern hills. These are the Hagni with its two tributaries, both called Barera, the Bargawa, the Kursaha with its tributary the Aunjhar, the Satetha with its tributary the Jagdhari, and on the western frontier the Ganta, with its large tributary the Jiwanti. The Ganta, which forms generally the boundary with Karwi, takes to the north a somewhat north-eastern course and leaves in the north-western corner the most considerable tract of level land to be found in the *tahsil*, with the town of Rajapur-Majhgawan at the extremity. Here the soil resembles that of the neighbouring *pargana* Kamasin. The *mar* in particular is very different from the inferior land found in the centre of the *pargana*, but it falls away into the broken country on the Ganta. East of the Ganta the distances between the streams are so small that there is no room except in a few favourably-situated villages for the formation of any level plains. The land in the immediate vicinity of the larger streams is *rakar*, which rises into light *parwa* and passes as a rule into *mar* on the watershed, from which point the soils succeed one another in the reverse order until the next stream is reached. The *mar* is consequently always on the slope, and is held in so little estimation that it remains largely uncultivated. To the south of the road which leads from Bargarh to Rajapur the *mar* gives place to *parwa*, which gets lighter and more sandy until, at the foot of the scarp itself, it is merely the detritus of sandstone and will only repay cultivation when enriched by the immediate vicinity of a hamlet or the penning of sheep or cattle on it. In places, as for example at Hatwa, the *parwa* reaches quite a high standard of excellence; but as a rule, except where they have been improved by embankments or vicinity to a site, the soils of this pargana are inferior. To the north of the central tract is a fringe of villages along the Jumna, which are like other riverside villages. In the upland portions is a considerable extent of light and sandy *parwa*, which however owing to its vicinity to the river, bears good crops and commands high rents. The alluvial land is less than might be expected. From Rajapur to Ragauli it consists merely of a little precarious silt at the foot of the cliffs, except where *kachhar* has been

formed at the mouth of a *nala* as at Bhamet and Ragauli. East of Ragauli the river sets in towards the north bank and has left a long shelving ledge of alluvial soil and a very fine patch of *kachhar* at the junction of the Ganta. For the remainder of its course, as the river turns to the north or south, large stretches of sand or narrow pieces of mediocre *tari* are found.

The southern portion of the district is known as the *patha*. For some distance to the south and south-west of Benipur Pali there is nothing but a barren rocky waste covered with light jungle and intersected by numerous hill torrents. Above the hills lies a plateau, drained by streams which flow from north-west to south-east. The rocky substratum is overlaid by usually the thinnest layer of disintegrated sandstone, locally known as *bhota*. At its worst this soil is absolutely unculturable and produces nothing but stunted trees, bushes and grass; where it is deeper it bears a scanty crop of *kodon* followed by *til*, after which it has to lie fallow for several years. In the vicinity of hamlets, however, it has been improved by manure and cultivation, and is capable of producing cotton, *arhar* and gram. The sites round which the best cultivation is found generally lie where the soil is deepest—in valleys and hollows—and in these localities soils which bear a distant resemblance to those of the plains are found. In a few villages there is a little irrigation from wells and in Kaniyar and Kutwa Muafi the river is also used for that purpose. The whole tract was doubtless at one time thickly covered with tree growth, but anything in the shape of forests was long ago cut down, and the export of firewood has diminished to small proportions. On the other hand a not inconsiderable income is derived from grass, and the military grass farm at Allahabad has a branch depôt at Bargarh. The *patha* contains on the west a peculiar elongated village at Lapaun, which is almost completely isolated from the rest of the tahsil. The whole tahsil is a commonplace one: of the total area of 203,181 acres, 160,577 acres lie in the plains, and 42,604 on the *patha*. The Jabalpur extension of the East Indian Railway runs across the *patha* and has a station at Bargarh. This is the only railway in the tahsil. There are no metalled roads, but unmetalled roads connect Bargarh with Mau and Rajapur, Mau with Karwi, and Rajapur with Manikpur. Most of the roads, owing to their

course over black soil, are distinctly poor. Other roads, *e.g.* those from Mau to Bariyari Kalan, Bargarh to Murka, Murka to Kalchhia, and Bargarh to Lapaun, are little more than cart tracks. The Jumna is still used for navigation, firewood and stone being carried by this means from Rajapur and other riverside villages to Allahabad. The communications of the pargana are on the whole equal to its needs, but are capable of considerable improvement by the provision of bridges and causeways at the numerous streams which they have to cross. The only trade of the pargana is in grain, cattle, *ghi*, firewood and stone.

The tahsil contains 184 villages divided into 394 mahals. Of the latter 27 are held in single *zamindari*, 219 in joint *zamindari*, 145 in imperfect *pattidari* and three are *bhaiyachara*: none are held in perfect *pattidari*. Of the total area 52·9 per cent. is held by Brahmans, 14·7 per cent. by Kayasths, 9·7 per cent. by Kurmis and 9·3 per cent. by Rajputs. Smaller areas are held by Musalmans, Gosains and Banias. The Rajputs are chiefly of the Bais, Bhadauria, Chandel and Chauhan clans. The largest proprietors are the Rupaulia Brahmans of Rajapur. Proprietors hold 25·32 per cent., occupancy tenants 40·22 per cent., and tenants-at-will 32·41 per cent. of the total holdings area. The tahsil is not particularly rich in good cultivating castes, but has a larger proportion of Kurmis than some parganas: it is poor in Kachhis and Lodhas, but has a large number of Kewats settled in the riverside villages. The chief crops grown are *juar*, gram, cotton and *arhar*, the *kharif* occupying 60·76 per cent. and the *rabi* 39·24 per cent. of the total cropped area. The population of the *tahsil* at the census of 1881 numbered 74,622 and has steadily decreased since. In 1891 it fell to 73,658 and in 1901 there were only 64,921 inhabitants, of whom 32,046 were females. Classified according to religion there were 62,895 Hindus, 1,956 Musalmans, 61 Jains and 9 Christians. The most numerous Hindu caste was that of Brahmans, with 12,520 representatives, followed by Chamars 9,040, Kewats 3,783, Kurmis 3,433, Ahirs 3,191 and Rajputs 2,980. No other caste had over 2,000 members, but Arakhs, Dhobis, Gadariyas and Koris all approach that number, and 1,340 Kols were enumerated. Among Musalmans Sheikhs and Behnas preponderate. The tahsil is wholly agricultural in character, and contains no towns but Rajapur.

bungalow and a village school. The population consists largely of Brahmans and the village is owned by Sarju Pershad Pathak, grandson of Thakur Din Pathak, who received it for good service in helping one of the European fugitives on his way to Nagode in the Mutiny. The family have increased their estate and are now the largest landed proprietors in the tahsil. Market is held on Tuesdays. Both the police station at Pangara and the tahsil headquarters from Girwan are likely soon to be moved to the more central position at Naraini.

ORAN, *Tahsil* BADAUSA.

A village lying in 25° 22′ N. and 80° 47′ E., distant 26 miles from Banda by an unmetalled road. The village lies almost in the centre of the district, and is connected by unmetalled roads with Banda and Atarra to the south, Kamasin to the north-east, Pahari to the east and Baberu to the north. The population is 2,184, and consists chiefly of Brahmans and Chamars. There are a village school, a post-office and a military encamping-ground. Market is held on Sundays and Wednesdays and the *bazar* is a place of resort for a considerable tract of country. There is a fair area of irrigated garden land round the site—an unusual feature in a village of this district. On the west of the village are the ruins of a fort at the junction of the main roads, and on this used to stand an inspection bungalow. The bungalow has now been dismantled, its services being performed by the canal inspection house at Para some three miles to the west. Formerly there was a police station here, but it was abolished in 1893. The tradition with regard to the early history of the village is that a Brahman named Gisu, *purohit* of the Lodhis who were then *zamindars* of the village, was offended by petty annoyances suffered by his wife from the children of the village when she went to draw water from the well. He complained to a neighbouring Raja, who sent an army to chastise the Lodhis, and it did its work so efficiently that every Lodhi was killed and the *zamindari* of the village was conferred on Gisu, whose descendants still hold it. Its total area is 4,624 acres.

PACHNEHI, *Tahsil* BANDA.

A village in 25° 34′ N. and 80° 28′ E., lying between the Banda-Fatehpur metalled road and the Banda-Tindwari unmetalled road, at a distance of 10 miles from Banda. The population consists chiefly of Bais Rajputs, and numbered 1,865 in 1901. Tradition says that the village was originally founded by Arjun and four of his brothers, who were Dikhit Rajputs, and that the name Pachnehi was given to it on account of the remarkable affection existing beween them. The total area is 4,746 acres. When the Mutiny broke out the inhabitants caught the Government amin, put grass and a bit in his mouth and drove him round the village. It was consequently confiscated after the restoration of order and half of it passed into the hands of Seth Uttim Ram, the then treasurer at Banda, at a small price. Always a turbulent village and difficult of management, it was purchased by the Government subject to the payment of a *malikana* of Rs. 2,000 per annum to the owners. In 1907 it was restored by order to the old proprietors subject to the ordinary payment of revenue. Pachnehi is interesting as the site of Mr. McConaghey's experimental cultivation of *kans* land and the operations of the steam-plough (the salutary effects of which are said to be still visible), and of Mr. LaTouche's sliding scale assessments.

PAHARI BUZURG, *Tahsil* KAMASIN.

A village, lying in 25° 19′ N. and 81° 0′ E., distant 40 miles from Banda, nine miles from Karwi and 17 miles from Kamasin. The population numbers 1,639, and there are a second-class police station, a school, a branch post-office and a pound. There is a conspicuous hill above the site from which the village doubtless derives its name, and on the top is a small temple dedicated to Palesarnath. An unmetalled road from Karwi to Kamasin runs through the village, and there is also a road from Oran and Banda leading through it on to Rajapur. The total area is 3,747 acres: it belonged till 1880 to a descendant of the family of Ulfat Husain of Saran, *mukhtar* to the Chhapra Muhammadan family of Nasir Ali, one of the earlier Diwans of the Bundelkhand agency. The *mukhtar's* family, like that of his principals, is now on the decline, and half of the village has been sold to a Bania of Allahabad in payment of debts,

PAILANI, *Tahsil* PAILANI.

The headquarters of the tahsil lie in 21° 46′ N. and 80° 28′ E., distant 23 miles from Banda. Pailani is connected with the latter place by an unmetalled road which leaves the Fatehpur metalled road at Piprenda. The population numbers 1,822, and the total area of the village is 4,647 acres, a large part of which lies west of the Ken, and contains alluvial soils on both banks of the river as well as in the *Turi*. The village is the ancestral property of Gaur Rajputs and is divided into twenty-six *mahals*, 13 of which are *khadar*. Besides the *tahsili* and the first-class police-station, there are a pound, a school, a branch post-office, and a district board bungalow. A mosque in good preservation, built according to a Persian inscription on its walls in A.D. 1702 by one Himmat Bahadur Kasim, ruler of Pailani at the close of the reign of Aurangzeb, lies outside the site. The name of the place is said to be derived from *Pairani*, as the residents are related to be famous for their swimming powers. There is a famous tomb of a Muhammadan saint called Pir Baiyabani in the town, and on Thursdays people visit it and make offerings. A fair is also held annually in the month of *Baisakh*.

PAILANI, *Tahsil and Pargana*.

Pailani forms the north-western tahsil of the Banda district. It lies between 25° 54′ and 25° 33′ N. and 80° 15′ and 80° 43′ E. The total area is 232,225 acres, or 362·85 square miles, of which 188,488 or 81·17 per cent. are culturable. The Jumna flows along the north and north-eastern border and is joined by its tributary, the Ken, which winds through the *pargana*, dividing it into two equal portions. On the west the Ken receives the Chandrawal, which flows in from Sumerpur. The Usraha *nala* runs through the east of the *pargana* from south to north, and within four miles of the Jumna takes an abrupt curve, near Jauharpur, to the east, and joins the Garara *nala* in the extreme north-eastern corner. This latter stream forms the pargana boundary with Baberu. The physical character of the country is much affected by the rivers and streams, and one of the principal features of the pargana is the large extent of good alluvial land. Of this the finest stretches are in the loops of the Ken at Sanda, Amlor, Pailani and Dighwat and

in the old bed of that river under Jaspura and Sindhan Kalan, known as the Turi, while on the Jumna the most extensive tract is found at Chandwara. East of the Ken on either side of the metalled road to Fatehpur lies a fine tract of *mar*, which runs in from Banda, but is not of such good quality as in that pargana and gradually deteriorates towards the Jumna. East of this is lighter *mar* affected by the Usraha *nala*, turning to a poor form of *kabar* and ultimately into *parwa* and *rakar*, as it approaches the Garara *nala* on the east of the pargana. On the north-west of the Ken lies a very broken tract of impracticable ravine country watered by the Chandrawal, which only regains the level on the Hamirpur border, but along the Jumna bank to the north is a long high ridge of excellent loamy *parwa* soil, broken here and there by ravines, and descending in places—*e.g.* at Garola and Mahabara—to lower shelves of land in the immediate vicinity of the river's bank. A few villages round Chilla Tara lie well below the upland black-soil plain, and bear similar characteristics to the western *parwa* tract. The average cultivated area of the pargana was between 1882 and 1887 132,650 acres, and in the period of calamity, from 1895 to 1901, 101,825 acres, the lowest recorded acreage being 90,648 acres in 1896-97 *Juar* occupies an overwhelming proportion of the *kharif* area and gram of the *rabi*, though the extent to which the latter is mixed with wheat depends on the season. Except in the *parwa* villages, which form the fifth settlement circle, the system of agriculture is generally indifferent. The *dofasli* area is very small, no special crops are grown and the irrigated area is confined to garden land. The Alona and Tindwari distributaries of the Ken canal will water portions of the eastern part of the tahsil only. The chief strength of the pargana lies in its alluvial soils, of which there are 14,248 acres. It is the only tahsil in the district which contains no rocky hills. The chief cultivating castes are Rajputs, Brahmans, Chamars, Kewats and Ahirs. The more skilful agriculturists, such as Kachhis and Kurmis, form between them only four per cent. of the total population. At the settlement of 1906 30·72 per cent. of the holding area was held by occupancy tenants, 20·02 by tenants-atwill and 27·92 by proprietors. There are 132 villages and 287 *mahals*. Of the latter 53 were held in single, 78 in joint *zamindari*, 52 in perfect and 102 in imperfect *pattidari*, while only 2 were *bhaiyachara*.

The proprietors are chiefly Brahmans, Rajputs, Banias, Kayasths and Musalmans. The two first of these are mainly scattered in cultivating communities. The largest landholders formerly were the Musalman family of Chhapra in Bengal, who have lost some of their property but still retain Piprahri, Pandhora, nearly half Piprenda and some other small villages. Considerable areas formerly belonged to Salig Ram Sonar of Cawnpore, and have descended to the widow of his nephew, Jai Dayal. Some important villages, such as Jaspura, proved unmanageable by this family and have passed out of its possession. It still retains Amlikaur and parts of others. Resident and non-resident Banias of the Fatehpur district own large shares in scattered villages and the hereditary Qanungo family of Kayasths now retain only Tirehi and Kansemri.

The total population of the *pargana* is 80,524, divided into 74,796 Hindus and 5,728 Musalmans. This is 4·26 per cent. less than in 1872 and 9·06 per cent. less than in 1891. Females number 39,577. The density of population is 222 per square mile, the worst populated parts being the ravine tracts to the west of the Ken where the density falls to 175 per square mile. At the census of 1901 the most numerous caste was the Rajput with 12,907 representatives—a higher figure than in any other *tahsil*; Chamars came next with 9,783, and Brahmans followed closely with 8,912; Kewats and Ahirs numbered 7,294 and 5,630 apiece; and Kumhars, Koris, Kurmis and Arakhs all exceeded 2,000. A little over one-third of the Rajputs are Dikhits; and of the remainder the most numerous clans are the Gaur, the Bais and the Gautam. Sheikhs of the Qurreshi and Siddiqi subdivisions formed the bulk of the Musalman population; and there were 617 Ghori Pathans, chiefly converted Rajputs, and 585 Behnas. The *tahsil* is entirely agricultural, and has no centre of any commercial importance. The produce is largely conveyed away by traders of Bindki in Fatehpur, who buy it up through agents on the spot. There are markets held at Kanakhera, Pailani, Tindwari and Gugauli, of which the last is the most important. There is no town, but there are some large villages. Tindwari and Pailani possess police stations.

The Fatehpur-Banda road runs cross the *pargana* from north to south, and there are unmetalled roads from Banda to Tindwari

and Tindwari to Baberu; other roads link up Tindwari with the metalled road at Piprenda and Palra, and with Jauharpur. Besides these an unmetalled road runs from Piprenda to Pailani and from Pailani to Palra. West of the Ken there is only one line of communication, which leads from Pailani to Gulauli ghat on the Jumna. The village roads, however, in the northern part of the *tahsil* are good; to the south the very broken nature of the country does not admit of any roads at all, and pack-bullocks are chiefly used for transport.

In Mughal times the whole of the present *tahsil*, with the exception of the eastern part, was probably included in the *mahal* of Shadipur or Sadipur in the *sarkar* of Kalinjar. The eastern part fell within the boundaries of pargana Simauni. The site of Sadipur which stood on the high bank of the Jumna overlooking Chillaghat has been entirely cut away by the river, but the name still survives in the village of Sadi-Madanpur. The Bundelas shifted the capital to its present site at Pailani, the boundaries of the pargana apparently remaining much as they were in Mughal times. At the cession in 1803 the whole of the present tahsil was included in Himmat Bahadur's estate. In 1860 pargana Simauni, the headquarters of which were at Tindwari, was abolished, and a large number of villages were added to Pailani. There has been no change in the pargana boundaries since: and its general history is uneventful, except for the turbulence and predatory conduct shown by the villagers of Piprahri, Jauharpur, Benda, Semri and Wasilpur during the Mutiny. They all received severe punishment. For administrative purposes Pailani is generally placed with Baberu under the control of a full-powered officer of the district staff. For police matters it falls within the circles of Pailani and Tindwari. There are no archæological remains, but the fort at Kanakhera is attributed to the Chandels, and at Inchawar Dr. Hoey discovered two copperplates recording Chandel land grants. At Basdhari is a small *baradari* said to have been built by Himmat Bahadur.

PAPRENDA, *Tahsil* PAILANI.

A village in 25° 38′ N. and 80° 27′ E., lying on the metalled road to Fatehpur, distant 13 miles from Banda and 10 from Pailani,

The population is 1,798, and consists chiefly of Bais Rajputs: but about half the village has been owned for many years by the Muhammadan family of Saran in Bengal. There are a school, held in the quarters of a disused police station, a branch post-office, a military encamping-ground and a canal inspection house. The total area of the village is 5,834 acres, and there is a small fort near the village built during the time of the Bundelas. There also used to be a Trigonometrical Survey station, but the stone recording the level has been lost.

PINDARAN, *Tahsil* BABERU.

A village lying in 25° 38′ N. and 80° 47′ E., with a population of 1,437 persons and a total area of 3,381 acres. The village is distant 32 miles from Banda and six miles from Baberu, and lies between the Baberu-Augasi and Baberu-Marka roads. The ancestral owners were Kurmis, who now own a mere fraction of the estate, which has chiefly passed into the hands of Rastogis of Baberu. Pindaran was famous formerly throughout the *pargana* of Augasi for the excellence of its *mar* soil and it lies in a tract of great fertility. An inscribed copperplate was discovered in the village, about 1878, recording the grant of land to a Brahman by the Chandel Raja Madana Varmma.

PURWA, *Tahsil* KARWI.

Usually known as Purwa Tarahuwan, a large village lying in 25° 16′ N. and 80° 55′ E., situated on the west bank of the Paisuni river, at a distance of 4½ miles north-west of Karwi and 45 from Banda. The village was the chief village of the Purwa *jagir*, given as a grant to Pokhar Pershad, one of the Chaubes of Kalinjar, in 1812 in return for the evacuation of that fortress and the cession of the *pargana* of the same name. The grant contained eleven villages with a total acreage of 21,275 *bighas*, of which Purwa was the largest. In 1855 Nirpat Singh, a servant of Bishan Pershad, *jagirdar* of Purwa, and third in succession from Pokhar Pershad, killed Raghunath, a Brahman servant of Kamta Pershad, *jagirdar* of Taraon, and was tried and convicted of the crime. In 1856 the *jagirdar* was tried and sentenced to transportation for life for complicity in the offence, and his *jagir* was confiscated. Three

of the villages, namely, Itkhari, Hirapur and Akbarpur, were attached to *tahsil* Badausa; one, Nayagaon, south of Sitapur, was put under the superintendence of the Political Agent at Nagode as part of the Paldeo *jagir*, and a one-eighth share in another, namely Seha Lachmipur, was retained by the British Government. This last named village lies about midway between Kalinjar and Nagode and 24 miles from Panna, and contains diamond mines, an eighth share in which also fell to Government. The rest of Seha Lachmipur formed part of the Paldeo *jagir* and the eighth share owned by Government both in the village and the mine has been leased in perpetuity to the *jagirdar* for Rs. 125 per annum. The remaining villages were incorporated in the Karwi *tahsil*. Bishan Pershad's family were provided for partly by grants of land and partly by pensions. His son, Ram Chand, was granted a perpetual pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum, but this has now been extinguished by his death without issue.

The village was formerly the headquarters of the *pargana* Bhitari Kunhas, its old name being Kunhas. The oldest inhabitants are said to have been Lodhi Rajputs, who were driven out by Surkis. The name Purwa is said to have been derived from the fact that it was a *purwa* of Tarahuwan, the lands of the latter extending as far as the present village; and the Surkis of Tarahuwan are reported to have kept their wives and children here. The old fort converted by the *jagirdar*, Pokhar Pershad, into a residence, now in ruins, is said to have been a Surki fort, and to have been connected by an underground passage leading below the river to an exit, marked now by a ruined arch. The old Lodhi stronghold is said to have existed to the north of the hill, where the remains of old fortifications can be traced. On the south side of the hill there are remains of stone walls like those described at Bhaunri. On the west side of the hill there is a small *ling* in the rock round which some pious Brahman has built a narrow paved way for circumambulation.

RAIPURA, *Tahsil* KARWI.

A village lying in 25° 14′ N. and 81° 11′ E. on the boundaries of Mau tahsil, distant 56 miles from Banda and 14 from Karwi, with which it is connected by an unmetalled road. The

population of the village is 1,376 and the total area 2,244 acres. It contains a third-class police station and a school. Close to Raipura are the villages of Gahora Khas and Gahora Pahi, from which the imperial *sarkar* Bhatghora perhaps derived a part of its name. There is a very fine tank called the Rani *talao*. It is said to have been built by a Baghel prince, and the Kurmi residents say they were brought from Gujerat by the Baghels.

RAJAPUR, *Tahsil* MAU.

Also called Majhgawan, a town on the banks of the Jumna, lying in 25° 23′ N. and 81° 12′ E., distant 55 miles from Banda and 18 miles from Karwi, with both of which it is connected by unmetalled roads. It lies close to the Kamasin border. Rajapur was once one of the largest commercial marts in Bundelkhand, especially for cotton and stone, which used to be conveyed by boat to Allahabad, Mirzapur and Patna. But first the completion of the East Indian Railway diverted traffic to Manikpur and Bargarh, and the Khaga station on the main line in Fatehpur attracted much of that which had formerly been carried by boats; while later the completion of the Jhansi-Manikpur railway has steadily advanced the prosperity of Karwi at the expense of Rajapur. It is still, however, a large town; and it is administered under Act XX of 1856, the chaukidari tax yielding an average income of about Rs. 1,500. The East Indian Railway had till 1904 an out agency here, but it was not very successful. The town has, however, been connected by telegraph with Karwi, and the survey of a light railway to the same place has been completed. There is still a fair trade in the export of country produce and a large local *bazar* at which some trade is carried on, especially in cloth, and which is the centre of supply for most of the neighbourhood. Shoes and blankets are manufactured and enjoy some local celebrity. Four lines of communication converge at Rajapur, all unmetalled; and the ferry over the Jumna is an important one, leasing annually for about Rs. 2,800. It has a bad approach over a broad sandy stretch of about 800 yards.

Majhgawan, as the name of the town appears on the Indian atlas, is properly the name of the *mauza*, and the name Rajapur is usually applied to the town itself and especially the mart. There

are a first-class police station, a secondary vernacular school, a branch post-office, a pound and a dispensary, and in *Baisakh* (April-May) and *Kartik* (October-November) a fair is held at the temple of Mahabir Sankat Mochan, lasting some ten days and having an average attendance of about 8,000 people.

The population of the town in 1901 was 5,491 persons, largely consisting of Banias and Brahmans, the wealthier traders residing here being of the latter caste. The best known of these are the Rupaulias, of whom some account will be found in chapter III. The origin of the town is described as follows.

It is said that in the reign of Akbar a holy man, named Tulsi Das, a resident of Soron in Kasganj *tahsil* of the Etah district, came to the jungle on the banks of the Jumna, where Rajapur now stands, and devoted himself to prayer and meditation. His sanctity soon attracted followers, who settled round him, and as their number increased they began to devote themselves to commerce as well as religion. This is of course Tulsi Das, the author of the *Ramayana*, and his house is still shown in the town. It was a low *kachcha* building, but has recently been rebuilt and contains a shrine and an old, somewhat mutilated manuscript of the *Ramayana*. There is a small *muafi* attached to the shrine, but the present *muafidars* are ignorant and quarrelsome and do nothing to further the spirit of religious purity and lofty ideals preached by the venerable poet. The shrine also contains a stone figure, said to be an effigy of the poet, of celestial origin, and to have been found buried in the sands near Rajapur. Local tradition says that Tulsi Das became acquainted with Rajapur through his having married into a Brahman family in Mahewa, *tahsil* Sirathu, district Allahabad. There are some peculiar customs in vogue at Rajapur, derived from the precepts of Tulsi Das. No houses are allowed to be built of stone or masonry, and even the richest live in mud houses : only temples are made of masonry. No barbers are ever allowed to settle within the town, and no dancing-girls, except of the caste of Beriahs, are allowed to live within it. Kumhars are also interdicted from residence, and all *gharas* and pots are brought in from outside. The rules, however, are now so far relaxed as to be held to apply only to the precincts of Tulsi Das' house.

Tulsi Das was born in *Sambat* 1631 and died at Benares in 1680. The following verses give the date of the poet's death:—

Sambat Sorah sai assi Assigang ke tir,
Sawan Shukla saptami, Tulsi taja sarir.
Sambat solah sai ektis-a,
Karon Katha Hari-pad dhar Sisa,

where *Assigang* is the name of the *ghat* at Benares at which he died.

RASIN, *Tahsil* BADAUSA.

A large village lying in 25° 11′ N. and 80° 44′ E., distant 30 miles from Banda and just half way between Karwi and Kalinjar on the unmetalled road which joins the metalled road to Karwi at Rauli Kalyanpur. The total area of the village is 9,200 acres, and is now chiefly owned by resident and non-resident Brahmans. The population in 1901 numbered 2,278.

The present village lies at the foot of a flat-topped hill which is part of a chain that runs out from the main plateau in the south of the pargana and continues as far as Akbarpur. To the west also there is a small outcrop of Vindhyan rock. To the north-east of the present site are numerous remains of old buildings and several good tanks, which are said to be the remains of an old town called Raja Vansi, contracted into Rasin. These are clearly of Chandel origin. The largest tank, which lay breached for many years, was repaired by famine labour in 1908. The old town is also spoken of as Rajbansi, and the locality was certainly later the headquarters of Raghubansi Rajputs, who, in Bundela times, seem to have held an important and semi-independent position. The Raja of Pathar Kachar, whose territories lie a few miles to the south, is a Raghubansi Rajput, and an isolated village called Kolhua Bhagwantpur belonging to him actually touches the boundaries of Rasin. There are the remains of an old mud-and-brick Raghubansi fort of no great interest near the village. But before Mughal times Rasin was a place of importance. There are in the present village the ruins of a Chandel temple at the north-west corner and, not far off, a large Chandel well in good preservation. There are more remains on the top of the larger sandstone-topped hill about half a mile east of the village. The hill is approached by a pathway from the north-east along a valley; and about half way up are the remains of a gateway built of square blocks of sand-

stone. Further on is a figure cut on a square block of gneiss called "*Ballan Baba.*" It is alleged to have first appeared about 1899 and to have gradually grown in distinctness since. The pathway continues up to a fairly level open valley, containing a small tank. To the west of this is pointed out the site of a tower of the Chandel fort. The path then rises more sharply to the highest part of the hill, and meets the sandstone cap. At the top of the rise are signs of another gateway, and some two hundred yards beyond is a rectangular tank cut out of the rock. A little further on is a Chandel temple in good preservation of the usual type. This temple is called the *Chanda Maheswari* temple and has two inscriptions: one of these is without date, and the other is dated *Sambat* 1466 (A.D. 1409). The temple is a conspicuous landmark for many miles round. East of the temple the hill is flat and level for some distance and then slopes down to a narrow neck connecting with the next hill to the east. On each side of the neck is a dry stone wall and at its narrowest part on the north side there are a paved road and the ruins of a gate.

On the top of a smaller hill immediately overlooking the village is a small shrine in commemoration of one Ratan Ahir. It is related that Ratan said he could see the Jumna from the top of the hill. The Raghubansi Raja of the fort below, considering it probable that he could see his womenfolk, cursed him: whereupon the rock split and swallowed him up. The split in the rock is duly shown. Rasin was the headquarters of *pargana* in Mughal times, and was the scene of a fierce battle between the growing power of the Bundelas and the imperial troops, and is said at this time to have been plundered and burnt to the ground. The present village is said to have been subsequently founded by a Raghubansi Rajput, called Ram Kishen. A *sanad* of Chhatarsal bestowed the village in *Sambat* 1781 on Raghubansi Rajputs, and in the reign of Guman Singh the headquarters of the *pargana* were moved to Bhusasi near Badausa.

There are 23 subsidiary hamlets in the village, and the Banganga river flows to the west between the main site and the Badausa-Godharampur road.

SARDHUA, *Tahsil* KAMASIN.

A large village lying in 25° 26′ N. and 81° 7′ E., situated on the bank of the Paisuni, where that river is crossed by the Rajapur road. It is 50 miles from Banda, 12 from Kamasin and 6 from Rajapur. The population is 2,142 and the total area of the village is 5,174 acres, held by some 300 Rajput *pattidars*. They say that 200 years ago their ancestors took service under the Raja of Tarahuwan, and were entrusted with the management of 60 villages, receiving 10 per cent. of the collections as remuneration. This arrangement continued till the cession, when it broke down owing to the high sum at which 66 villages were assessed with Mansukh Singh, grandfather of Indarjit Singh, one of the chief men of the village at the present time. Sardhua itself was settled jointly with all the Rajputs. At the Mutiny, headed by Mahipal Singh, who is still alive, they defended the police station at Pahari from the rebel troops of Narayan Rao, and received as a reward a fourth part of the village, a reduction of revenue by one-half and a money grant of Rs. 14,000. They claim connection with the Raja of Bansi in Basti and are an intelligent community, showing considerable interest in female education. There are a boys' school, a girls' school, a branch post-office and a pound in the village; and a cattle-show is held yearly at which prizes are distributed on behalf of Government.

The Village Sanitation Act (II of 1892) is in force.

SARHA, *Tahsil* GIRWAN.

A large village lying in 25° 6′ N. and 80° 35′ E., on the Kalinjar-Rasin unmetalled road, distant 30 miles from Banda and 18 from Girwan. The population in 1901 was 1,722 persons, and the total area of the village is 7,211 acres. Sarha was the only village in the old Badausa tahsil singled out for punishment for general turbulence in 1858. It was also the scene of a battle between the troops of Narayan Rao from Karwi and the Ajaigarh forces in the previous year. For a short time after the cession the village was the headquarters of the *tahsil* of Birgarh Badausa, and for some time there was a police-outpost here.

SIHONDA, *Tahsil* GIRWAN.

A town in 25° 27' N. and 83° 24' E., distant 12 miles from Banda and three miles from Girwan. It contains a population of 964 persons, largely consisting of Musalmans and a *halkabandi* school, and there is a daily *bazar*. The town lies amongst ravines close to the Ken river, and is no longer a place of any importance. Close by is a high hill called the "Khatri Kahar," on which there is a Trigonometrical Survey station with a recorded height of 849 feet above sea level. On the top of the hill is a small temple dedicated to Debi Angaleswari, of considerable repute among the Hindu population. The fable attached to it is that Debi having to fly from the persecution of Kans, in whose daughter's character she had appeared on earth, rose bodily into the air and sought a place of safety. She tried the strength of the hill with her finger, but finding it incapable of supporting her weight fled to Vindhyachal. From *angali*, a finger, the name of the temple built on the spot is derived-Angaleswari Debi. The name Sihonda is probably a corruption of Sehunda and derived from the Dor tribe of Rajputs who made a settlement here. They came from Kundarki and Sehondora (originally Dora) of Moradabad, and from Aligarh. There is also a very old family of Tiwari Brahmans settled here. Until 1881 Sihonda gave its name to a *pargana*, and was the headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name. But in that year a large group of villages to the east of Atarra was transferred to Badausa, and the pargana of Kalinjar was handed over to the newly-constituted *tahsil* of Girwan. The school at Sihonda is accommodated in part of the old *tahsil* buildings. Traditions ascribe an important part to Sihonda in the heroic age of history, but the foundation of the town is attributed to Raja Pithaura. The town gained its greatest importance in Mughal times. In the reign of Akbar it was a *pargana* of the Kalinjar *sarkar* in the Subah of Allahabad, and though the military headquarters were at Kalinjar the seat of civil authority was Sihonda. There are said to have once been 700 mosques in the town and 900 wells. This is probably an exaggeration, but there are ruins scattered about sufficient to attest considerable greatness. From the time of Aurangzeb the place steadily declined in importance. Khan Jahan Lodi fell in an action here with the imperial troops in 1622 A.D., but little is known of the

history of the town during the subsequent period till the British occupation. It continued to be the capital of the *sarkar* and was reoccupied by Muhammad Khan Bangash in 1727. Under the Bundelas the *pargana* of Sihonda, which probably included land to the west of the Ken, became the *jagir* of Kirat Singh, and during his reign the headquarters seem to have been shifted to Banda. On a hill near the town are the remains of an old fort. The village has always been Government property.

SIMAUNI, *Tahsil* Baberu.

A village in 25° 36′ N. and 80° 39′ E., distant 18 miles from Banda and 7 from Baberu. It lies among ravines on the west bank of the Garara *nala* and on the unmetalled road from Tindwari to Baberu, where that road crosses the stream. The inhabitants, who number 1,409, consist largely of Brahmans and Mau-Muslims. A family of Dubes, still residing here, are among the oldest landholders in the district and at one time possessed a considerable property in the neighbourhood, but are now impoverished. A market is held in the town on Fridays and Tuesdays; and it contains a primary school. Considerable ruins lie round about; and over a hundred wells, mostly disused, attest the former greatness of the place. There was formerly a fort built by or in the reign of Shah Kuli Sultan, which has disappeared, but a small mosque bearing an inscription dated *Hijra* 988 (1581 A.D.) exists. By tradition Simauni was a place of some importance in early times, and was the seat of the Dikhit Rajas; and Dikhit Rajputs own or owned all the surrounding country in Pailani and Baberu. But no Dikhits now live in Simauni, though a large number of the nau-Muslims in villages not far off, such as Bagehta, Alampur and Hardauli are converted Dikhits. Simauni was the headquarters of a pargana in the Mughal times and is said to derive its name from its founder, a Hindu *rishi* called Shyam Muni, or according to others Shah Muni a Mahammadan *faqir*. There was a pargana Simauni till 1860, when it was broken up and its constituent villages allotted partly to *tahsil* Pailani and partly to *tahsil* Baberu, a few also falling to Banda. The headquarters of the pargana, however, under the British Government were always at Tindwari, five miles to the west.

SINDHAN KALAN, *Tahsil* PAILANI.

A large *pattidari* village lying in 25° 47′ N. and 80° 29′ E., situated on a high cliff overlooking the Ken river and at the point of the junction of the Turi with that river, due north of Pailani. The village lies some 23 miles from Banda in a direct line and one mile from Pailani, and had in 1901 a population of 3,188 persons. It was the chief village of the Gaur Rajputs who still own most of it. The village has a total area of 6,967 acres divided into a *thok* Brahmanan and a *thok* Tilak, the latter belonging to Rajputs, with similarly divided *khadar* mahals. There are a number of small temples of no historical value, and several subsidary hamlets. There are a school and branch post-office in the village.

Traditions say that the village derives its name from *sandhi*, which means the point of junction between the Ken and Jumna rivers. But though the piece of land on which the village stands, with those of Basdhari, Adri and Lasanra, is situated is on a somewhat lower level than that further to the west, it is unlikely that the junction of the rivers was ever at this point, and the derivation is purely fanciful. The site of Sindhan Khurd is contiguous to that of the larger village; and it is owned chiefly by the same tribe.

The Village Sanitation Act II of 1892 is in force.

SINGHPUR, *Tahsil* KAMASIN.

A village in 25° 23′ N and 80° 53′ E., distant 28 miles from Banda, 19 miles from Karwi and 11 miles from Kamasin, lying on the unmetalled road from Oran to Rajapur. The village has a population of 2,200, and contains a primary school. It is revenue-free and belongs to a Chandel family, to whom it was granted by Raja Hindupat of Panna in the first half of the 18th century for services in war. The present representatives are Bhim Singh and Arjun Singh, who are heavily in debt, and the estate is now managed by the Court of Wards. About 2½ miles west of Singhpur is the hill of Sainpur crowned by the tomb of a Muhamadan *faqir*, which bears an inscription and is approached by a long flight of steps. The revenue of the village of Sainpur has been assigned to the custodians of the *dargah*. This *muafi* was created by a Panna Raja in *Sambat* 1842 (A.D. 1785).

SITAPUR, *Tahsil* KARWI.

A town lying in 25° 11′ N. and 80° 55′ E., situated on the left bank of the Paisuni river, five miles from the town of Karwi and 43 from Banda. Sitapur is intimately connected with Chitrakot, or the sacred hill of Kamta Nath, about a mile and a half to the south-west. Pilgrims first bathe in the Paisuni at Sitapur, and then pass on to do the *paikarma* of the hill by measuring their length along the ground. The principal street of Sitapur is along the river and is lined by a number of temples of some antiquity and held in much veneration. Sitapur has tended to eclipse Chitrakot as the main place of pilgrimage. It is a place of more recent origin; originally called Jaisinghpur it was inhabited by Kols when Chitrakot proper was already an ancient place of worship. In *Sambat* 1796, (A.D. 1739), Aman Singh, Raja of Panna, gave Jaisinghpur to Mahant Charan Das revenue-free, and he changed the name to Sitapur in honour of Sita. Gradually other *mahants* settled here until it became as sacred a place of pilgrimage as Chitrakot itself. The leading *mahant* is a successor of Charan Das, named Kunj Behari Das, whose *akhara* is the finest in the town. There are twenty-four *ghats* along the river some of which are lined with shops; these become inundated in the rains when the Paisuni is in flood. The four recognised *ghats* are Ragho Prayag, Kailas-ghat, Ram-ghat, and Ghiritkalya-ghat. These are the property of Gangaputra Brahmans, known as *ghatwars*, who receive the dues from pilgrims bathing there. Originally none but *ghatwars* were supposed to own them, but owners now include Pandes, who were originally servants of the *ghatwars*, and Bhursujas, who were mere mendicants and subsisted on the charity of the pilgrims. The *ghats* have been subdivided into minute shares, and these shares are sold and mortgaged like landed property. The town had in 1901 a population of 1,838 persons, and is administered under Act XX of 1856. The two large Chitrakot fairs are celebrated at Sitapur in *Kartik* and *Chait* and are large enough to justify special sanitary precautions.

TARAHUWAN, *Tahsil* KARWI.

Tarahuwan lies close to Karwi in the same latitude, and is connected with it by straggling houses. The Paisuni river flows

close by. It is undoubtedly a place of some antiquity. One tradition says that in the remote past a city called Dalampur existed here: but no ruins are extant. Another tradition has it that the village formerly existing was called Tichhakpura, and that about 1625 A.D. one Basant Rai, Surki Rajput of Gahora, came and built the fort. There is some evidence that the whole of the tract of country below the hills, lying east of the Paisuni river, was in the power of the Baghel Rajas of Rewah, and at some period some sort of partition of territory was made by a Rewah prince between the Baghels and their kinsmen the Surkis, who probably accompanied them in their first migration to these parts. The Chitkar Rajputs and the Surkis are said to have received a grant of twelve and a half villages each, Tarahuwan falling to the Surkis' share. The whole tract of country "below the *ghats*" is still generally known as Gahora. The name Tarahuwan is said to be derived from *tare*, meaning the lower town or land, in contradistinction to *uparhawan* or the land above, which survives in the contracted form of Rewah. The wealth of Basant Rai is reported to have attracted the envy of a Delhi king, and that chieftain is traditionally supposed to have lost his life in an encounter with the imperial troops. Whether Tarahuwan was the headquarters of the *sarkar* of Bhatghora in the days of the empire or not, there is no means now of determining. The fine old fort is different in design and construction to the other so-called Surki forts and is probably of much more modern construction. The place was subjected to two prolonged sieges during the campaigns of Muhammad Khan Bangash, noticed in chapter V, and the description of the locality given by the historian does not tally with the present surroundings. After the death of Chhatarsal the Karwi sub-division seems to have fallen into the Panna Raj and a subordinate *jagir* of unknown extent was granted by Raja Hardi Sah of Panna to a Musalman, named Rahim Khan, who took up his residence at Tarahuwan with the title of Nawab. To him is probably to be ascribed the present fort. The *jagir* descended to his son Ahmad Khan, who probably coquetted with the rival branch of the Bundela family at Banda. He was driven out of Tarahuwan by the Panna forces and defeated at the battle of Murwal, about A.D. 1776. The position was evidently an important one, for

several battles took place in the neighbourhood soon after. The fort, which stands at the south end of the town on the edge of extensive and impracticable ravines, was occupied by the British after the pacification of the district, and within it was located the tahsil. It was finally abandoned as the headquarters in 1858 A.D., and the tahsil was shifted first to buildings in the compound of the present dispensary, and finally in 1870 to its present position in the *Bara*, at Karwi. The fort is said to have possessed an underground passage nearly a mile long leading out towards the ravines. This, if it existed, is now blocked up.

Population and trade.

The town is a mean one, straggling and ill-built; and has greatly decayed in population and importance in favour of its neighbour, Karwi. In 1865 it had a population of 3,772 persons. This number continually decreased from 3,137 in 1872 to 2,751 in 1881 and 2,649 in 1891. During all this period it was administered under Act XX of 1856. In 1895 it was formed into one union with Karwi and the amalgamated townships became a notified area in 1907. There are eight *muhallas* or wards called after the principal residents. The Dhaturha Naka derives its name from the Dhaturha Brahmans resident there, and the Paturiya Naka from the Hindi word for a courtesan. The Farrashan Tola is so-called from the Farrash families who were in charge of the carpets in the time of the Nawabs, but are now employed as camel-drivers; and the Dadiyan Tola received its name from the Dadiyas who were treasurers and collectors of customs at the same period. The Gargan Tola is named from its chief residents, Garg Brahmans, and the *muhalla* Kurmian, otherwise called Khawanpur, lies beyond the castle moat. The origin of the name Babu Tola is not forthcoming. Formerly there was an extensive local industry in cloth printing and several families of *chhipis* still exist in the locality known from them as the Chhiptehri. There is still a small trade in *lac* and glass-bangles and in ornaments and domestic utensils made out of bell metal, called *phul* and *kansa* or *kaskut*. The so-called "Mahoba *lathis*" supplied to chaukidars are also produced in Tarahuwan; and the *mochis* of the place can turn out some very fair embroidery: but there is no demand for the articles, and the trade is dying out.

Besides the fort there are two *akharas* of some celebrity. Build
The larger of these is known as the Ram Bagh. It is situated close to the river, some pretty plantations flanking it on the western side. The institution is devoted to the Vaishnavite cult of Rama and has six revenue-free villages attached to it. It is said to have been built in *Sambat* 1789 or 1732 A.D., and the *muafi* grants were made by the Panna Rajas and continued by the British Government. The other *akhara* is smaller and dates from *Sambat* 1851 or A.D. 1794, and has two revenue-free villages attached to it. The incumbent mahant of the former is Madho Das, who resides in Tarahuwan, and of the latter Parmeshri Das, who generally lives in the village of Dadri above the Diwangannaghat. There are four mosques, one of which is an old and solid structure. It lies near the river and has an inscription near the *kibla* mentioning *sarkar* Raham Bahadur, in the reign of Gaurat Shah Badshah Bahadur A. H. 1181, corresponding with A.D. 1763. It is doubtless to be ascribed to the Nawab Rahim Khan, whose followers probably rest in the numerous Muhammadan graves scattered round about.

TINDWARA, *Tahsil* BANDA.

A village lying in 25° 25′ N. and 80° 24′ E., near the Kalinjar road at a distance of four miles south-east of Banda itself. In 1901 the population numbered 2,278 ; and the village has an area of 5,562 acres. It was originally owned by Brahmans, Rajputs and Lodhas ; but all except a three annas share has passed to purchasers of Banda, the chief of whom is Bashir-ud-din. The village contains a school and the village Sanitation Act (II of 1892) is in force in it.

TINDWARI, *Tahsil* PAILANI.

A village lying in 25° 37′ N. and 80° 34′E. distant 14 miles north-east of Banda and 14 miles from Pailani. It is connected with Banda by an unmetalled road. The population is 2,135, and the total area of the village is 1,610 acres, chiefly owned by Brahmans and Kurmis. The village contains a first-class police station, a school, and a branch post-office. A *bazar* is held twice a week on Mondays and Thusdays. Unmetalled roads connect it with Piprenda on the Fatehpur main road and Baberu to the east, and sixth-class roads

run west towards Palra and north to Jauharpur. There is a large area of garden land between the two *bastis* which compose the site of the village, and beyond this the remains of an old mud fort built in the time of the Gosain, Himmat Bahadur. In 1746 A.D. the place was the scene of a battle. Tindwari was the headquarters of the pargana of Simauni till 1860, when that pargana was broken up, and north-west of the main site can still be seen the dismantled remains of old buildings which were destroyed at the Mutiny by rebels from Semri Wasilpur and other villages.

Gazetteer of Banda.

APPENDIX.

GAZETTEER

OF

BANDA.

APPENDIX.

CONTENTS.

TABLE I.—*Population by Tahsils*, 1901.

Tahsil.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Banda	98,574	49,396	49,178	88,382	44,441	43,941	9,764	4,731	5,033	428	224	204
Pailani	80,524	40,947	39,577	74,796	38,116	36,680	5,728	2,831	2,897	...	...	...
Baberu	77,395	38,385	39,010	72,131	35,811	36,320	5,259	2,574	2,685	5	...	5
Kamasin	78,773	39,915	38,858	76,738	38,835	37,903	2,035	1,080	955	...	...	...
Mau	64,921	32,875	32,046	62,895	31,824	31,071	1,956	1,014	942	70	37	33
Karwi	78,410	39,677	38,733	75,151	37,988	37,163	3,139	1,609	1,530	120	80	40
Badausa	974,755	37,448	37,307	72,308	36,113	36,195	2,425	1,326	1,099	22	9	13
Girwan	77,706	38,956	38,750	71,669	36,052	35,617	6,026	2,896	3,130	11	8	3
District Total ...	631,058	317,599	313,459	594,070	299,180	294,890	36,332	18,061	18,271	656	358	298

TABLE II.—*Population by Thanas*, 1901.

District.	Serial number of Thana.	Name of Thana.	Total population.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
			Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Banda.	1	Banda ...	61,034	30,408	30,626	52,239	26,171	26,068	8,383	4,021	4,362	412	216	196
	2	Khannah ...	18,294	9,201	9,093	17,510	8,797	8,713	778	402	376	6	2	4
	3	Mataundh ...	14,350	7,315	7,035	13,968	7,113	6,855	372	196	176	10	6	4
	4	Tindwari ...	24,722	12,456	12,266	23,983	12,054	11.929	739	402	337	...	...	...
	5	Murwal ...	14,779	7,342	7,437	13,495	6,724	6,771	1,284	618	666	...	...	...
	6	Pailani ...	28,562	14,525	14,037	25,872	13,234	12,638	2,690	1,291	1,399	...	...	...
	7	Jaspura ...	28,890	14,818	14,072	26,556	13,661	12,895	2.334	1,157	1,177	...	...	...
	8	Baberu ...	34,829	17,362	17,467	32,802	16,347	16,455	2,022	1 015	1,007	5	...	5
	9	Marka ...	16,448	8,233	8,215	16,157	8,089	8,068	291	144	147	...	...	...
	10	Pangara ...	22,864	11,238	11,626	20,037	10,005	10,032	2,820	1,228	1,592	7	5	2
	11	Kalinjar ...	26,591	13,425	13,166	25,058	12,681	12,377	1,530	742	788	3	2	1
	12	Khuhand ...	13,827	6,951	6.876	13.440	6,707	6,733	387	244	143	...	...	...
	13	Girwan ...	17,139	8,686	8,453	15,883	8,017	7,866	1,255	668	587	1	1	...
	14	Bisanda ...	26,386	13,033	13,353	25,477	12,587	12,890	909	446	463	...	...	...
	15	Oran	22.852	11,392	11,460	21,093	10,532	10,561	1,759	860	899	...	...	...
	16	Badausa ...	37,387	18,747	18,640	35,716	17,814	17,902	1,649	924	725	22	9	13
	17	Itwan	4,723	2,349	2,374	4,550	2.254	2,296	173	95	78	...	...	...
	18	Raipura ...	2,3510	11,805	11,705	22,922	11,519	11.403	588	286	302	...	...	...
	19	Manikpur ...	16,600	8.393	8,207	16,275	8,218	8,057	291	152	139	34	23	11
	20	Pahari	29,065	14,578	14,487	28,374	14,190	14,184	691	388	303	...	...	...
	21	Kamasin ...	32,023	16,183	15,840	31,016	15,664	15,352	1,007	519	488	...	...	...
	22	Rajapur ...	35,633	18,194	17,439	34,778	17,759	17,019	846	430	416	9	5	4
	13	Mau	33,783	17,109	16,674	32,732	16,560	16,172	1,044	546	498	7	3	4
	24	Bargarh ...	8,627	4,343	4,284	8,311	4,179	4,132	262	135	127	54	29	25
	25	Karwi	38,140	19,513	18,627	35,826	18,304	17,522	2,228	1,152	1,076	86	57	29
		Total ...	631,058	317,599	313,459	594,070	299,180	294,890	36,332	18,061	18,271	656	358	298

TABLE III.—*Vital Statistics.*

Year.	Births.				Deaths.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1891 ...	20,110	10,669	9,441	28·49	27,093	14,813	12,280	38·38
1892 ...	22,641	11,986	10,655	32·07	21,497	11,802	9,695	30·46
1893 ...	24,481	12,972	11,509	34·68	15,759	8,992	6,767	22·32
1894 ...	23,346	12,504	10,842	33·08	25,124	13,403	11,721	35·59
1895 ...	18,608	10,019	8,589	26·36	16,468	9,075	7,393	23·33
1896 ...	20,519	10,787	9,732	29·07	29,681	16,108	13,573	42·05
1897 ...	9,710	5,234	4,476	13·76	36,585	19,741	16,844	51·83
1898 ...	19,960	10,536	9,424	28·28	15,799	8,395	7,404	22·38
1899 ...	29,309	15,144	14,165	41·52	14,994	7,969	7,025	21·24
1900 ...	21,750	11,293	10,457	30·81	15,790	8,250	7,540	22·37*
1901 ...	23,759	12,376	11,383	37·65*	17,498	9,187	8,311	27·73
1902 ...	28,558	14,889	13,669	45·25	20,526	10,907	9,619	32·53
1903 ...	26,960	14,137	12,823	42·72	27,453	14,343	13,110	43·50
1904 ...	30,221	15,945	14,276	47·89	15,426	8,158	7,268	24·44
1905 ...	26,945	14,122	12,823	42·70	18,101	9,597	8,504	28·68
1906 ...	23,800	12,746	11,054	37·71	30,110	15,943	14,167	47·71
1907 ...	24,776	13,043	11,733	39·26	24,943	13,195	11,748	39·52
1908 ...								
1909 ...								
1910 ...								
1911 ...								
1912 ...								
1913 ...								
1914 ...								

* The rates from 1891 to 1900 are calculated from the returns of the 1891 census.

TABLE IV.—*Deaths according to cause.*

Year.	Total deaths from					
	All causes.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891	27,093	...	5,412	354	16,976	1,029
9892	21,497	...	2,015	20	16,074	790
1893	15,759	...	5	29	12,737	537
1894	25,124	...	2,036	19	17,774	1,298
1895	16,468	...	95	6	12,957	792
1896	29,681	...	4,151	608	19,397	1,625
1897	36,585	...	1,919	1,014	26,380	3,308
1898	15,799	...	3	11	12,955	435
1899	14,994	...	...	18	11,147	339
1900	15,790	...	22	5	12,368	238
1901	17,498	...	289	5	13,220	305
1902	20,526	2	1,467	49	13,841	382
1903	27,453	44	331	641	17,192	776
1904	15,426	5	...	30	10,437	240
1905	18,101	272	72	9	12,468	255
1906	30,110	87	6,185	40	17,693	485
1907	24,272	1	379	125	17,067	284
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						
1914						

TABLE V.—*Statistics of cultivation and irrigation, years of settlement.*

Pargana and tahsil.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated.							Double-cropped.
				Irrigated.					Dry.	Total.	
				Total.	Canal.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Banda (1311 F) ...	273,276	25,753	107,913	504	...	488	...	16	139,106	139,610	1,153
Pailani (1311 F) ...	232,228	43,501	61,837	320	...	314	...	6	126,570	126,890	945
Baberu (1312 F) ...	232,447	18,422	88,512	394	...	388	...	6	125,119	125,513	11,706
Kamasin (1312 F) ..	229,270	22,060	72,813	148	...	100	...	48	134,249	134,397	4,003
Mau (1314 F) ...	203,181	37,816	75,463	191	...	149	...	42	89,711	89,902	4,178
Karwi (1314 F) ...	305,927	76,090	141,886	1,197	...	647	524	26	86,754	87,951	6,259
Badausa (1313 F) ...	207,331	19,437	82,689	506	...	466	...	40	104,699	105,205	161
Girwan (1313 F) ...	213 965	33,562	76,119	951	...	893	...	58	103,333	104,284	816

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Banda.*

Year.	Rabi.					Kharif.					
	Total.	Gram.	Wheat and gram.	Barley and gram.	Alsi.	Total.	Juar and arhar.	Cotton and arhar.	Til.	Bujra and arhar.	Kodon.
Fasli.											
1305											
1306	58,315	50,416	3,566	663	2,419	60,110	35,975	7,770	5,791	2,017	1,980
1307	69,466	51,920	11,467	693	4,093	54,307	31,637	7,806	5,850	1,939	3,099
1308	69,849	47,454	16,077	924	4,019	50,260	23,887	7,074	10,970	2,414	2 802
1309	62,680	32,697	21,963	987	4.835	72,231	43,417	7,707	12,252	2,036	2,677
1310	73,609	55,748	11,842	921	3 577	61,265	32,556	8,864	10,537	1,533	3,323
1311	64,255	43,600	13.593	107	5,452	70,912	39,502	9,012	14,490	1,603	2,594
1312	...	...	...	...		70,639	41,114	6,032	16,734	1,925	2,647
1313	91,260	38,739	39,091	884	10.617	35,301	18,744	3,469	7,129	1,051	2,022
1314	61,239	57,167	3,097	103	221	66,280	42,799	4,303	12,836	1,283	2,640
1315	85,612	67,550	14,565	549	2,001	61,[illegible]07	42,986	4,452	8,926	1,110	1,625
1316	33,680	24,444	6,874	563	771	71,246	47,110	4,496	12,569	1,344	2,108
1317											
1318											
1319											
1320											
1321											
1322											
1323											
1324											
1325											

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Pailani.*

Year.	Rabi.					Kharif.					
	Total.	Gram.	Barley and gram.	Wheat.	Wheat and gram.	Total.	Juar and arhar.	Cotton and arhar.	Til.	Bajra and arhar.	Sanai.
Fasli.											
1305	41,847	33,527	3,336	718	3,208	58,264	31,427	12,243	999	7,234	751
1306	43,325	33,985	3,920	570	3,555	60,813	36,358	13,578	982	5,726	2,185
1307	47,971	40,426	1,969	370	3,513	53,814	30,769	10,998	1,851	6,475	2,441
1308	48,877	34,876	3,923	1,519	6,735	64,202	39,802	11,179	3,205	6,337	2,229
1309	58,009	46,610	4,621	1,369	3,898	59,062	34,098	13,551	2,958	4,958	1,772
1310	53,252	38,730	346	1,315	6,456	68,981	39,808	14,979	4,567	5,285	2,499
1311	...	...	...	...	..	68,145	43,057	9,814	4,931	7,129	1,917
1312	70,456	40,502	4,918	1,578	17,910	46,969	28,388	8,422	2,824	3,695	2,525
1313	57,792	50,713	2,387	379	3,508	64,195	45,365	7,232	2,560	5,222	2,485
1314	59,644	49,630	2,698	1,225	5,071	73,816	50,840	8,970	3,296	5,889	2,191
1315	19,180	14,022	644	1,001	2,399	71,770	48,573	7,473	3,735	7,568	2,714
1316											
1317											
1318											
1319											
1320											
1321											
1322											
1323											
1224											
1325											

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Baberu.*

Year.	Rabi.					Kharif.					
	Total.	Gram.	Barley and gram.	Wheat and gram.	Alsi.	Total.	Juar and arhar.	Rice.	Cotton and arhar.	Til.	Bajra and arhar.
Fasli.											
1305	43,750	36,739	1,674	1,848	2,189	59,481	30,189	3,005	9,842	1,776	3,937
1306	54,828	37,822	1,669	10,424	3,295	63,909	33,178	7,464	11,458	971	2,870
1307	57,509	45,060	1,013	6,884	2,312	50,021	18,746	11,498	8,862	2,987	3,869
1308	58,784	36,340	2,574	14,113	3,961	66,992	31,403	10,024	10,552	4,670	3,4[illegible]9
1309	68,576	58,105	1,856	5,384	1,477	53,037	20,622	12,188	10,554	2,7[illegible]0	2,503
1310	65,128	40,893	380	14,802	4,898	64,066	25,722	15,558	10,777	4,677	2,427
1311	74,680	24,567	3,984	36,622	7,198	63,686	30,073	9,733	7,395	5,434	3,648
1312	88,834	25,206	4,651	44,788	10,355	48,759	16,310	18,513	6,827	1,694	1,8[illegible]4
1313	51,665	46,041	639	2,161	1,269	...	...	...	...	...	...
1314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1315	18,860	12,495	863	3,846	435	67,894	35,469	7,803	7,462	5,227	4,521
1316											
1317											
1318											
1319											
1320											
1321											
1323											
1324											
1325											
1326											

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Kamasin.*

Year.	Rabi.					Kharif.					
	Total.	Gram.	Barley and gram.	Wheat and gram.	Barley.	Total.	Juar and arhar.	Rice.	Cotton and arhar.	Bajra and arhar.	Kodon.
Fasli.											
1305	40,977	27,604	5,953	5,366	643	68,055	28,891	1,733	13,659	8,593	3,414
1306	47,408	36,056	4,206	5,863	368	67,603	34,259	3,151	14,540	7,374	2,732
1307	49,914	38,693	3,571	5,980	469	64,718	26,567	4,924	13,450	10,241	3,166
1308	53,084	36,815	4,900	9,068	800	76,882	36,167	4,707	14,747	10,461	2,659
1309	61,577	49,541	4,078	6,474	344	69,652	28,732	5,891	16,648	8,269	3,712
1310	54,707	40,131	362	8,277	488	80,088	35,351	6,337	17,010	9,760	3,636
1311	62,871	37,040	6,847	15,876	653	78,535	36,742	4,473	11,782	13,762	4,129
1312	78,033	39,377	9,475	25,952	974	64,019	29,605	8,079	11,688	6,251	3,536
1313	52,632	42,679	3,762	5,347	138	...	...	...	...	...	...
1314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1315	11,701	8,072	400	2,381	127	77,035	39,809	2,921	11,366	11,791	1,707
1316											
1317											
1318											
1319											
1320											
1321											
1322											
1323											
1324											
1325											

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Mau.*

Year.	Rabi.					Kharif.					
	Total.	Gram.	Barley and gram.	Wheat and gram.	Alsi.	Total.	Juar and arhar.	Rice.	Cotton and arhar.	Bajra and arhar.	Kodon.
Fasli.											
1305	27,267	14,715	8,466	2,434	548	54,390	13,879	1,162	7,251	12,704	4,516
1306	32,790	22,466	6,337	2,437	315	46,859	17,461	2,509	7,999	8,089	3,700
1307	30,104	21,593	4 619	2,273	532	48,388	15,733	3,842	7,558	11,458	3,080
1308	33,186	22,653	5,550	3,092	680	51,152	16,815	2,929	8,111	12,930	3,455
1309	37,155	30,243	3,448	2,033	389	50,611	16,291	3,542	8,r65	10,938	4,506
1310	33,146	25,089	395	2,690	433	56,326	19,523	4,031	8,836	12,562	4,449
1311	40,172	25,662	7,862	4, 98	889	53,797	19,043	2,225	5 430	16,979	4,4?9
1312	46,374	25,443	10,436	6,491	962	49,737	18,682	3,948	6,256	9,368	5,379
1313	35,647	28,290	4,204	2,210	178	54,344	20,983	3,819	6,081	11,807	4,714
1314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1315	9,066	7,034	570	1,033	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1316											
1317											
1318											
1319											
1320											
1321											
1322											
1323											
1324											
1325											

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Karwi.*

Year.	Rabi.					Kharif.					
	Total.	Gram.	Barley and gram.	Wheat and gram.	Barley.	Total.	Juar and arhar.	Rice.	Cotton and arhar.	Bajra and arhar.	Kodon.
Fasli.											
1305	27,724	9,323	13,484	2,850	1,132	50,729	12,922	2,869	11,384	3,746	5,407
1306	28,774	12,932	10,936	3,028	1,068	49,540	14,212	5,688	12.390	3,035	5,138
1307	27,550	17,534	6,037	2,848	318	48,445	12,979	7,324	10,608	5,088	4,878
1308	30,128	15,970	8,256	4,220	575	56,074	16,475	5,243	12,326	5,135	5,849
1309	36,108	23,510	7,405	3,485	251	49,103	13,151	6,692	12,183	2,696	5,846
1310	32,773	19,455	281	4,180	551	55,637	15,870	7,168	11,934	4,034	6,843
1311	36,938	18,565	10,847	5,469	244	53,718	18,016	5,074	7,937	6,818	7,450
1312	48,201	19,530	15,369	8,964	1,065	45,299	13,090	8,029	7,930	3.294	6,630
1313	34,527	22,679	6,633	3,878	372	52,004	16,462	8,659	8,821	3,197	6,196
1314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
1315	6,561	3,595	1,788	639	165	...	...	...	...	...	...
1316											
1317											
1318											
1319											
1320											
1321											
1322											
1323											
1324											
1325											

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Badausa.*

Year.	Rabi.					Kharif.					
	Total.	Gram.	Barley and gram.	Wheat and gram.	Barley.	Total.	Juar and arhar.	Rice.	Cotton and arhar.	Til.	Kodon.
Fasli.											
1305											
1306	32,547	24.907	4,585	1,471	469	57,971	29,487	3,316	9,258	4,466	3,503
1307	44,455	35,786	4,569	2,76[illegible]	395	53,256	23,627	9,841	9,846	3,244	2,885
1308	37.940	29,576	4,607	2,278	356	56,807	19,499	12,435	8.998	9,996	2,887
1309	40,592	31.060	4,123	3,817	352	70,429	36,246	7,466	9,689	11,456	2,257
1310	60,512	52,454	3,608	2,716	430	56,561	26,064	9,030	9,713	6,932	2,665
1311	46,218	36,298	183	4,599	403	66,890	29,342	11,793	9,901	11.147	2,117
1312	57,342	35,219	6,040	13.789	801	62,799	30.367	8,444	7,521	11,541	2,523
1313	68,592	42,487	5,834	17,216	967	54,574	18,891	18,102	6,767	6,307	2,765
1314	33,520	27,527	2,796	1,947	299	...	...	...	...	...	...
1315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1316	17,687	10,183	2,641	2,719	1,105	65,741	36,020	6,765	5,712	13,124	1,751
1317											
1318											
1319											
1320											
1321											
1322											
1323											
1324											
1325											

TABLE VI—(concluded).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Girwan.*

Year.	Rabi.					Kharif.					
	Total.	Gram.	Barley and gram.	Wheat and gram.	Barley.	Total.	Juar and arhar.	Rice.	Cotton and arhar.	Til.	Kodon.
Fasli.											
1305	33,207	24,469	4,385	2,149	791	54,946	23,804	4,682	9,442	7,496	2,330
1306	49,027	35,842	4.572	6,503	596	49,342	19,467	9,080	9,371	5,427	2,551
1307	37,571	26,775	3,428	5,416	467	54,673	15,536	11,265	8,919	14,671	2,128
1308	39,666	24,645	4,337	4,308	588	67,558	31,112	7,351	9,950	14,572	2,106
1309	44,668	33,463	4,920	4.435	395	62,092	28,213	5,572	9,492	13.993	2,400
1310	40,061	28,223	570	6,386	373	68,772	27,555	7,092	9.786	19,281	2.150
1311	54,812	29,012	5,722	16,841	661	67,747	29,401	6,735	7,762	19,525	2,418
1312	67,543	37,355	5,870	20,183	659	51,369	16,017	12,636	6,715	11,461	2,778
1313	27,731	22,373	2,314	1,794	339	...	...	...	...	...	...
1314	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1315	21,063	12,771	2,758	3,432	916	68,734	31,169	6,975	5,122	19,592	1,908
1316											
1317											
1318											
1319											
1320											
1321											
1322											
1323											
1324											
1325											

TABLE VII.—*Criminal Justice.*

Year.	Number of persons convicted or bound over in respect of—												Cases under—	
	Offences against public tranquillity (chapter VIII).	Offences affecting life.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Cattle theft.	Criminal force and assault.	Theft.	Robbery and dakaiti.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal trespass.	Bad livelihood.	Keeping the peace.	Opium Act.	Excise Act.
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
896 ...	205	51	70	...	73	60	864	41	205	470	8	199	1	15
897 ...	93	53	50	...	258	46	995	68	243	600	18	207	4	5
898 ...	118	32	58	1	43	64	278	5	81	148	23	200	5	57
899 ...	138	40	55	3	30	43	291	16	75	143	17	112	7	63
900 ...	247	38	53	...	39	50	302	20	77	162	47	126	14	59
901 ...	179	18	14	...	12	25	166	5	39	115	40	86	7	30
902 ...	184	32	33	1	10	49	109	4	40	76	22	133	7	42
903 ...	173	34	49	...	8	53	98	3	22	92	25	144	2	21
904 ...	194	23	48	1	6	35	75	1	26	81	62	225	1	30
905 ...	150	16	16	...	14	29	132	...	42	109	36	258	...	30
906 ...	127	8	45	2	86	20	117	5	72	125	22	162	7	23
907 ...	97	6	13	...	41	37	100	7	27	105	34	209	2	21
908 ...														
909 ...														
910 ...														
911 ...														
912 ...														
913 ...														
914 ...														
915 ...														

TABLE VIII.—*Cognizable crime.*

Year.	Number of cases investigated by police.			Number of persons.		
	Suo motu.	By orders of Magistrate.	Sent up for trial	Tried.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1897	2,601	71	1,993	2,893	452	2,441
1898	1,413	38	952	1,556	331	1,225
1899	1,430	32	922	1,636	341	1,295
1900	1,411	56	962	1,781	347	1,342
1901	1,118	62	795	1,410	349	909
1902	1,099	28	799	1,403	385	850
1903	939	8	571	1,176	416	760
1904	924	12	568	1,403	434	669
1905	1,039	...	590	1,351	581	769
1906	1,224	...	688	1,478	619	859
1907	867	...	464	1,247	675	570
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						
1914						
1915						
1916 — ...						
1917						
1918						
1919						
1920						

NOTE.—Columns 2 and 3 should show cases instituted during the year.

TABLE IX.—*District Banda. Revenue* demand at successive settlements.*

Tahsils.	Years of settlement.									
	1806-1809.	1810-1812 prolonged to 1815.	1816-1820.	1821-1825.	1826-1830.	1831-1833. **	1834-1848.	Mr. Wright's settlement 1842-1858.	Mr. Mayne's revision 1860.	Mr. Cadell's settlement, 1881
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Banda§	2,10,725	2,28,371	†4,36,611	4,18,160	4,06,203	4,00,129	3,15,962	3,18,198	2,45,947	2,07,115
Pailani§	3,02,414	3,43,126	4,19,469	¶3,99,029	¶3,52,731	3,48,178	2,64,613	¶2,73,723	2,20,773	1,75,140
Baberu§	2,40,226	2,72,944	¶3,47,244	3,29,404	¶2,92,803	2,92,928	2,29,698	2,32,214	1,89,722	1,57,130
Girwan	1,70,282	1,89,444	¶2,49,019	¶2,41,091	¶2,13,237	2,12,982	1,80,125	1,92,318	1,51,836	‖1,47,945
Badausa	59,197	‡1,14,859	¶1,58,552	¶1,55,123	1,53,458	1,51,354	1,46,951	1,67,517	1,36,914	‖1,01,515
Karwi	96,244	97,398	1,07,371	1,05,505	1,03,297	Not available.	1,00,831	1,13,576	99,079	95,315
Kamasin	1,99,382	1,95,357	2,44,500	2,28,403	2,29,511	Not available.	1,90,270	1,93,225	1,49,731	1,40,363
Maw	84,253	93,277	1,29,579	1,28,485	1,27,759	Not available.	1,23,949	1,38,493	1,14,943	1,03,427
Total ...	13,53,723	15,34,776	20,92,345	20,05,206	18,78,999		15,52,399	16,29,264	13,08,945	11,27,950

* This table shows the highest amounts imposed: they differ from those actually collected.

† Thirty-nine villages of Khandeh were incorporated in this tahsil in 1817.

‡ Including 39 villages of pargana Kalinjar assessed in 1812

§ Including the Simauni villages incorporated in these parganas in 1860.

‖ Tahsils as newly constituted in 1880.

¶ Partially under direct management.

** Five hundred and eighty estates out of 1,092 were held under direct management.

TABLE X.—*Revenue and cesses.*

Pargana and tahsil.	Where included in *Ain-i-Akbari*.	Revenue fixed at settlement 1906-1908.	Cesses at 10 per cent.	Total.	Incidence per acre—		First revision.	Second revision.	Third revision.	Fourth revision.	Fifth revision.
					Culti-vated.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
Banda ...	Sihonda ... Maudaha ... Khandeh ...	1,48,365	14,837	1,63,202	1·06	·54					
Pailani ...	Shadipur, Simauni	1,44,403	14,440	1,58,843	1·14	·62					
Baberu ..	Simauni Augasi,	1,30,960	13,096	1,44,056	1·04	·56					
Kamasin ...	Sarkar Bhatghora.	1,26,451	12,645	1,39,096	·94	·55					
Mau ...		*93,267	9,327	1,02,594	1·04	·46					
Karwi ...		*94,415	9,441	1,03,856	1·07	·32					
Badausa ...	Augasi Rasan...	5,98,002	9,800	1,07,802	·93	·47					
Girwan ...	Sihonda, Kalinjar.	1,28,539	12,854	1,41,393	1·23	·60					
	Total ...	†9,64,402	96,440	1,060,842	1·06	·51					

* Proposed revenue.

† Actual and nominal revenue.

TABLE XI.—*Excise.*

Year.	Receipts from foreign liquors.	Country spirit.		Receipts from *tari* and *sendhi*.	Drugs.			Opium.		Total receipts.	Total charges.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from—			Number of shops for sale of—		
		Receipts.	Consumption in gallons. L. P.		Total receipts.	Consumption in maunds of—		Total receipts.	Consumption.			Liquor, including *tari*.	Drugs.	Opium.	Country spirit.	Drugs.	Opium.
						Ganja.	*Charas.*										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1890-91 ...	194	21,981	...	...	6,267	Not available.		9,086	21 4	37,543	1,122	311	89	129	104	69	14
1891-92 ...	30	28,425	..	...	6,825	Ditto.		9,310	22 11	44,590	1,191	403	97	132	146	69	14
1892-93 ...	...	36,520	...	...	6,027	129 15	3 39	10,191	24 19	52,740	1,994	517	85	144	146	75	14
1893-94 ...	12	33,617	...	...	4,856	68 19	...	12,089	29 6	50.573	659	476	69	171	146	75	14
1894-95 ...	42	45,309	...	...	6,048	114 5	0 4	12,187	29 11	63,586	493	643	86	172	145	75	18
1895-96 ...	72	27,574	...	...	4,676	141 36	0 18	8,391	20 1	40,716	44	391	66	119	147	78	20
1896-97 ...	114	9,977	...	...	1,202	28 15	0 19	7,577	18 31	18,869	37	142	17	107	147	78	18
1897-98 ...	162	20,436	...	...	1,893	1 0	0 16	7,917	19 0	30,408	348	292	27	112	148	78	20
1898-99 ...	156	24,866	...	...	1,760	15 38	0 31	7,296	17 15	34,100	304	497	41	106	148	74	20
1899-1900...	144	26,312	...	...	600	0 38	2 28	7,196	16 15	34,348	785	357	20	101	148	74	15
1900-01 ...	186	20,583	...	...	2,635	1 19	7 19	8,011	17 28	31,415	2,385	329	42	127	145	80	14
1901-02 ...	235	41,805	...	...	5,001	0 29	12 9	9.323	18 39	56,364	1,374	667	80	148	145	82	14
1902-03 ...	210	47,157	..	...	5,337	0 23	14 19	9,056	19 19	61,760	1,059	752	85	144	147	82	15
1903-04 ...	192	46,593	...	...	6,263	0 10	20 21	9,700	20 23½	62,748	213	743	99	154	144	82	20
1904-05 ...	173	51,921		...	9,161	0 5	20 16	10,36[illegible]	21 30	71,624	1,190	827	145	165	145	83	25
1905-06 ...	162	53,802	...	...	10,759	...	12 24	11,064	23 9½	75,787	1,971	857	171	176	145	76	26
1906-07 ...	177	38,822	...	...	13,529	0 5	9 24	10,527	22 11	63,055	1,274	619	215	167	138	76	26
1907-08 ...	177	25,932	13,30[illegible]	...	13,155	...	11 4	11,417	22 30	50,681	1,956	410	206	181	127	76	26
1908-09 ...																	
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ...																	
1914-15 ...																	

TABLE XII.—*Stamps.*

Year.	Receipt from —			Total charges.
	Non-judicial.	Court-fee including copies.	All sources.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	15,233	46,023	61,336	799
1891-92	12,935	43,190	56,296	910
1892-93	14,215	43,400	57,827	1,068
1893-94	15,453	41,201	57,135	936
1894-95	15,559	44,322	59,979	819
1895-96	14,412	42,522	56,998	814
1896-97	13,797	36,593	50,515	482
1897-98	11,352	35,469	47,278	776
1898-99	11,617	45,711	58,330	661
1899-1900	12,093	43,236	56,186	740
1900-01	12,618	46,701	60,127	578*
1901-02	13,214	45,443	59,476	1,031
1902-03	11,746	45,989	58,544	1,161
1903-04	10,379	45,156	53,433	1,091
1904-05	9,319	41,650	51,935	1,065
1905-06	9,194	42,819	52,878	1,113
1906-07	9,602	37,447	47,842	1,362
1907-08	10,577	49,160	60,647	1,064
1908-09				
1909-10				
1910-11				
1911-12				
1912-13				
1913-14				
1914-16				
1915-16				
1916-17				
1917-18				
1918-19				
1919-20				

* Discount only.

TABLE XIII.—*Income-tax.*

Year.	Total receipts.	Collected by companies.		Profits of companies.		Other sources, Part IV.				Total charges.	Objections under Part IV.	
						Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.				
		Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.		Number filed.	Wholly or partly successful.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1890-91	20,183	...	...	...	...	733	10,364	50	4,889	1,026	442	108
1891-92	19,096	...	...	...	...	723	10,168	45	4,106	930	285	102
1892-93	18,525	...	...	...	...	674	9,780	47	4,269	635	298	78
1893-94	19,503	...	...	...	...	764	11,260	42	4,062	702	395	105
1894-95	19,667	...	...	...	...	773	11,563	42	3,843	351	3[illegible]1	55
1895-96	19,400	...	...	...	...	766	11,337	41	3,608	122	373	106
1896-97	17,638	...	...	...	...	656	9,662	39	3,300	99	404	83
1897-98	17,586	...	...	...	...	572	8,746	39	3,803	18	443	158
1898-99	16,904	...	...	...	...	580	8,881	36	8,592	42	307	83
1899-1900	16,890	...	...	...	...	588	8,895	39	3,873	100	331	97
1900-01	17,567	...	...	...	...	608	9,271	39	3,841	169	315	100
1901-02	17,330	...	...	...	...	592	8,924	39	3,842	33	232	76
1902-03	17,297	...	...	...	...	584	8,645	40	4,006	300	197	61
1903-04	11,081	...	...	...	...	149	3,860	38	3,750	...	121	23
1904-05	11,989	...	...	...	...	158	4,512	25	3,114	20	71	16
1905-06	12,709	...	...	...	...	138	3,644	46	4,377	15	77	17
1906-07	7,129	...	...	...	...	135	3,488	42	3,661	...	59	12
1907-08	7,216	...	...	...	...	147	3,886	33	3,249	...	66	19
1908-09												
1909-10												
1910-11												
1911-12												
1912-13												
1913-14												
1914-15												

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax by Tahsils (Part IV only).*

Year.	Tahsil Banda. Under Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsil Banda. Under Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Tahsil Banda. Over Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsil Banda. Over Rs. 2,000. Tax.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
1890-91 ...	118	2,021	17	1,983
1891-92 ...	132	2,278	20	1,753
1892-93 ...	38	2,298	17	1,651
1893-94 ...	138	2,307	18	1,858
1894-95 ...	132	2,239	18	1,849
1895-96 ...	130	2,241	16	1,706
1896-97 ...	98	1,774	16	1,659
1897-98 ...	105	2,062	11	1,219
1898-99 ...	120	2,109	10	1,209
1899-1900 ...	116	1,919	15	1,564
1900-01 ...	134	2,244	14	1,573
1901-02 ...	124	2,065	14	1,591
1902-03 ...	123	1,946	15	1,517
1903-04 ...	38	1,088	13	1,526
1904-05 ...	37	,040	15	1,726
1905-06 ...	32	940	18	2,010
1906-07 ...	27	715	13	1,276
1907-08 ...	31	855	8	948
1908-09 ...				
1909-10 ...				
1910-11 ...				
1911-12 ...				
1912-13 ...				
1913-14 ...				
1914-15 ...				
1915-16 ...				
1916-17 ...				
1917-18 ...				
1918-19 ...				
1919-20 ...				
1920-21 ...				
1921-22 ...				
1922-23 ...				
1923-24 ...				
1924-25 ...				

Year.	Tahsil Pailani. Under Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsil Pailani. Under Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Tahsil Pailani. Over Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsil Pailani. Over Rs. 2,000. Tax.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
1890-91 ...	57	805	3	168
1891-92 ...	59	859	2	114
1892-93 ...	59	851	2	114
1893-94 ...	86	1,206	2	114
1894-95 ...	86	1,206	2	114
1895-96 ...	84	1,181	2	114
1896-97 ...	81	1,170	1	56
1897-98 ...	73	1,027	1	56
1898-99 ...	72	1,017	1	56
1899-1900 ...	62	901	1	56
1900-01 ...	62	871	1	56
1901-02 ...	67	936	1	52
1902-03 ...	73	932	1	52
1903-04 ...	10	231	1	52
1904-05 ...	11	265	...	...
1905-06 ...	10	264	1	61
1906-07 ...	11	266	1	52
1907-08 ...	12	294	1	54
1908-09 ...				
1909-10 ...				
1910-11 ...				
1911-12 ...				
1912-13 ...				
1913-14 ...				
1914-15 ...				
1915-16 ...				
1916-17 ...				
1917-18 ...				
1918-19 ...				
1919-20 ...				
1920-21 ...				
1921-22 ...				
1922-23 ...				
1923-24 ...				
1924-25 ...				

TABLE XIV—(continued).—*Income-tax by Tahsils (Part IV only).*

Year.	Tahsil Baberu			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
1890-91 ...	98	1,448	4	314
1891-92 ...	101	1,491	3	321
1892-93 ...	98	1,440	4	321
1893-94 ...	101	1,597	3	306
1894-95 ...	107	1,604	3	280
1895-96 ...	96	1,505	3	285
1896-97 ...	73	1,072	3	237
1897-98 ...	42	616	3	175
1898-99 ...	45	681	2	134
1899-1900 ...	49	775	2	134
1900-01 ...	47	738	3	192
1901-02 ...	48	725	3	199
1902-03 ...	45	728	2	108
1903-04 ...	15	435	2	108
1904-05 ...	13	351	4	239
1905-06 ...	13	344	4	239
1906-07 ...	13	374	4	268
1907-08 ...	13	382	4	268
1908-09 ...				
1909-10 ...				
1910-11 ...				
1911-12 ...				
1912-13 ...				
1913-14 ...				
1914-15 ...				
1915-16 ...				
1916-17 ...				
1917-18 ...				
1918-19 ...				
1919-20 ...				
1920-21 ...				
1921-22 ...				
1922 25 ...				
1923-24 ...				
1924-25 ...				

Year.	Tahsil Kamasin.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
1890-91 ...	65	794	5	380
1891-92 ...	50	646	5	365
1892-93 ...	56	770	4	332
1893-94 ...	77	1,056	2	208
1894-95 ...	81	1,095	2	210
1895-96 ...	83	1,124	1	105
1896-97 ...	75	1,019	1	95
1897-98 ...	59	839	1	95
1898-99 ...	53	746	1	78
1899-1900 ...	44	464	1	78
1900-01 ...	46	650	1	83
1901-02 ...	45	625	1	78
1902-03 ...	47	635	1	78
1903-04 ...	10	237	1	78
1904-05 ...	7	185	1	78
1905-06 ...	7	164	1	78
1906-07 ...	7	156	1	62
1907-08 ...	7	163	1	62
1908-09 ...				
1909-10 ...				
1910-11 ...				
1911-12 ...				
1912-13 ...				
1913-14 ...				
1914-15 ...				
1915-16 ...				
1916-17 ...				
1917-18 ...				
1918-19 ...				
1919-20 ...				
1920-21 ...				
1921-22 ...				
1922-23 ...				
1923-24 ...				
1924-25 ...				

TABLE XIV—(contd.)—*Income-tax by Tahsils (Part IV only).*

Year.	Tahsil Mau. Under Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsil Mau. Under Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Tahsil Mau. Over Rs. 2,000 Assessees.	Tahsil Mau. Over Rs. 2,000 Tax.	Year.	Tahsil Karwi. Under Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsil Karwi. Under Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Tahsil Karwi. Over Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsil Karwi. Over Rs. 2,000. Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1895-96 ...	105	1,504	8	539	1894-95 ...	87	1,286	6	462
1896-97 ...	90	1,302	6	405	1895-96 ..	94	1,321	6	475
1897-98 ...	80	993	4	202	1896-97 ...	85	9,18[illegible]	7	494
1898-99 ...	73	1,135	4	297	1897-98 ...	93	1,496	13	1,646
1899-1900 ...	88	1,335	4	297	1898-99 ...	85	1,364	11	1,342
1900-01 ...	79	1,210	4	286	1899-1900 ...	95	1,395	12	1,339
1901-02 ...	71	1,105	4	264	1900-01 ...	105	1,551	12	1,259
1902-03 ...	70	1,100	4	314	1901-02 ...	98	1,468	11	1,185
1903-04 ...	17	475	4	310	1902-03 ...	95	1,411	12	1,447
1904-05 ...	15	430	5	391	1903-04 ..	30	693	11	1,139
1905-06 ...	14	438	5	349	1905-06 ...	30	679	10	1,014
1906-07 ...	14	421	7	505	1906-07 ...	30	710	9	1,077
1907-08 ...	19	570	2	210	1907-08 ..	30	716	9	972
1908-09 ...					1908-09 ...	30	708	9	962
1909-10 ...					1909-10 ...				
1910-11 ...					1910-11 ...				
1911-12 ...					1911-12 ...				
1912-13 ...					1912-13 ...				
1913-14 ...					1913-14 ...		..		
1914-15 ...					1914-15 ...				
1915-16 ...					1615-16 ...				
1916-17 ...					1916-17 ...				
1917-18 ...					1917-18 ...				
1918-19 ...					1918-19 ...				
1919-20 ...					1919-20 ...				
1920-21 ...					1920-21 ...				
1921-22 ...					1921-22 ...				
1922-23 ...					1922-23 ...				
1923-24 ..					1923-24 ...				
1924-25 ...					1924-25 ...				

TABLE XIV—(continued)—*Income-tax by Tahsils (Part IV only).*

Year.	Tahsil Badausa. Under Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsil Badausa. Under Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Tahsil Badausa. Over Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsil Badausa. Over Rs. 2,000. Tax.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
1890-91 ...	50	585	3	129
1891-92 ..	56	645	2	104
1892-93 ...	58	660	2	104
1893-94 ..	59	665	3	139
1894-95 ..	60	685	4	174
1895-96 ..	68	815	2	111
1896-97 ..	56	620	2	80
1897-98 ...	39	450	2	70
1898-99 ...	49	535	2	63
1899-1900 ...	54	648	...	...
1900-01 ...	61	746	.	...
1901-02 ...	62	755	...	...
1902-03 ..	59	740	...	...
1903-04 ...	7	163	..	...
1904-05 ..	7	170	1	68
1905-06 ..	10	246	1	68
1906-07 ...	8	228	1	61
1907-08 ...	6	183	4	243
1908-09 ...				
1909-10 ...				
1910-11 ..				
1911-12 ..				
1912-13 ..				
1913-14 ...				
1914-15 ...				
1915-16 ...				
1916-17 ...				
1917-18 ...				
1918-19 ..				
1919-20 ..				
1920-21 ..				
1921-22 ..				
1922-23 ..				
1923-24 ..				
1924-25 ..				

Year.	Tahsil Girwan. Under Rs. 2,000 Assessees.	Tahsil Girwan. Under Rs. 2,000 Tax.	Tahsil Girwan. Over Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsil Girwan. Over Rs. 2,000. Tax.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
1890-91 ..	100	1,614	3	387
1891-92	102	1,607	4	436
1892-93 ...	105	1,683	4	402
1893-94	101	1,554	4	352
1894-95 ...	103	1,670	3	2[illegible]9
1895-96 ...	106	1 647	3	273
1896-97 ...	98	1,5 6	3	273
1897-98 ..	81	1,263	4	339
1898-99 ..	83	1,294	5	413
1899-1900 ...	80	1,278	4	404
1900-01 ...	74	1 261	4	391
1901-02 ...	77	,245	5	473
1902-03 ...	72	1,153	5	489
1903-04 ..	22	538	5	475
1904-05 ..	24	617	3	371
1905-06 ...	22	567	4	420
1906-07 ..	24	612	3	391
1907-08 ...	27	6[illegible]2	3	460
1908-09 ...				
1909-10 ...				
1910-11 ...				
1911-12 ...				
1912-13 ..				
1913-14 ...				
1914-15 ...				
1915-16 ...				
1916-17 ...				
1917-18 ..				
1918-19				
1919-20 ...				
1920-21 ...				
1921-22 ...				
1922-23 ...				
1923-24 ...				
1924-25 ..				

TABLE XV.—*District Board.*

Year.	Receipts. Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Ferries.	Expenditure. Total expenditure.	Contributions to provincial funds.	General administration.	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Debt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	1,918	1.618	...	1,715	5,574	5,894	...	77,250	...	977	26,063	9,767	...	6,466	33,977	...	...
1891-92	1,835	2,161	...	360	...	4,220	...	73,983	...	908	26,878	10,433	...	3,155	32,609	...	...
1892-93	1,869	2,060	...	458	245	4,860	...	68,112	...	1,088	26,102	9,812	...	2,583	28,527	...	...
1893-94	1,968	2,038	...	315	5	4,134	...	71,464	...	1,145	25,491	10,869	...	2,640	31,319	...	...
1894-95	1,773	2,621	...	641	125	2,709	...	64,948	...	1,163	25,900	10,196	...	2,379	25,310	...	...
1895-96	1,892	2,473	...	445	468	4,906	...	79,200	...	1,254	26,030	10,027	...	185	41,704	...	...
1896-97	2,069	1,899	...	277	547	3,899	...	92,586	...	1,247	25,868	9,248	...	180	56,043	...	...
1897-98	2,245	2,901	...	1,086	932	6,041	...	93,411	...	1,250	26,630	14,186	200	...	51,145	...	...
1898-99	2,310	2,182	...	1,328	554	3,046	...	54,913	...	1,627	27,469	11,169	285	420	13,943	...	...
1899-1900	2,693	2,265	...	1,089	6,374	* 5,527		1,01,523	...	1,888	28,328	11,838	348	58	56,629	2,404	30
1900-01	2,611	3,180	...	1,136	4,078	5,755	†3,069	1,05,356	...	1,999	29,392	13,088	420	1	55,730	3,361	1,365
1901-02	3,679	3,286	5	7	4,623	5,909	2,956	1,25,167	...	1,761	31,214	12,530	558	128	74,204	2.947	1,825
1902-03	4,500	3,275	...	198	3,831	7,158	2,959	1,30,634	...	2,929	33,894	13,621	924	...	74,504	3,192	1,570
1903-04	4,299	3,355	...	311	4,759	6,236	3,565	1,47,088	...	2,312	35,444	13,580	867	27	90,794	2,500	1,564
1904-05	4,547	3,571	...	381	5.453	9.118	2,344	1,45,350	...	2,347	35,954	14,139	869	74	87,887	2,555	1,525
1905-06	4,675	3,951	4	335	5,681	6,576	3,122	1,67,242	...	2,496	41,378	15,234	1,013	204	1,03,139	2,300	1,478
1906-07	4,918	3,669	5	604	3,328	6,132	3,509	1,51,132	...	2,952	43,163	13,811	1,382	96	85,716	2,322	1,690
1907-08	5,170	3,527	...	283	3,937	9,411	3,318	1,53,673	...	4,020	47,571	13,513	2,714	259	80,532	2,799	2,265
1908-09																	
1909-10																	
1910-11																	
1911-12																	
1912-13																	
1913-14																	
1914-15																	
1915-16																	
1916-17																	
1917-18																	
1918-19																	
1919-20																	

* Formerly net receipts only were shown. From this year receipts and also expenditure are given.
† From this year the gross receipts from ferries were for the first time credited to the district board.

Table XVI.—*Municipality of Banda.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage.		Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
										Capital.	Maintenance.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
90-91 ...	15,044	...	...	2,378	...	2,038	19,4[illegible]0	4,624	4,989	133	182	5,447	976	1,157	513	1,546	19,567
91-92 ...	16,442	...	...	1,981	...	2,796	21,219	4 563	5,354	19	882	5,692	917	670	418	1,806	20,321
92-93 ...	16,594	...	...	1,979	...	2,391	20,[illegible]64	4,653	5,195	...	331	5,655	601	2,[illegible]33	641	1,463	21,172
93-94 ...	18,042	...	148	1,707	...	1,928	21,825	4,299	4,788	47	172	6,385	600	1,038	515	2,425	20,269
94-95 ...	19,026	...	143	1,717	...	2,108	22,994	4,226	3,985	807	348	5,590	673	2,175	569	2,308	20,681
95-96 ...	18,146	...	159	2,393	...	2,261	22,959	5,401	4,831	885	55	5,651	601	3,779	711	2,981	24,895
96-97 ...	21,336	...	171	1,632	...	2,697	25,836	5,454	4,382	839	84	6,723	1,352	3,182	1,076	3,678	26,770
97-98 ...	22,254	...	187	1,872	...	2,218	26,531	3,920	4,075	1,302	...	5,705	1,021	2,780	1,108	5,260	25,171
98-99 ...	19,195	...	532	1,925	...	1,751	23,403	4,343	3,99[illegible]	576	...	5,301	809	2,757	1,177	3,178	22,140
99-1900	16,255	...	494	2,127	...	2,279	21,155	4,464	4,260	239	...	5,950	837	2,157	1,226	2,397	21,530
00-01 ...	1[illegible],206	...	507	1,845	...	2,355	22,913	4,944	4,269	211	...	5,625	1,250	2,247	1,780	2,108	22,434
01-02 ...	20,961	...	528	2,220	...	2,599	26,308	3,918	4,190	...	128	6,010	773	1,669	1,919	2,555	21,162
02-03 ...	18,133	...	529	2,177	...	2,242	23,081	3,610	4,196	...	226	8,037	1,245	2,276	1,904	4,277	2[illegible],771
03-04 ...	21,096	...	522	3,080	...	3,730	28,428	4,045	4,058	...	1,346	6,641	1,261	2,712	2,066	3,293	25,422
04-05 ...	23,477	...	867	3,161	...	3,931	31,436	5,732	4,217	...	...	6,574	773	4,548	2,232	4,446	28,522
05-06 ...	24,079	...	189	3,214	...	3,316	30,798	5,906	2,704	...	1,002	8,941	1,253	7,445	2,729	3,798	33,778
06-07 ...	25 024	...	804	3,233	...	4,193	33,254	4,343	2,099	4,201	371	7,129	773	5,756	2,619	3,326	30,617
07-08 ...	27,287	...	411	3,153	...	2,573	33,424	5,774	2,589	2,037	582	7,961	1,253	5,439	2,637	3,424	31,696
08-09 ...																	
09-10 ...																	
10-11 ...																	
11-12 ...																	
12-13 ...																	
13-14 ...																	
14-15 ...																	
15-16 ...																	
16-17 ...																	
17-18 ...																	
18-19 ...																	
19-20 ...																	

TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of police*, 1907.

Thana.	Sub-inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.	Provincial Chowkidari force.	Town police.	Rural police	Road police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Banda ...	2	6	56	...	...	96	18
Khabnan ...	1	1	9	...	..	47	4
Mataundh ...	1	1	6	...	...	46	4
Girwan ..	1	2	13	...	...	56	4
Pangara ...	1	1	6	...	...	69	4
Kalinjar ..	1	1	12	...	...	94	10
Khurhand ...	1	1	6	...	...	38	6
Badausa ...	2	2	16	...	...	115	8
Bisanda ...	2	1	12	...	...	9	...
Baberu ...	2	2	16	...	...	106	...
Marka ...	1	1	6	...	...	38	...
Tindwari ...	1	1	12	...	...	86	...
Pailani ...	2	2	16	...	...	74	6
Jaspura ...	1	1	6	...	...	61	...
Karwi ...	3	8	34	14	5	80	6
Manikpur ..	1	1	9	...	...	83	4
Itwan ...	1	1	6	...	..	93	4
Raipura ...	1	1	6	...	..	76	4
Bargarh ...	1	1	6	...	...	40	2
Rajapur ...	2	1	12	...	10	72	4
Mau ...	2	2	16	...	...	105	...
Pahari ..	1	1	9	...	...	81	...
Kamasin ..	2	2	16	...	...	83	...
Chilla* ...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
Kartal* ...	...	1	3	..	..	...	...
Sitapur* ...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
Civil Reserve ...	3	16	78	...	...	...	...
Armed police ...	1	17	77	...	...	...	...
Total ...	37	77	470	14	15	1,648	88

* Outposts.

TABLE XVIII.—*Education.*

Year.	Total.			Secondary education.			Primary education.		
	Schools and colleges.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females		Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1896-97 ...	138	4,035	...	10	797	...	128	3,238	...
1897-98 ...	144	4,203	...	6	618	...	137	3,526	...
1898-99 ...	140	4,767	8	10	935	...	129	3,759	8
1899-1900 ...	189	5,788	16	11	976	...	177	4,763	16
1900-01 ...	151	5,079	12	11	1,006	...	139	4,031	12
1901-02 ...	147	5,255	29	11	1,018	...	135	4.190	29
1902-03 ...	171	5,658	206	11	1016	...	160	4,642	206
1903-04 ...	174	6,088	198	11	1,026	..	163	5,062	198
1904-05 ...	174	6,216	247	10	1,031	2	164	5,185	245
1905-06 ...	185	6,652	255	10	1,119	2	175	5,533	253
1906-07 ...	186	6,219	188	7	803	...	179	5,416	188
1907-08 ...	203	7,518	316	7	831	.	196	6,687	316
1908-09 ...									
1909-10 ...									
1910-11 ...									
1911-12 ...									
1012-13 ...									
1913-14 ...									
1914-15 ...									
1915-16 ...									
1916-17 ...									
1917-18 ...									
1918-19 ...									
1919-20 ...									

List of Schools, 1908.

Tahsil.	School.	Class.	Management.	Average attendance.
Banda.	Banda Town School.	Vernacular Secondary.	District Board ...	95
	Banda Mission School (S. P. G.)	Ditto ...	Aided by District and Municipal Boards.	82
	Luktara ...	Upper Primary ...	District Board ...	56
	Mataundh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	56
	Khandeh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	31
	Mawai Khurd.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	39
	Mahokhar ...	Lower Primary ...	Ditto ...	21
	Laman ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	25
	Gureh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	24
	Mawai Kalan...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	24
	Kanwara ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	19
	Jamalpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	21
	Durendi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	12
	Tindwara ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	19
	Pachnehi ...	Ditto ...	Dirto ...	23
	Achraund ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20
	Kahra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	18
	Rirwai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	32
	Riwai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	11
	Khannah ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	25
	Jaurehi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20
	Khinni Naka...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	99
	Katra Naka ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	55
	Aliganj ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	38
	Chichara ...	Ditto ...	Aided by District Board.	15
	Bareha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	18
	Gudhni ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	14
	Hathaura ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	15
	Chanera Lalpur	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	22
	Khaddi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	22
	Colvinganj Mission Branch	Ditto ...	Private Aided by Municipal Board.	75
	Colvinganj ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	22
	Bhawanipura...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	18
	Chhaoni Mission Branch.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	24
	Model Girls' School.	Ditto ...	Maintained by Government.	22
	D. B. Girls' School.	Ditto ...	District Board ...	17
Pailani.	Pailani ...	Upper Primary ...	District Board ...	33
	Tindwari ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	38
	Sindhan Kalan	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	64
	Gugauli ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	48
	Madanpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	44
	Khaptiha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	61
	Paprenda ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	45
	Jaspura ...	Lower Primary ...	Ditto ...	28
	Benda ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	19

List of Schools, 1908—(continued).

Tahsil.	School.	Class.	Management.	Average attendance.
Pailani—(*concld*).	Dighwat ...	Lower Primary ...	District Board ...	23
	Piprahri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	19
	Palra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	31
	Gadaria ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	12
	Parsaunda ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	25
	Rampur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	25
	Chandwara ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	44
	Mungas ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	22
	Bhujrakh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	22
	Atrahat ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	27
	Galauli ...	Ditto ...	Aided by District Board.	25
	Jauharpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	22
	Narauli ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	22
	Gokhrehi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	11
	Alona ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	15
	Gauri Kalan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20
	Sikhuhala ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	24
	Piprodar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	15
Baberu.	Baberu ...	Vernacular Secondary	District Board ...	87
	Baragaon ...	Upper Primary ...	Ditto ...	62
	Murwal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	36
	Sathi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	36
	Augasi ...	Lower Primary ...	Ditto ...	29
	Parsauli ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	19
	Bhadedu ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	21
	Pawaiya ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	12
	Ingua ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	28
	Aliha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	44
	Palhri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	22
	Jalalpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	12
	Kairi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	36
	Mau ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	32
	Marka ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	19
	Majhiwan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	16
	Beonja ...	Ditto ...	Aided by District Board.	16
	Kurrahi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	36
	Birraon ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	24
	Baberu Girls' school.	...	District Board ...	47
Badausa.	Badausa ...	Upper Primary ...	District Board ...	48
	Atarra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	93
	Bisanda ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	64
	Oran ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	39
	Mohatara ...	Lower Primary ...	Ditto ...	22
	Turra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20
	Hastam ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	15
	Fatehganj ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	24
	Bagha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	17
	Kurari ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	14
	Sabhapur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20
	Utarwan ...	Ditto ...	Aided by District Board.	18

List of Schools, 1908—(continued).

Tahsil.	School.	Class.	Management.	Average attendance.
Budausa—(concld).	Ballan ...	Lower Primary ...	Aided by District Board.	15
	Pindkhar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	18
	Garaun ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	26
Girwan.	Girwan ...	Upper Primary ...	District Board ...	41
	Kalinjar ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	51
	Naraini ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	49
	Pangara ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	47
	Bilgaon ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	37
	Kartal ...	Lower Primary ...	Ditto ...	44
	Sihonda ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	44
	Murwan Husainpur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	24
	Barokhar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20
	Mahua ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	36
	Jamwara ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	12
	Chhibaun ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	19
	Parmai ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	12
	Khurhand ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	24
	Gokhiya ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	33
	Sarha ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	17
	Gorepurwa ...	Ditto ...	Aided by District Board.	23
	Bisaura ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	15
	Pukari ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20
	Nayagaon ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	16
	Gurha Kalan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	26
	Makri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	26
	Sahewa ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	22
	Masuri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	21
	Jarar ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	8
Kamasin.	Bira ...	Upper Primary ...	District Board ...	58
	Sardhua ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	87
	Audaha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	49
	Jamu ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	61
	Singhpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	50
	Pahari ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	30
	Lohra ..	Lower Primary ...	Ditto ...	21
	Lakhanpur .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	25
	Ranipur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20
	Parsaunja ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	33
	Bhadedu ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	28
	Musiwan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	35
	Darsenda ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	22
	Chhilolar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	14
	Pachhaunhan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	49
	Chaura ...	Ditto ...	Aided by District Board.	30
	Sursen ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	23
	Ora ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	33
	Narayanpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	12
	Jambil ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	36
	Arjunpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20

List of Schools, 1908—(continued).

Tahsil.	School.	Class.	Management.	Average attendance.
Kamasin—(concld).	Kumenhda ...	Lower Primary ...	Aided by District Board.	22
	Urki ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	17
	Ramyapur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	21
	Hardauli ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	22
	Arki ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	18
	Itwan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	14
	Lauriha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	26
	Sardhua (Girls' School.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	42
Mau.	Rajapur ...	(Vernacular Secondary including Lower Primary)	District Board ...	115
	Mau ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	117
	Khandeha ...	Upper Primary ..	District Board ...	24
	Bargarh ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	30
	Chibon ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	42
	Katwara ...	Lower Primary ...	Ditto ...	29
	Tikra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	14
	Karondi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	19
	Piprond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	14
	Hanna ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	21
	Mandaur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	25
	Mawai Kalan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	31
	Chhinlaha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	32
	Tari ...	Ditto ...	Aided by District Board.	21
	Sarawal ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Closed.
	Lauri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	33
	Khaptiha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	18
	Nibi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	21
	Nandi Kurmian.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	33
	Basingha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	12
	Rajapur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	33
Karwi.	Karwi Town School.	Vernacular Secondary.	Ditto ...	133
	Tarahawan ...	Upper Primary ...	Ditto ...	43
	Sitapur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	94
	Khohi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	36
	Bhaunri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	96
	Ainchwara ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	54
	Manikpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	56
	Nai Bazar ...	Lower Primary ..	Ditto ...	30
	Raipura ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	48
	Purwa ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	21
	Rehontia ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	21
	Asoh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	21
	Garhchapa ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	23
	Nandi Taura ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	14
	Agraunda ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	31
	Unaibarna ...	Ditto ...	Aided by District Board.	20
	Beur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	19
	Chakond	Ditto	Ditto	[illegible]

List of Schools, 1908—(concluded).

Tahsil	School.	Class.	Management.	Average attendance.
Karwi—(concld).	Simaria ...	Lower Primary ...	Aided by District Board.	31
	Khoh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	23
	Ragauli ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	18
	Rukman Khurd.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	23
	Unchadih ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	21
	Maraiyan ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	45
	Bhaunri (Girls).	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	20

ROADS, 1908.

	Miles.	fur.
A.—Provincial.		
(i) Fatehpur, Banda and Saugor road, North Section ...	24	2
(ii) Fatehpur, Banda and Saugor road, South Section ...	17	0
(iii) Cawnpore, Hamirpur and Saugor road	15	0
Total ...	56	2
B.—Local.		
I(a).—First-class roads, metalled, bridged and drained throughout.		
(i) Banda to Hamirpur (*vide* II *(a)* i.)	5	4
(ii) Banda to Rajapur (*vide* II *(b)* iv, and III.)	1	0
(iii) Banda to Nagode (*vide* II *(a)* i.)	10	5
(iv) Branch road to Girwan tahsil	0	3·3
(v) Church road	1	6·6
(vi) Post-office road	0	4·5
(vii) Mataundh railway feeder road	1	5 4
(viii) Khurhand railway feeder road	0	3 2
(ix) Atarra railway feeder road	0	2
(x) Badausa railway feeder road	0	1·5
(xi) Tamlia railway feeder road	0	0·5
(xii) Karwi railway feeder road	0	1·5
(xiii) Dingwahi railway feeder road	0	4 4
(xiv) Banda railway feeder road	0	0·5
(xv) Karwi to Pahari	0	4 3
(xvi) Banda to Baberu (*vide* II *(b)* iii.)	0	5
(xvii) From Public Works department to Church road ...	0	4 5
Total ...	25	0·2
I(b).—First-class roads, metalled, partially bridged and drained.		
(i) Banda to Manikpur	61	2
(ii) Manikpur railway feeder road	0	0·8
(iii) Atarra to Naraini	9	6·2
Total ...	71	1·0
II(a).—Second-class roads, unmetalled, bridged and drained. throughout.		
(i) Banda to Hamirpur	4	5
(ii) Banda to Nagode [*vide* I *(a)* iii.]	10	0
(iii) Naraini to Kartal	18	0
(iv) Banda North Circular road	5	0
(v) Oran to Baberu	13	0
(vi) Oran to Badausa	11	0
(vii) Paprenda to Pailani	10	0
(viii) Baberu to Augasi	10	0
Total ...	81	5
II(b).—Second-class roads, partially bridged and drained.		
(i) Banda to Manikpur	0	5
(ii) Karwi to Rajapur (*vide* III iii.)	6	0
(iii) Banda to Baberu		

ROADS, 1908—(*concluded*).

	Miles.	fur.
II(b).—Second-class roads, partially bridged and drained—(concluded).		
(iv) Banda to Rajapur (*vide* I (*a*) ii.)	10	0
(v) Girwan to Khurhand	6	0
(vi) Oran to Kamasin	15	0
(vii) Mau to Bargarh	11	0
(viii) Dando to Kamasin	11	0
Total ...	82	5
III.—Third-class roads, banked and surfaced but not drained.		
(i) Banda to Rajapur [*vide* I (*a*) ii and II (*b*) iv] ...	40	1
(ii) Banda to Kalinjar [*vide* I (*a*) iii and II (*a*) ii.] ..	15	2
(iii) Karwi to Rajapur [*vide* II (*b*) ii.]...	11	2
(iv) Rajapur to Saraiyan	18	2
Total ...	84	7
IV.—Fourth-class roads, banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained.		
(i) Khoh, Bhaunri and Mau road	25	4
Total ...	25	4
V.—Fifth-class roads, cleared, partially bridged and drained.		
(i) Banda to Tindwari	15	7
(ii) Manikpur to Manahaighati	11	0
(iii) Rajapur Chuibn-Marka	26	0
(iv) Manikpur bazar to Railway station	1	0
Total ...	53	7
VI.—Sixth-class roads, cleared only.		
(i) Karwi to Pahari and to Lakhanpur	25	3·7
(ii) Mataundh to Inchauli	6	4
(iii) Belgaon to Khurhand	5	4
(iv) Alona to Paprenda	6	0
(v) Bargarh to district boundary	5	0
(vi) Benda to Jalalpur	18	0
(vii) Baberu to Marka	13	0
(viii) Karwi to Dewanganghati and to Tikaria	14	2
(ix) Kalinyar to Kaljanpur	22	0
(x) Kanakhera to Inchhawar	5	0
(xi) Karwi, Tarahawan and Kamta road	12	0
(xii) Manikpur to Sitapur	2	4
(xiii) Oran to Attarra	6	0
(xiv) Mau to Bargarh	6	4
(xv) Badausa to Godharampur	13	5
(xvi) Palra to Pailani	5	0
(xvii) Paprenda, Tindwari, Kamasin, Rajapur road... ..	48	4
(xviii) Pailani to Gugauli	9	0
(xix) Rampur to Tikari	19	4
(xx) Tindwari to Jauharpur...	7	0
(xxi) Markundi to Itwan	6	0
(xxii) Tindwari to Palhra	6	0
(xxiii) Kharauni bungalow road	1	0
(xxiv) Girwan to Sihonda	4	0
(xxv) Khurhand police station road	0	2
Total ...	267	4·7
GRAND TOTAL ...	748	3·9

FERRIES, 1908.

River.	Ferry.	Village.	Tahsil.	Management.	Income.
					Rs.
Jumna.	Sobada ...	Sobada ...	Pailani ...	Private ...	
	Mahabara ...	Mahabara ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
	Manrauli Kalan,	Manrauli Kalan,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
	Baragaon ...	Baragaon ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
	Piprodar ...	Piprodar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
	Adri ...	Adri ...	Ditto ...	District Board	158
	Lasanra ...	Lasanra ...	Ditto ...	Private ...	
	Benda ...	Benda ...	Ditto ...	District Board	56
	Augasi ...	Augasi ...	Baberu ...	Private ...	
	Samgara ...	Samgara ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
	Bairabghat ...	Marka ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
	Marka ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
	Amerhi ...	Amerhi ...	Kamasin ...	Ditto ...	
	Chillimal ...	Chillimal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
	Rajapur ...	Rajapur ...	Mau ...	District Board	2,600
	Ragauli ...	Ragauli ...	Ditto ...	Private ...	
	Biawal ...	Biawal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
	Kataia khadar,	Kataia ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
	Mawai Kalan ...	Mawai Kalah ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
Ken.	Gurgaon ...	Sindhan Kalan.	Pailani ...	Ditto ...	
	Nari ...	Nari ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
	Pailani ...	Pailani ...	Ditto ...	District Board	129
	Amlor ...	Amlor ...	Ditto ...	Private ...	
	Barehta ...	Barehta ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
	Khaptiha Kalan.	Khaptiha Kalan.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
	Alona ...	Alona ...	Ditto ...	District Board	12
	Marauli ...	Marauli ...	Banda ...	Private ...	
	Ujrehta ...	Ujrehta ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
	Achraund ...	Achraund ...	Ditto ...	District Board	78
	Durendi ...	Durendi ...	Ditto ...	Private ...	
	Gancha ...	Gancha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
	Madhopur ...	Madhopur ...	Girwan ...	Ditto ...	
	Mawai Kalan ...	Mawai Kalan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
	Bahadurpur ...	Bahadurpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
	Qazipur ...	Sihonda ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
	Mau ...	Mau ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
	Gaursheopur,	Gaursheopur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
	Jamwara ...	Jamwara ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
	Bilharka ...	Bilharka ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
Bagain.	Gurha Kalan ...	Gurha Kalan ...	Girwan ...	District Board ...	40
	Badausa ...	Badausa ...	Badausa ...	Private ...	

POST-OFFICE, 1908.

Tahsil.	Locality.	Class of office.	Management.
Banda ...	Banda	Head office	Imperial.
	Banda city ...	Sub-office	
	Inchauli	Branch office ...	
	Janrahi	Ditto	
	Khannah	Ditto	
	Mataundh ...	Ditto	
Pailani...	Pailani	Sub post-office ...	
	Jaspura	Branch post-office ...	
	Chilla	Ditto	
	Palra	Ditto	
	Piprenda	Ditto	
	Sindhan Kal.n ...	Ditto	
	Tindwari	Ditto	
Girwan...	Girwan	Sub post-office ...	
	Kalinjar	Branch post-office ...	
	Khurband	Ditto	
	Pangara	Ditto	
Baberu...	Baberu	Sub post-office ...	
	Marka	Branch post-office ...	
	Murwal	Ditto	
Badausa.	Badausa	Sub post-office ...	
	Atarra	Branch post-office ...	
	Bisanda Buzurg ...	Ditto	
	Oran	Ditto	
Kamasin.	Kamasin	Sub post-office ...	
	Pahari	Branch post-office ...	
	Sardhua	Ditto	
Karwi ...	Karwi	Sub post-office ...	
	Manikpur	Ditto	
	Bhaunri	Branch post-office ...	
	Chitrakot	Ditto	
	Itwan Dundaila ...	Ditto	
	Khohi	Ditto	
	Raipurwa	Ditto	
Mau ...	Mau	Sub post-office ...	
	Rajapur	Ditto	
	Bargarh	Branch post-office ...	
	Chibun	Ditto	

MARKETS, 1908.

Tahsil.	Town or village.	Market days.
Banda ...	Mataundh	Mondays and Thursdays.
	Khandeh	Sundays and Thursdays.
	Khaddi	Ditto.
	Chanakra Lalpur	Mondays and Thursdays.
Pailani ...	Gugauli	Sundays and Wednesdays.
	Tindwari	Mondays and Thursdays.
	Pailani	Ditto.
	Gadariya	Sundays and Wednesdays.
	Sindhan kalan	Mondays.
	Kana Khera	Sundays and Wednesdays.
Baberu ...	Baberu	Tuesdays and Saturdays.
	Hardauli	Sundays and Wednesdays.
	Simauni	Tuesdays and Fridays.
	Pindaran	Mondays and Fridays
	Baragaon	Sundays.
Girwan ...	Girwan	Sundays.
	Sihonda	Daily.
	Naraini	Tuesdays.
	Kartal	Saturdays.
	Tarahti (Kalinjar)	Thursdays.
	Gokhiya	Ditto.
	Bilgaon	Saturdays.
Badausa ...	Badausa	Tuesdays and Saturdays.
	Fatehganj	Sundays.
	Baghela Bari	Wednesdays.
	Atarra Buzurg	Wednesdays and Saturdays.
	Bisanda Buzurg	Mondays and Fridays.
	Oran	Sundays and Wednesdays.
Kamasin ..	Pachhaunhan	Mondays and Fridays.
	Musiwan...	Ditto.
	Bira	Sundays and Thursdays.
	Lakhanpur	Tuesdays and Saturdays.
	Jamu	Ditto.
	Kamasin...	Daily.
Mau ...	Mau	Sundays and Thursdays.
	Rajapur	Ditto.
	Chibun	Tuesdays and Saturdays.
	Khandeha	Sundays and Thursdays.
	Purab Patai	Mondays and Fridays.
	Bargarh	Saturdays and Tuesdays.
Karwi ...	Karwi	Daily.
	Tarahuwan	Ditto.
	Bhaunri	Mondays and Fridays.
	Manikpur	Daily.
	Sitapur	Ditto.
	Khohi	Ditto.
	Ainchwara	Ditto.

FAIRS, 1908.

Tahsil.	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Average attendance.
Banda.	Banda ...	Moharrum ...	Not fixed ...	25,000
	Ditto ...	Ram Lila ...	Kuar (25th November).	26.000
	Ditto ...	Kajaliya ...	Bhadon (August) 1st	15,000
	Ditto ...	Nau Durga ...	October and April (Kuar and Chait) 22nd to 24th.	6,000
	Bahinga ...	Sidhhbaba ...	January 12th ...	500
	Chichara ..	Gadhariya Baba ...	Pus 20th (January) ...	400
	Chamarkhannan	Bilandar Baba ...	Ditto ...	2,000
	Mohan Purwa	Simariya Devi ...	Baisakh (30th May) ...	2,000
	Gusyari ...	Ghazi Miyan ...	Baisakh (March) ...	1,000
Pailani.	Chandwara ...	Bhadon Dwadashi ...	Bhadon (27th September), 5 days.	5,000
	Gukhrehi	Bare Deo ...	Chait (30th April), Kartik (30th November).	4,000
	Niwaich ...	Kaleshri Debi ...	Baisakh (30th April)	2,000
	Pailani ...	Pir Biyabani ...	Every Thursday ...	800
	Jahar Pir ...	Brahin Kund ...	Pus (January) ...	1,500
	Terahi ...	Baman Dwadshi ...	End of Bhadon (September).	10,000
	Baragaon ...	Jal-phag ...	September ...	3,000
Baberu.	Baberu ...	Dasahra	October	10,000
Badausa.	Atarra Buzurg,	Rahas	Kartik (24th November).	4,000
	Bhitaura ...	Batesvari Debi ...	Asarh (16th July), Aghan (16th December), Phagun (16th March).	500
Girwan.	Barai Manpur	Rahas	Kartik (26th November).	200
	Gurha Kalan ...	Hanuman ...	Baisakh (30th May) Kartik (30th November).	900
	Girwan ...	Rahas	Kartik (23rd November).	
	Gokhiya ...	Rahas	Ditto ...	2,000
	Gurha Kalan...	Mahabir	April and May ...	6,000
	Kalinjar ...	Katki (Nilkanth) ...	Kartik (30th November).	5,000
	Khatri Kahar	Nau Durga ...	Kuar 20th to 24th (September—October) and Chait.	2,000
	Murwan ...	Rahas	Kartik 27th ...	500
	Nayagaon ...	Pawharya Debi ...	Chait (23rd April) ...	400
	Bansi ...	Rahas	Kartik (30th November).	300
	Barsainda Buzurg.	Rahas and Nau Durga	Kuar 22nd to 24th (September—October) and Chait (March).	250

FAIRS, 1908—*(concluded)*.

Tahsil	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Average attendance.
Girwan—*(concld.)*.	Shah Patan ...	Devi Singhan ...	Chait (23rd April) Kuar (23rd October)	300
Karwi.	Sitapur ...	Diwali	Kartik (15th November).	100,000
		Ram Naumi ...	About 9th April ...	100,000
	Lalapur ...	Ram Naumi ...	April	5,000
	Raipura ...	Dasahra	Kuar, (October) ...	2,000
	Manikpur ...	Mahabir Sankat Mochan.	Ditto ...	3,000
Kamasin.	Jamrehi ...	Sheo Ratri ...	March	10,000
	Ditto ...	Basant	February ...	20,000
	Lakhanpur ...	Singh Bahni Devi ...	Chait and Kuar (April and October).	2,000
	Kucharam ...	Kali Devi ...	Ditto ...	4,000
	Lohra ...	Bir Baba ...	From 30th Kartik to 15th Aghan. From 30th Baisakh to 15th Jeth.	15,000
Mau.	Rajapur ...	Moharram ...	Not fixed ...	20,500
	Ditto ...	Mahabir Sankat Mochan.	Full moon of Kartik and Baisakh (November and May).	20,000
	Mau ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,500

FORESTS.

Tahsil.	Name of village in which Forest is situated.	Area reserved and held by Government in full right.	Area reserved under the Pach pan Paintalis agreement.	Remarks.
		Acres.	Acres.	
Karwi.	Mau Khurd ...	386	...	
	Unchadih	414	...	
	Sakrauhan... ...	645	...	
	Ranipur Kalyangarh ...	2,698	...	
	Kathauta Mananiyan ...	2,250	...	
	Rajauhan	4,619	...	Contains one Forest excluded area.
	Deori	4,279	...	Contains two, Chak Deori and Chak Jhil.
	Gidurha	222	...	
	Uldan	714	...	
	Nihi	...	2,110	
	Mahuli	...	949	
	Kalyanpur	...	2,671	
	Karauhan	...	728	
	Chitghati	...	69	
	Jaro Muafi	1,140	...	
	Chaunri	4,037	...	Contains two Forests excluded areas.
	Chulha	1,502	...	
	Kulmar Parasin ...	3,623	...	Contains one Forest excluded area.
	Donda	5,416	...	
	Gursarai	...	908	
	Tikaria Jamanhai ...	...	2,892	
	Dadri Muafi ...	...	4,697	
	Bhenra	778	...	
	Amchurnarwa ...	4,217	...	One Forest excluded area.
	Rukma Khurd ...	133	...	
	Karka Padri ...	731	...	
	Chheriya Kalan ...	1,238	...	
	Ambha	2,243	...	
	Chulhi	1,667	39	
	Matdar	6,729	...	One Forest excluded area.
	Rukma Buzurg ...	...	1,978	
	Marayan Panwari ...	...	1,886	
Badausa.	Kolhua Muafi ...	6,182	...	
	Total ...	55,816	18,928	